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INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS 1910

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., November 5, 1914.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the insane and feeble-minded in institutions for these classes. This report is based upon a special census of the inmates of hospitals for the insane and of institutions for the feeble-minded taken in the year 1910. The results of that census have already been published in a series of statistical tables appearing as Bulletin 119 of the publications of this bureau. The report herewith submitted reproduces these tables and in addition contains a discussion of the statistics, with tables presenting ratios and percentages. It contains also a summarization of the laws relative to the care of the insane.

The report was prepared in the Division of Revision and Results, under the direction of Dr. Joseph A. Hill, expert special agent, assisted by Mr. Lewis Meriam.

Respectfully,



Director of the Census.

To HON. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

INSANE IN HOSPITALS

INSANE IN HOSPITALS.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

By Joseph A. Hill, *Expert Special Agent.*

INTRODUCTION.

The statistics published in the present report relative to the insane in institutions, for 1910, like those published in the corresponding report for 1904, were obtained by means of a special census covering all the insane inmates present in institutions for the insane at the beginning of the year and all insane persons admitted to such institutions during the year. The canvass was made through the agency of officials or other persons connected with the institutions who were commissioned as special agents of the Bureau of the Census to fill out and return the required schedules. A sheet schedule with a line for each name was used for the enumeration of inmates at the beginning of the year; but the records of admissions during the year were obtained on individual cards which were filled out and returned to the bureau each month. Similar card schedules were obtained for inmates who were discharged or were transferred to other institutions, or who died.

The total number of institutions canvassed at the census of 1910 was 366, and the total number of insane for whom data were obtained was 248,560, of whom 187,791 were present in the institutions on January 1, 1910, and 60,769 were admitted during the year 1910. The number of insane enumerated in institutions at the census of 1904 was 199,773, including 150,151 inmates present at the beginning of the year and 49,622 admitted during the year. In the six years from 1904 to 1910 there was therefore an increase of 37,640, or 25.1 per cent, in the number of insane confined in institutions for that class, as compared with an increase of only about 12 per cent in the total population of the United States, the number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population advancing from 183.6 in 1904 to 204.2 in 1910. The increase during this period in the number admitted to such institutions during the year was 11,147, or 22.5 per cent, the ratio of admissions per 100,000 population increasing from 60.7 in 1904 to 66.1 in 1910. As no attempt was made either in 1904 or in 1910 to enumerate the insane outside of institutions, it is a question to what extent this very striking increase in the population of hospitals for the insane and in the number of annual commitments to such institutions represents an increase in the prevalence of insanity and to what extent it may be due to an extension of the practice of placing the insane under institutional care. This is a question which will receive some consideration in the discussion which follows. It hardly admits of a definite answer, however, although the statistics to be presented may throw some light upon it.

Earlier censuses.—While the special censuses of the insane in 1904 and 1910 were restricted to institutions, at each general decennial census of the population from 1850 to 1890, inclusive, the attempt was made to secure a complete enumeration of the insane by inserting on the general population schedule a question as to insanity. The question in the form in which it first appeared specified insanity as one of a number of defects which were to be reported wherever found to exist. In 1850 and in 1860 the question read "Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict;" and in 1870 it was the same with the omission of "pauper or convict." In 1880, however, insanity and each of the other defects specified were covered by a separate question; but in 1890 the question again became general and comprehensive—"Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing, or speech, or whether crippled, maimed, or deformed, with name of defect."

The attempt to secure a complete enumeration of the insane in connection with the general population census was not repeated at the Twelfth Census, which was taken in 1900. The law authorizing that census provided that certain specified subjects which had formerly been included as a part of the regular decennial census should be separated from it and not taken up until after the work on that census was completed, the main object in view being to diminish the burden of work involved in a decennial census and expedite its completion by postponing all those associated inquiries for which it was believed the data could be secured satisfactorily at a later period, without a house-to-house canvass of the entire United States. The inquiry relative to insanity having been restricted by the Twelfth Census act to the insane in institutions, was

considered as coming into this class, and accordingly was not taken up until 1904.

The postponement of the inquiry, however, involved this disadvantage, that it interfered with direct comparisons between the number of insane and the general population as classified by race, nativity, age, etc. Some of the most interesting questions arising in connection with the subject of insanity can be determined only by means of such comparisons. For instance, the question naturally arises as to the age or period of life at which the tendency to insanity is most marked. This calls for the computation of the ratio of insane to general population by age periods. But it was felt that a census of the insane taken for the year 1904 could not be safely compared in detail with a census of the population taken four years earlier. Accordingly, the report for 1904 did not show any ratios except the ratio of the total number of insane enumerated in 1904 to the total estimated population for the same year. Possibly the position taken regarding this matter was unduly conservative, but, however that may be, it is undoubtedly true that the best results to be obtained from a census of the insane will not be realized unless it is contemporaneous or nearly so with a general census of population. For this reason the law providing for the Thirteenth Census in 1910 authorized an enumeration of the special classes in institutions covering the same year.

In any interpretation or analysis of the statistics relative to the insane it should be borne in mind that the term insanity applies to a group of mental diseases which differ widely in their causation, course, and outcome. Accordingly, statements or conclusions which are correct for the group as a whole may not hold good of the more or less distinct classes which make up this group. For instance, the statistics presented in this report indicate an increased tendency or liability to insanity in the period of old age. Yet probably this is indicative of the influence upon the data of one type of insanity only, namely, that known as senile dementia, which makes its appearance only in old age.

The limitations under which the data for a census of the insane must be obtained make it impracticable to go very far towards distinguishing the different forms of insanity, although in the present report a step has been taken in that direction by differentiating cases of alcoholic psychosis and of general paralysis. From a sociological and legal point of view, however, the insane represent a fairly homogeneous class of defectives; and it is from this point of view that the statistics regarding the number of insane, their sex, ages, nativity, distribution, etc., have their main value and significance.

Comparative summary: 1850 to 1910.—The following table shows the number of insane persons enumerated at each census from 1850 to 1910, those in institutions for the insane and outside such institutions being shown separately for the censuses of 1880 and 1890. Prior to 1880 no separate return was made of the insane in institutions; and since 1890, as already explained, no enumeration has been made of the insane outside of institutions.

Table 1

YEAR.	INSANE ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.		INSANE ENUMERATED OUTSIDE SUCH INSTITUTIONS.		TOTAL INSANE ENUMERATED.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.
1910	187,791	204.2	[1]	[1]	187,791	204.2
1904	150,151	183.6	[1]	[1]	150,151	183.6
1890	74,028	118.2	32,457	51.8	106,485	170.0
1880	40,942	81.6	51,017	101.7	91,959	183.3
1870	[2]		[2]		[3] 37,432	[3] 97.1
1860	[2]		[2]		[3] 24,042	[3] 76.5
1850	[2]		[2]		[3] 15,610	[3] 67.3

[1] No enumeration of insane outside of institutions.
[2] Included in the enumeration but not returned separately.
[3] Enumeration believed to have been seriously deficient.

It is not to be supposed that the very marked increase in the number of insane reported in 1880 as compared with the preceding census measures an increase in the actual amount of insanity. It can only be accounted for by an improvement in the efficiency of the canvass consequent upon the fact that in 1880 special attention was given to the enumeration of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes. This branch of the census work was placed under the general charge of an expert special agent, and a special supplementary schedule was adopted for the enumeration of the insane. The extra compensation which the enumerator received for filling out this schedule doubtless operated as an incentive to vigilance in finding and reporting cases of insanity. At the same time, as stated in the census report, it was impressed upon him "that he should exert himself to find these defective persons and make a full report of each case. He was instructed to counsel with physicians upon this point, to make inquiries of neighbors, and to report all defectives, whether the information respecting them should be derived from the family to which they belonged or from other sources, if in his judgment it was worthy of confidence. By this method it was sought to obtain approximately as complete an enumeration of defectives outside of institutions as of the inmates of such institutions. * * * Moreover, the work of the enumerators was supplemented by correspondence with physicians, in all parts of the United States, to the number of nearly 100,000, all of whom were furnished with blank forms of return, and were invited and urged to report to the Census Office all idiots and lunatics within the sphere of their personal knowledge. Four-fifths of them responded to this

invitation," and "the information thus obtained supplemented to a very considerable extent that derived from the enumerators." [1] Precautions were taken to eliminate duplication in the returns and probably the results gave as complete and satisfactory a census of the insane as it is possible to obtain in connection with a general census of population.

In 1890 the same method was followed except that there was no supplementary canvass through the agency of physicians; and in the report for that census this difference is referred to as explaining the fact that as compared with the preceding census the number of insane enumerated did not show an increase commensurate with the growth of population. At the census of 1880, 183.3 insane persons were reported for each 100,000 inhabitants, but in 1890 the ratio fell to 170 per 100,000. It is safe to say that this decline in the ratio did not represent an actual decline in insanity, but, as stated in the report of 1890, is attributable to the difference in the completeness of the enumeration.

As already noted, the census of 1890 was the last one at which the attempt was made to secure a complete enumeration of the insane, the censuses of 1904 and 1910 being confined to the insane in institutions. At the censuses prior to 1880, on the other hand, the number of insane in institutions or hospitals for this class of the population was not reported separately, so that comparisons of the growth of this class of the insane population can be made only for the 30-year period 1880–1910. Of the total insane population enumerated in 1880, 40,942 were reported as in institutions or hospitals, representing a ratio of 81.6 per 100,000 population; by 1910 the number in institutions had increased to 187,791, a ratio of 204.2 per 100,000 population.

It is not probable that the enumeration of inmates of special institutions for this class has been greatly defective at any census. As to the number of insane outside of institutions, the figures in Table 1, taken at their face value, would indicate a very marked decline in this class between 1880 and 1890. But this is largely explained by the probability that the incompleteness of the canvass in 1890 as compared with 1880 would affect mainly the outside insane. In 1880, 17 per cent of the total number of insane enumerated were reported by physicians.[2] This would mean that the physicians reported about 16,000 of the 91,959 insane included in that census. On the assumption that the insane in institutions were practically all included in the canvass by the regular enumerators and that the insane reported by the physicians were outside of institutions, the canvass through the physicians increased the number of outside insane over the enumerators' returns by about 46 per cent. Or, in other words, the regular enumerators found only about 69 per cent of the insane reported outside of institutions. If the returns of enumerators were equally deficient in 1890, then a similar supplementary canvass by physicians would have made the number of insane outside of institutions about 47,000 instead of 32,457, and the total number of insane enumerated would have been about 121,000 instead of 106,485, which would have made the ratio of insane per 100,000 population 193 instead of 170. The situation will perhaps be brought out more clearly by the following table, which shows the insane population in 1890, both that actually enumerated and that estimated on the above basis, in comparison with the insane population in 1880.

Table 2

	1890		1880
	Enumerated.	Including estimated[1] omissions.	Enumerated.
Total	106,485	121,000	91,959
In institutions for the insane	74,028	74,028	40,942
Outside such institutions	32,457	47,000	51,017
Returned by the census enumerators	32,457	32,457	[1] 35,000
Supplementary canvass by physicians			[1] 16,000
Estimated omissions [1]		14,500	

[1] The basis for the estimate is the statement, appearing in the 1890 report, that 17 per cent of the total number of insane enumerated in 1880 were reported upon special schedules by physicians throughout the country. It is assumed, furthermore, in the above estimate that the regular enumerators would find practically all the insane who were confined in institutions for that class and that the insane reported by physicians subsequent to the census enumeration were outside such institutions.

The slight decrease which the estimated number of insane outside of institutions in 1890 shows as compared with the number actually returned for 1880 involves a rather marked decrease in the ratio of this class of insane to the total population. In 1880 the ratio based on the actual enumeration was 101.7 insane outside institutions to each 100,000 of the total population; in 1890, on the basis of the estimates in the preceding table, it was about 75.1 to 100,000. In 1880, according to the census returns, 44.5 per cent of the total number of insane in the country were found in institutions for the insane; in 1890, on the basis of the above estimates, the percentage in institutions was about 61.2. Possibly this is a fair indication of the increasing tendency to place the insane under institutional treatment.

Question of the increase of insanity.—The ratio of total insane enumerated in 1880, when the enumeration is believed to have been more complete than at any other census, was 183.3 per 100,000 of the total population. In 1910 the insane in hospitals alone represented a ratio of 204.3 per 100,000 population. As compared with the total population, therefore, the number of insane in institutions in 1910 was relatively greater than the total number of insane enumerated in 1880.

Without entering into any general discussion of the causes or influences which might be operative in promoting an increase of insanity, one important change in social conditions in the United States as revealed

[1] Tenth Census (1880). Report on Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes, p. ix.

[2] Eleventh Census (1890): Report on the Insane, Feeble-minded, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, p. 7.

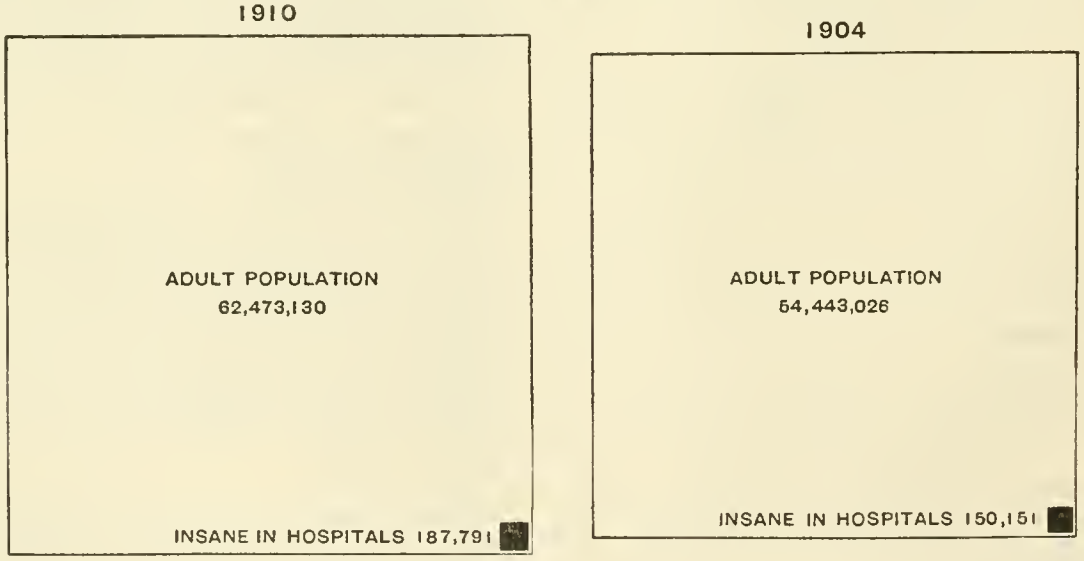
by census statistics may be noted in this connection, namely, the great increase in the proportion of population living in cities. In the 30 years between 1880 and 1910 the urban population of the United States—that is, the population residing in incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants, including New England towns above that limit—increased about 190 per cent, or from 15,000,000 in 1880 to 43,000,000 in 1910, while the rural population increased only about 40 per cent, or from 35,000,000 in 1880 to 49,000,000 in 1910. In 1880, 29.5 per cent of the population was urban and in 1910 46.3 per cent. It may be remarked that many of the smaller places classed as urban communities are far from being distinctly urban in their characteristics; but there has been at the same time a marked growth and concentration of population in large cities. Thus the number of cities of over 100,000 population increased from 20 in 1880 to 50 in 1910, and the aggregate population living in such cities from 6,000,000 to 20,000,000, an increase of over 200 per cent. The proportion of the total population living in cities of this class in 1880 was 12.4 per cent, or about one-eighth, as compared with 22.1 per cent, or more than one-fifth, in 1910. If, as is indicated by statistics presented later in this report, insanity is more prevalent in urban than in rural communities, some increase of insanity would seem to be an almost inevitable result of the increasing urbanization of the population of the United States.

At the same time it is practically certain that insanity has not increased to anything like the extent which a comparison of the different census enumerations would indicate. Beyond question the extension of the practice of placing the insane under institutional care has had a very great influence upon the statistics. Associated with this are other influences which have likewise contributed to the apparent increase of insanity, or to the increase in the number of recognized and recorded cases, without being indicative of any actual increase. Among these may be mentioned: Increasing average length of life, bringing more people to the "insanity age periods;" advances in diagnostic methods in psychiatry, leading to detection of mental factors in physical cases; the establishment of dispensaries; the provision of "voluntary" and emergency commitment; and better means of transportation (the automobile, for instance), making it possible to bring to the hospital cases in poor physical condition.

So far as an increase of insanity is associated with the growth of cities it may be said that it probably results to a large extent from causes which are preventable or subject to control. Statistics presented later in this report indicate that the difference between city and country as regards the prevalence of insanity is partly accounted for by the greater number of cases of general paralysis and alcoholic psychosis in the urban population. This in itself is a significant fact because these are diseases the causes of which must be regarded as controllable; and the better organized work in preventive medicine, in social service, and in hospital and dispensary relief makes the outlook for prevention in any disease more encouraging in cities than in rural communities. Interest in the possibility of controlling some of the causes of mental disease has developed only very recently, and it is not too much to hope that considerable progress in that direction may be achieved in the not distant future.

Diagram 1 is inserted here to indicate graphically the relative numerical importance of the insane in institutions in the United States in 1910 and in 1904 as compared with the total adult population.

Diagram 1.—NUMBER OF INSANE IN HOSPITALS COMPARED WITH TOTAL ADULT POPULATION.



COMPARISON, BY STATES.

The number of inmates present in hospitals for the insane on January 1, 1910, and the number of persons admitted to such hospitals during the year are shown for each geographic division and state in Table 3, together with the total population of the division and state and the number of inmates and admissions per 100,000 population. Where, as in the case of the county institutions in Iowa, a separate department for the insane was maintained in connection with a county home or poor farm it was considered as an institution for the insane and was therefore included in the present report. The insane reported in ordinary almshouses not having separate departments are also shown in this table, although they were not included in the census of the insane, but were covered by the special census of the almshouse population.

The ratio of the number of insane in hospitals to the total population is obviously not a reliable index of the prevalence of insanity in different parts of the United States. The exceptionally high ratio for the District of Columbia, for instance, results from the fact that the United States Government Hospital for the Insane receives patients from the Army and Navy of the United States and not alone from the population of the District; and in many of the states private institutions receive numbers of patients from other states. Probably to a greater extent, however, the variations in the ratio of insane in hospitals to population reflect differences in the provisions made for the institutional care of the insane and in the practice and laws regarding commitments, discharges, and transfers.[1] A low ratio in any state or division may simply indicate inadequate provision for this class of defectives. The very general complaint of overcrowded hospitals implies that in many states the number of insane under institutional care is kept down by the mere lack of accommodations for them, and that an increase would immediately follow the construction of a new hospital or the extension of an existing one.

In many states all the public institutions for the insane are state institutions. This is the case in New York and Massachusetts. There are other states, such as Iowa and Wisconsin, which have a number of county insane asylums, or insane departments of county almshouses, as well as state institutions. In some states—notably in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York—there are also many private institutions. These differences between the states undoubtedly have some effect on the extent to which the insane are placed under institutional care. The contrast, for instance, between North Dakota, which has 108 insane persons in special institutions for this class to each 100,000 of the general population, and Iowa, which has 242, may be partly attributable to differences in the provision made for the care of the insane, as indicated by the fact that North Dakota has only one special institution for the insane—the state hospital at Jamestown, said to be overcrowded—while Iowa has 4 state hospitals and 26 departments for the insane in county homes or farms. Wisconsin is another state in which the relatively large number of insane in institutions may result from the existence of a considerable number of county asylums in addition to the two state hospitals.

The statistics may be further affected by varying degrees of discrimination regarding the classes admitted to hospitals for the insane. In some states, for instance, feeble-minded and idiotic persons may be committed to such hospitals, while in other states they are by law excluded. Naturally a difference such as this would tend to make the ratio of inmates in hospitals for the insane to total population higher in the former class of states than in the latter. The effect of this disturbing factor is, however, likely to become less marked in the future, because of the rapid extension of separate institutions for the feeble-minded. There are differences also regarding the custody of the criminal insane. In so far as this class is confined in jails or penitentiaries it does not, of course, appear in this enumeration of the insane in hospitals. In some states the hospitals for the insane receive inebriates, and in some states they receive epileptics, whether insane or not. These classes, however, are not supposed to be included in the present report unless actually insane. In some localities the general hospitals for the sick have psychopathic wards where persons exhibiting symptoms of insanity are received for treatment and observation. It is not altogether certain, however, what effect this has upon the number of admissions to institutions for the insane. On the one hand, the institutions are relieved of those cases where the patient in the hospital ward recovers or proves not to have been insane; but, on the other hand, many cases of chronic insanity are brought to light which might not otherwise have been reported or discovered.

[1] As regards transfers it will be noticed that in the table on page 16, the insane who were transferred in the year 1910 are divided into two main classes—those transferred to other hospitals for the insane and those transferred to institutions not for the insane—and that the former class is further subdivided so as to distinguish those who were committed prior to Jan. 1, 1910, from those committed after that date. Those committed prior to Jan. 1, 1910, were counted in the population of the institution in which they were found on the 1st of January and also as admissions to the institution to which they were subsequently transferred, so that to this extent the number of reported admissions is greater than the number of new cases received from the outside public during the year. On the other hand, those committed after Jan. 1, and subsequently transferred to another institution, are counted as admissions only to the last institution to which they were committed and occasion no duplication.

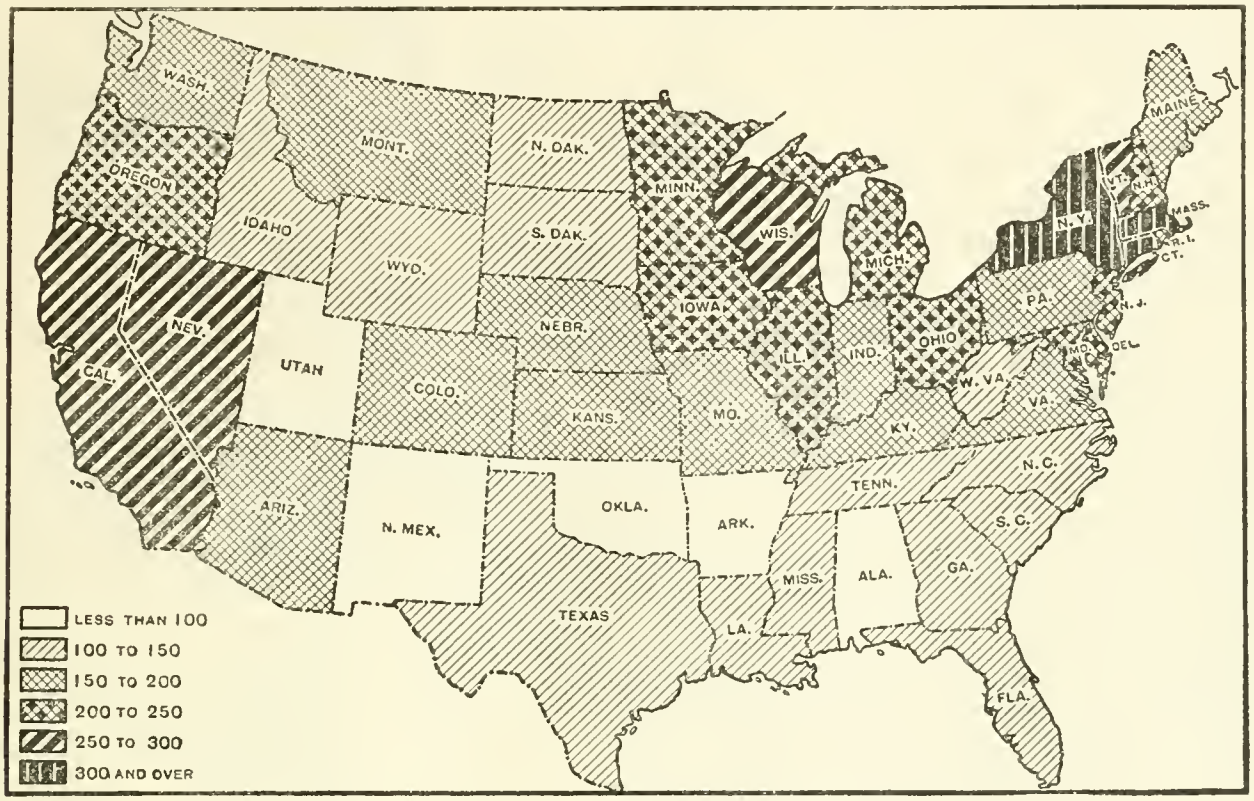
Table 3

DIVISION OR STATE.	Total population: 1910.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.				Insane paupers enumerated in almshouses on Jan. 1, 1910.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHO WERE DISCHARGED, OR DIED, OR WERE TRANSFERRED, IN 1910.					
		Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.			Discharged.	Died.	Transferred.			
		Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.				Total.	To institutions not for the insane.	To other hospitals for the insane.	
											Committed prior to Jan. 1, 1910.	Committed in 1910.
UNITED STATES	91,972,266	187,791	204.2	60,769	66.1	3,518	29,304	18,924	5,609	305	3,803	1,501
NEW ENGLAND	6,552,681	19,580	298.8	6,986	106.6	490	3,343	2,020	813	53	527	233
Maine	742,371	1,258	169.5	509	68.6	99	212	166	39		33	6
New Hampshire	430,572	909	211.1	326	75.7	133	142	146	17	3	3	11
Vermont	355,956	990	278.1	270	75.9	11	153	110	7		6	1
Massachusetts	3,366,416	11,601	344.6	4,236	125.8	64	1,912	1,151	608	47	440	121
Rhode Island	542,610	1,243	229.1	490	90.3	31	281	136	30		9	21
Connecticut	1,114,756	3,579	321.1	1,155	103.6	152	643	311	112	3	36	73
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	19,315,892	52,380	271.2	14,669	75.9	692	6,871	4,882	1,133	27	770	336
New York	9,113,614	31,280	343.2	8,530	93.6	81	3,882	2,743	892	14	635	243
New Jersey	2,537,167	6,042	238.1	1,640	64.6	49	842	602	64	7	50	7
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	15,058	196.4	4,499	58.7	562	2,147	1,537	177	6	85	86
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	18,250,621	41,246	226.0	13,191	72.3	1,066	6,609	4,123	1,541	55	1,173	313
Ohio	4,767,121	10,594	222.2	3,336	70.0	257	1,855	1,147	70	7	15	48
Indiana	2,700,876	4,527	167.6	1,270	47.0	366	576	435	517		475	42
Illinois	5,638,591	12,839	227.7	4,053	71.9	350	1,947	1,352	114	34	40	40
Michigan	2,810,173	6,699	238.4	1,974	70.2	74	1,108	699	138	7	53	78
Wisconsin	2,333,860	6,587	282.2	2,558	109.6	19	1,123	490	702	7	590	105
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	11,637,921	22,683	194.9	7,459	64.1	466	3,470	2,160	1,275	66	873	336
Minnesota	2,075,708	4,744	228.5	1,425	68.7	5	722	385	177	1	166	10
Iowa	2,224,771	5,377	241.7	1,511	67.9	206	806	496	84	11	28	45
Missouri	3,293,335	6,168	187.3	2,779	84.4	197	1,217	685	942	51	661	230
North Dakota	577,056	628	108.8	224	38.8	1	60	53	12		10	2
South Dakota	583,888	864	148.0	204	34.9	8	77	81	1			1
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,990	166.9	411	34.5	22	147	174	1	1		
Kansas	1,690,949	2,912	172.2	905	53.5	27	441	286	58	2	8	48
SOUTH ATLANTIC	12,194,895	19,952	163.6	6,725	55.1	281	3,226	2,327	266	23	143	100
Delaware	202,322	441	218.0	127	62.8	1	63	48				
Maryland	1,295,346	3,220	248.6	1,273	98.3	48	637	321	127	14	54	59
District of Columbia	331,069	2,890	872.9	597	180.4		300	279	29	4	9	16
Virginia	2,061,612	3,635	176.3	1,234	59.9	31	538	421	2		2	
West Virginia	1,221,119	1,722	141.0	495	40.5	18	272	174	7	5	1	1
North Carolina	2,206,287	2,522	114.3	916	41.5	150	463	214	83		75	8
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,541	101.7	646	42.6	6	336	297	1			1
Georgia	2,609,121	3,132	120.0	1,112	42.6	24	506	455	16		2	14
Florida	752,619	849	112.8	325	43.2	3	111	118	1			1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	8,409,901	9,759	116.0	3,685	43.8	276	2,050	1,233	69	12	30	27
Kentucky	2,289,905	3,538	154.5	1,227	53.6	24	667	424	50	5	27	18
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,204	100.9	932	42.7	186	570	245	18	7	3	8
Alabama	2,138,093	2,039	95.4	831	38.9	30	437	327				
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,978	110.1	695	38.7	36	376	237	1			1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	8,784,534	8,413	95.8	2,968	33.8	186	1,524	826	140	6	78	56
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,092	69.4	255	16.2	110	96	118	1	1		
Louisiana	1,656,388	2,158	130.3	491	29.6		216	186	71	1	45	25
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,110	67.0	743	44.8	1	459	155	5	1	1	3
Texas	3,896,542	4,053	104.0	1,479	38.0	75	753	367	63	3	32	28
MOUNTAIN	2,633,517	3,574	135.7	1,623	21.6	30	666	372	275	7	197	71
Montana	376,053	697	185.3	278	73.9		120	72				
Idaho	325,594	388	119.2	203	62.3		94	33	46		46	
Wyoming	145,965	162	111.0	42	28.8		18	11				
Colorado	790,024	1,199	150.1	722	90.4	18	272	115	228	7	151	70
New Mexico	327,301	219	66.9	84	25.7		28	39				
Arizona	204,354	337	164.9	135	66.1	7	46	44	1			1
Utah	373,351	342	91.6	103	27.6	5	54	37				
Nevada	81,875	230	280.9	56	68.4		34	21				
PACIFIC	4,192,304	10,204	243.4	3,463	82.6	31	1,545	981	97	56	12	29
Washington	1,141,990	1,987	174.0	884	77.4	1	470	220	1			1
Oregon	672,765	1,565	232.6	590	87.7		303	153	46	44		2
California	2,377,549	6,652	279.8	1,989	83.7	30	772	608	50	12	12	26

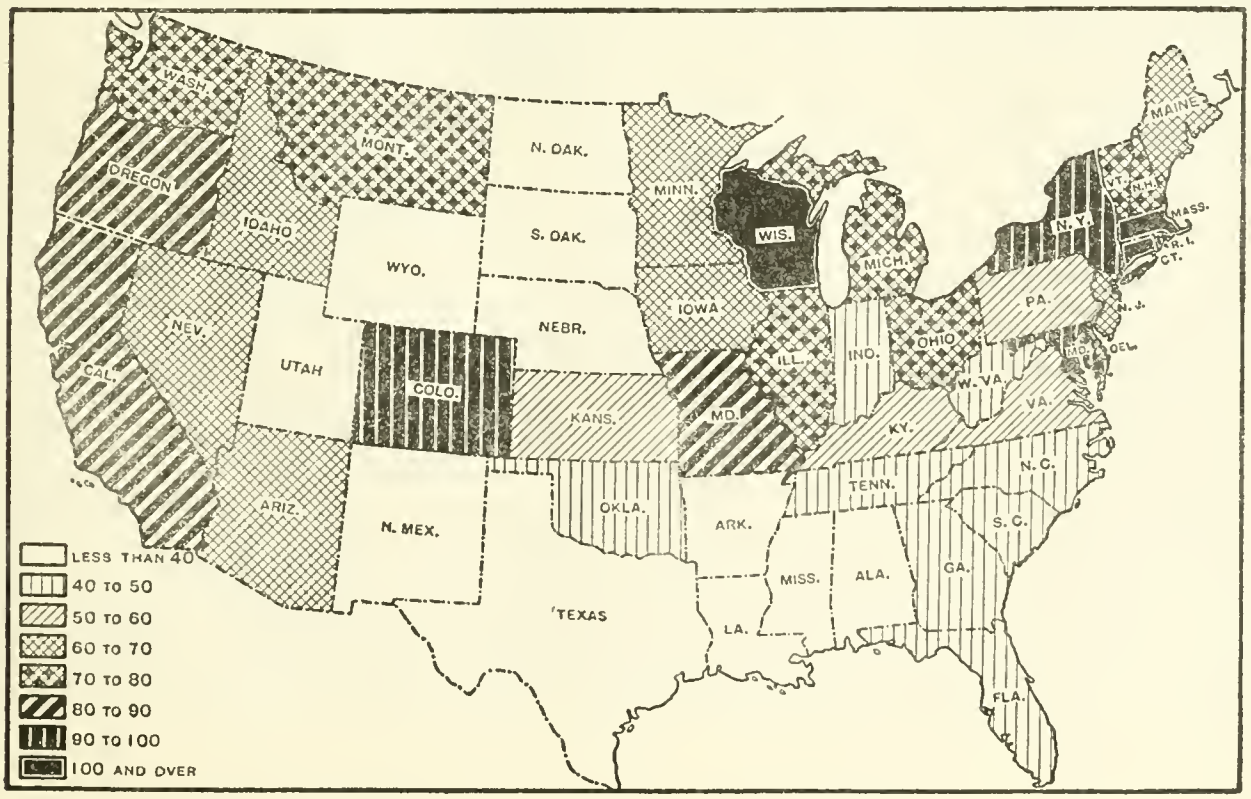
MAPS SHOWING RATIO OF INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, PER 100,000 POPULATION, AND RATIO OF INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910 PER 100,000 POPULATION.

The following maps are based upon the ratios given in Table 3. In Map 1 the states are graded with reference to the ratio of insane enumerated in hospitals on January 1, 1910, per 100,000 population; and in Map 2, with reference to the ratio of insane admitted in the year 1910. The numbers in the legend in the lower left-hand corner of each map are the numbers per 100,000 population. Thus in the first map the states left unshaded are those in which there were less than 100 insane in hospitals to 100,000 population, and at the other extreme are the states in which the ratio was over 300 per 100,000 population. In the second map the unshaded states are those in which the number of insane admitted to hospitals in the year 1910 was less than 40 to 100,000 population, while the states in black represent those in which the ratio of admissions per 100,000 population was over 100.

MAP 1.—RATIO OF INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, PER 100,000 POPULATION.



MAP 2.—RATIO OF INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910 PER 100,000 POPULATION.



The number of insane cared for in almshouses not having separate departments for this class would appear to be comparatively small, the total number of paupers returned as insane in the 1910 census of almshouse population being only 3,518. In 1904 the number was 8,432. This would indicate that the practice of placing the indigent insane in ordinary almshouses is becoming less general. It is probable, however, that the number of cases of insanity reported in the special census of almshouse population is deficient. The inmates received in almshouses are not in general subjected to any examination or diagnosis at all adequate to determine the question of their sanity, and many probably are insane who are not so reported.

After due allowance has been made, however, for those factors which affect the ratio of institutional insane to total population and yet have nothing to do with the relative number of cases of insanity in the community, it is nevertheless reasonably certain that the rates given in Table 3 are also affected by actual differences in the prevalence of insanity in the different sections of the United States. Such differences naturally result from variations in the composition of the population as regards sex, color, race, nativity, and age, and to an even greater extent probably from variations in the proportion of the population living in cities or engaged in industrial or commercial as distinguished from agricultural pursuits. The migration of the native population within the United States doubtless has some effect upon the prevalence of insanity in the different sections. The defectives and subnormals do not usually emigrate. They are left behind in the older sections of the country while the newer sections are being settled by more vigorous and energetic representatives of the native stock.

The following table indicates the variations in the relative importance of some of these factors in different sections of the United States. It shows, for instance, that in New England 83.3 per cent of the total population in 1910 was urban, 27.9 per cent foreign born, 5.5 per cent born in other parts of the United States, 27.2 per cent under 15 years of age, and 5.9 per cent 65 years of age and over, and that the number of males to 100 females in the total population was 99.3. Without attempting at this point to trace out or establish any causal relationship between the ratios and percentages presented in this table, attention may be called to the fact that a high ratio of insane in institutions appears to be associated with a relatively high percentage of urban population and of foreign born, and with a relatively small percentage of children and a relatively high percentage of old people. It may be further noted that the sex ratios, given in the last column of the table, appear to be independent of the variation in the ratios of insane. The possible effect which some of these factors may have upon the insanity rate will be considered in the sections which follow discussing statistics relative to the age, sex, race, and nativity of the insane in hospitals and also statistics relative to their place of residence prior to admission.

Table 4

DIVISION.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION.		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1910.					Males to 100 females in the total population.
	Enumerated on Jan. 1, 1910.	Admitted in 1910.	Urban.	Foreign born.	Born in other divisions.	Under 15 years of age.	65 years of age and over.	
United States..	204.2	66.1	46.3	14.7		32.1	4.3	106.0
New England.....	298.8	106.6	83.3	27.9	5.5	27.2	5.9	99.3
Middle Atlantic.....	271.2	75.9	71.0	25.1	4.9	29.0	4.4	103.3
East North Central...	226.0	72.3	52.7	16.8	9.3	29.6	5.1	106.0
West North Central..	194.9	64.1	33.3	13.9	20.2	31.9	4.6	109.9
South Atlantic.....	163.6	55.1	25.4	2.5	4.7	37.5	3.6	101.2
East South Central...	116.0	43.8	18.7	1.0	7.3	38.1	3.5	101.9
West South Central..	95.8	33.8	22.3	4.0	23.3	38.8	2.8	107.2
Mountain.....	135.7	61.6	36.0	17.2	40.2	31.1	3.0	127.9
Pacific.....	243.4	82.6	56.8	22.8	40.3	24.3	4.5	129.5

The rank of the several geographic divisions according to the ratio of insane in hospitals to total population at each census from 1880 to 1910, inclusive, and also their rank according to the ratio of total insane enumerated in 1880 and 1890, are shown in Table 5. The ratios on which the ranking is based are given in Table 7.

Table 5

DIVISION.	RANK OF GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO—					
	Ratio of insane present in hospitals to total population.				Ratio of total insane to total population.	
	1910	1904	1890	1880	1890	1880
New England.....	1	3	3	2	1	1
Middle Atlantic.....	2	2	2	3	3	3
East North Central.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
West North Central.....	5	5	6	6	5	7
South Atlantic.....	6	6	5	5	6	5
East South Central.....	8	8	8	7	7	6
West South Central.....	9	9	9	8	9	8
Mountain.....	7	7	7	9	8	9
Pacific.....	3	1	1	1	2	2

There is in general a close similarity in the order of the rank of the geographic divisions at the different censuses. Comparing one census with another, there are few instances of a change or difference of more than one place in the rank of any division, and no instance of a difference of more than two places. Of course it was not to be expected that there would be no changes in the interval between 1880 and 1910; the rank of the several divisions may have been affected by changes in the actual prevalence of insanity as well as in the provisions made for the institutional care of the insane. It is significant, however, that the ranking according to the ratio of total insane, shown for the censuses of 1880 and 1890 does not differ much from that according to the insane in hospitals shown for each of the four censuses. For the census of 1880 the rank according to the ratio of

insane in hospitals and that according to total insane are identical in the case of five of the divisions and differ by only one in the case of the four other divisions. For 1890 the similarity is not quite as close, but the enumeration of the insane in the total population at that census is believed to have been less complete than it was in 1880. The rank according to the ratio of insane in hospitals in 1910 and that according to total insane in 1880 are identical in the case of two divisions, and differ by only one in the case of four divisions and by two in the case of the three remaining divisions.

INCREASE, BY STATES.

Table 6 shows for 1910 and 1904 the number of insane present in hospitals on January 1 and the number admitted during the year, with the ratios per 100,000 of the general population, and also the increase from 1904 to 1910. There is included in this table the estimated population in 1904 on which the ratios for that year are based. The enumerated population in 1910, having been included in a preceding table, is not repeated here.

Table 6

DIVISION AND STATE.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS.								INCREASE[1] OF INSANE IN HOSPITALS.				Per cent of increase[1] in total population, 1904–1910	Estimated population Jan. 1, 1904.[2]
	Number.				Ratio per 100,000 population.				Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.			
	Enumerated on Jan. 1—		Admitted during the year.		Enumerated on Jan. 1—		Admitted during the year.		Increase: 1904–1910	Per cent of increase.	Increase: 1904–1910	Per cent of increase.		
	1910	1904	1910	1904	1910	1904	1910	1904						
UNITED STATES	187,791	150,151	60,769	49,622	204.2	183.6	66.1	60.7	37,640	25.1	11,147	22.5	12.4	81,792,387
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:														
New England	19,580	14,855	6,986	6,242	298.8	250.1	106.6	105.1	4,725	31.8	744	11.9	10.3	5,940,611
Middle Atlantic	52,380	42,562	14,669	11,279	271.2	252.5	75.9	66.9	9,818	23.1	3,390	30.1	14.6	16,855,794
East North Central	41,246	33,039	13,191	12,551	226.0	196.6	72.3	74.7	8,207	24.8	640	5.1	8.6	16,807,496
West North Central	22,683	18,595	7,459	6,633	194.9	171.9	64.1	61.3	4,088	22.0	826	12.5	7.6	10,815,704
South Atlantic	19,952	16,514	6,725	5,383	163.6	149.1	55.1	48.6	3,438	20.8	1,342	24.9	10.1	11,079,020
East South Central	9,759	7,867	3,685	2,722	116.0	100.1	43.8	34.6	1,892	24.1	963	35.4	7.0	7,860,600
West South Central	8,413	6,010	2,968	1,359	95.8	81.8	33.8	18.5	2,403	40.0	1,609	118.4	19.5	7,349,559
Mountain	3,574	2,529	1,623	1,084	135.7	125.0	61.6	53.6	1,045	41.3	539	49.7	30.2	2,022,596
Pacific	10,204	8,180	3,463	2,369	243.4	267.2	82.6	77.4	2,024	24.7	1,094	46.2	37.0	3,061,007
NEW ENGLAND:														
Maine	1,258	885	509	333	169.5	124.3	68.6	46.8	373	42.1	176	52.9	4.3	711,849
New Hampshire	909	496	326	352	211.1	118.5	75.7	84.1	413	83.3	−26	−7.4	2.9	418,476
Vermont	990	887	270	268	278.1	254.8	75.9	77.0	103	11.6	2	0.7	2.3	348,110
Massachusetts	11,601	8,679	4,236	4,001	344.6	288.4	125.8	133.0	2,922	33.7	235	5.9	11.9	3,008,941
Rhode Island	1,243	1,077	490	424	229.1	229.2	90.3	90.2	166	15.4	66	15.6	15.5	469,942
Connecticut	3,579	2,831	1,155	864	321.1	287.9	103.6	87.9	748	26.4	291	33.7	13.4	983,293
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York	31,280	26,176	8,530	6,630	343.2	329.7	93.6	83.5	5,104	19.5	1,900	28.7	14.8	7,938,286
New Jersey	6,042	4,865	1,640	1,290	238.1	229.4	64.6	60.8	1,177	24.2	350	27.1	19.6	2,120,804
Pennsylvania	15,058	11,521	4,499	3,359	196.4	169.5	58.7	49.4	3,537	30.7	1,140	33.9	12.8	6,796,704
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Ohio	10,594	8,621	3,336	3,386	222.2	196.9	70.0	77.3	1,973	22.9	−50	−1.5	8.9	4,378,741
Indiana	4,527	4,358	1,270	1,396	167.6	168.7	47.0	54.0	169	3.9	−126	−9.0	4.5	2,583,381
Illinois	12,839	9,607	4,053	4,228	227.7	187.7	71.9	82.6	3,232	33.6	−175	−4.1	10.2	5,118,030
Michigan	6,699	5,430	1,974	1,447	238.4	211.9	70.2	56.5	1,269	23.4	527	36.4	9.7	2,562,207
Wisconsin	6,587	5,023	2,558	2,094	282.2	232.0	109.6	96.7	1,564	31.1	464	22.2	7.8	2,165,137
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Minnesota	4,744	4,070	1,425	1,227	228.5	217.8	68.7	65.6	674	16.6	198	16.1	11.1	1,869,078
Iowa	5,377	4,385	1,511	1,563	241.7	196.7	67.9	70.1	992	22.6	−52	−3.3	−0.2	2,229,286
Missouri	6,168	5,103	2,779	1,949	187.3	160.8	84.4	61.4	1,065	20.9	830	42.6	3.7	3,174,401
North Dakota	628	446	224	175	108.8	108.1	38.8	42.4	182	40.8	49	28.0	39.8	412,732
South Dakota	864	595	204	132	148.0	127.2	34.9	28.2	269	45.2	72	54.5	24.8	467,827
Nebraska	1,990	1,536	411	663	166.9	138.1	34.5	59.6	454	29.6	−252	−38.0	7.2	1,111,989
Kansas	2,912	2,460	905	924	172.2	158.7	53.5	59.6	452	18.4	−19	−2.1	9.1	1,550,491
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
Delaware	441	353	127	106	218.0	184.7	62.8	55.5	88	24.9	21	19.8	5.9	191,118
Maryland	3,220	2,505	1,273	816	248.6	204.2	98.3	66.5	715	28.5	457	56.0	5.6	1,226,982
District of Columbia	2,890	2,453	597	702	872.9	823.9	180.4	235.8	437	17.8	−105	−15.0	11.2	297,715
Virginia	3,635	3,137	1,234	906	176.3	162.6	59.9	47.0	498	15.9	328	36.2	6.8	1,929,452
West Virginia	1,722	1,475	495	428	141.0	139.9	40.5	40.6	247	16.7	67	15.7	15.9	1,053,988
North Carolina	2,522	1,883	916	609	114.3	93.8	41.5	30.3	639	33.9	307	50.4	9.9	2,007,198
South Carolina	1,541	1,156	646	544	101.7	82.3	42.6	38.8	385	33.3	102	18.8	7.9	1,403,850
Georgia	3,132	2,839	1,112	969	120.0	120.4	42.6	41.1	293	10.3	143	14.8	10.6	2,358,864
Florida	849	713	325	303	112.8	116.9	43.2	49.7	136	19.1	22	7.3	23.4	609,853
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Kentucky	3,538	3,058	1,227	951	154.5	139.1	53.6	43.2	480	15.7	276	29.0	4.1	2,198,966
Tennessee	2,204	1,713	932	613	100.9	82.3	42.7	29.5	491	28.7	319	52.0	5.0	2,080,189
Alabama	2,039	1,603	831	681	95.4	82.6	38.9	35.1	436	27.2	150	22.0	10.2	1,940,967
Mississippi	1,978	1,493	695	477	110.1	91.0	38.7	29.1	485	32.5	218	45.7	9.5	1,640,478
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Arkansas	1,092	667	255	89	69.4	47.4	16.2	6.3	425	63.7	166	186.5	11.9	1,406,956
Louisiana	2,158	1,585	491	273	130.3	107.0	29.6	18.4	573	36.2	218	79.9	11.8	1,484,330
Oklahoma	1,110	413	743	236	67.0	37.4	44.8	21.4	697	168.8	507	214.8	50.0	1,104,911
Texas	4,053	3,345	1,479	761	104.0	99.7	38.0	22.7	708	21.2	718	94.3	16.1	3,356,362
MOUNTAIN:														
Montana	697	543	278	165	185.3	186.3	73.9	56.6	154	28.4	113	68.5	29.0	291,490
Idaho	388	255	203	94	119.2	115.3	62.3	42.5	133	52.2	109	116.0	47.2	221,217
Wyoming	162	96	42	37	111.0	85.8	28.8	33.1	66	68.8	5	13.5	30.4	111,921
Colorado	1,199	754	722	503	150.1	119.0	90.4	79.4	445	59.0	219	43.5	26.1	633,800
New Mexico	219	113	84	26	66.9	46.5	25.7	10.7	106	93.8	58	223.1	34.6	243,206
Arizona	337	224	135	113	164.9	146.9	66.1	74.1	113	50.4	22	19.5	34.0	152,476
Utah	342	344	103	115	91.6	110.3	27.6	36.9	−2	−0.6	−12	−10.4	19.7	311,802
Nevada	230	200	56	31	280.9	352.8	68.4	54.7	30	15.0	25	80.6	44.4	56,684
PACIFIC:														
Washington	1,987	1,178	884	496	174.0	158.2	77.4	66.6	809	68.7	388	78.2	53.4	744,492
Oregon	1,565	1,285	590	377	232.6	253.2	87.7	74.3	280	21.8	213	56.5	32.5	507,603
California	6,652	5,717	1,989	1,496	279.8	316.0	83.7	82.7	935	16.4	493	33.0	31.4	1,808,912

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

[2] For population enumerated in 1910, see Table 3, p. 16.

The number of insane in hospitals increased between 1904 and 1910 in every geographic division and, with one exception (Utah), in every state. The increase as measured on a percentage basis was exceptionally high in the Mountain division (41.3 per cent) and in the West South Central (40 per cent). These divisions represent to a large extent territory which has been settled only a comparatively short time and in which there has been a rapid growth of population. A large increase of population naturally involves a corresponding increase in the number of insane. It is not improbable, moreover, that in recently developed sections of country there may be considerable improvement and extension of the facilities for caring for the insane in institutions. In the Pacific division, however, which had by far the most rapid growth in population of any section of the United States, the percentage of increase in the number of insane in hospitals (24.7) was not above the average for the country as a whole; and it is somewhat surprising to find that the geographic division which, as regards the percentage of increase in the insane in hospitals, ranks third, or next to the West South Central division, is New England, representing one of the oldest and most densely populated sections of the United States. Here there was an increase of 31.8 per cent in the number of insane in hospitals, although the increase in the total population was only 10.3 per cent. In the other divisions the percentages of increase in the number of insane in hospitals were fairly uniform, ranging from 20.8 in the South Atlantic division to 24.8 in the East North Central.

Among the several states, as would probably be anticipated, the range of variation in the percentage of increase in the number of inmates of hospitals for the insane is greater than it is among the several geographic divisions. In Utah there was, in fact, a slight decrease, and in Indiana there was an increase of only 3.9 per cent, but in no other state was the increase less than 10 per cent. At the other extreme is Oklahoma, with an increase of 168.8 per cent, followed by New Mexico (93.8 per cent increase) and New Hampshire (83.3 per cent). There are six other states (Arkansas, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, and Washington) in which the increase was over 50 per cent.

The increase in the number of admissions to hospitals for the insane in the year 1910, as compared with the year 1904, exhibits a still wider range of variation and shows no very close correspondence to the increase in the number of inmates present on a given day. New England, which, as already noted, ranks third among the geographic divisions as regards the percentage of increase in the number of inmates present, ranks next to the last as regards the percentage of increase in the number of admissions. The latter percentage was highest (118.4) in the West South Central division; the Mountain division ranks next, although with a much lower percentage (49.7); and the Pacific division third, with 46.2 per cent.

The increase in the number of admissions reached 223.1 per cent in New Mexico and 214.8 per cent in Oklahoma; there were two other states—Arkansas and Idaho—in which the percentage exceeded 100, and eleven states in which it was between 50 and 100. There were, on the other hand, nine states in which the number of admissions was smaller in 1910 than it was in 1904, one of these being New Hampshire, the state which, as regards the percentage of increase in the number of inmates present, ranked third. In Nebraska there was the exceptionally large decrease of 38 per cent in the number of admissions.

Reference has been made to the relation between the increase in the general population and that in the number of insane. In the country as a whole and in most of the states and geographic divisions the percentage of increase for the insane in hospitals exceeded that in the total population, which, of course, involves an increase in the ratio of insane to total population. Table 6 gives the ratios for 1910 and 1904. The Pacific division is the only one in which the ratio of insane present in hospitals to total population was lower in 1910 than 1904.

Comparing the ratios for the several states it will be found that there are four states—Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and California—in which there was an appreciable decline in the ratio. The decline which occurred in five other states—Rhode Island, Indiana, Georgia, Florida, and Montana—was so slight that the ratios may be regarded as practically unchanged. All the other states show an increase in the ratio, and most of them a very decided increase.

In the ratio of admissions instances of a decrease are more numerous. These instances occur in the ratios for one geographic division, the East North Central, and in those for fifteen states. The decreases are not localized in any one section, three of the states being in New England, three in the East North Central division, four in the West North Central, two in the South Atlantic, and three in the Mountain division.

Table 7 gives the number of insane enumerated in hospitals at each census from 1880 to 1910, inclusive, with the ratios per 100,000 of the general population. With few exceptions the ratios show an increase from census to census in every state and geographic division. The table gives also the total number of insane enumerated in 1880 and in 1890 whether within hospitals or outside, and the ratio of this total to total population. The fact that the ratio was lower in 1890 than in 1880 for the country as a whole, for most of the states, and for all but one of the geographic divisions is to be regarded as indicative of the incompleteness, already noted, of the later census as compared with the earlier.

Table 7

DIVISION AND STATE.	INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS.								TOTAL INSANE.			
	Jan. 1, 1910.		Jan. 1, 1904.		June 1, 1890.		June 1, 1880.		June 1, 1890.		June 1, 1880.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.
UNITED STATES	187,791	204.2	150,151	183.6	74,028	118.2	40,942	81.6	106,485	170.0	91,959	183.3
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England	19,580	208.8	14,855	250.1	7,693	163.7	5,294	132.0	12,037	256.1	11,147	277.9
Middle Atlantic	52,380	271.2	42,562	252.5	21,435	168.8	12,710	121.1	29,491	232.2	24,764	235.9
East North Central	41,246	226.0	33,039	196.6	15,674	116.3	8,966	80.0	24,770	183.9	21,290	190.0
West North Central	22,683	194.9	18,595	171.9	8,641	97.2	3,493	56.7	12,077	135.8	8,521	138.4
South Atlantic	19,952	163.6	16,514	149.1	9,007	101.7	4,660	61.3	11,710	132.2	11,476	151.1
East South Central	9,739	116.0	7,867	100.1	4,493	69.9	2,549	45.6	7,147	111.2	7,856	140.7
West South Central	8,413	95.8	6,010	81.8	2,043	45.0	800	24.0	3,377	74.3	3,355	100.6
Mountain	3,574	135.7	2,529	125.0	858	74.2	107	16.4	1,120	96.9	534	81.8
Pacific	10,204	243.4	8,180	267.2	4,184	223.6	2,363	212.0	4,756	254.2	3,016	270.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine	1,258	169.5	885	124.3	612	92.6	403	62.1	1,299	196.5	1,542	237.6
New Hampshire	909	211.1	496	118.5	342	90.8	288	83.0	961	255.2	1,056	304.3
Vermont	990	278.1	887	254.8	481	144.7	454	136.6	823	247.6	1,015	305.5
Massachusetts	11,601	344.6	8,679	288.4	4,054	181.1	3,085	173.0	6,103	272.6	5,127	287.5
Rhode Island	1,243	229.1	1,077	229.2	660	191.0	392	141.8	795	230.1	684	247.3
Connecticut	3,579	321.1	2,831	287.9	1,544	206.9	672	107.9	2,056	275.5	1,723	276.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York	31,280	343.2	26,176	329.7	13,434	224.0	8,079	158.9	17,846	237.5	14,055	276.5
New Jersey	6,042	238.1	4,865	229.4	1,744	120.7	1,632	144.3	3,163	218.9	2,405	212.6
Pennsylvania	15,058	196.4	11,521	169.5	6,257	119.0	2,999	70.0	8,482	161.3	8,304	193.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio	10,594	222.2	8,621	196.9	4,960	135.1	3,499	109.4	7,600	207.0	7,286	227.8
Indiana	4,527	167.6	4,358	168.7	1,798	82.0	920	46.5	3,291	150.1	3,548	179.3
Illinois	12,839	227.7	9,607	187.7	4,767	124.6	2,195	71.3	6,641	173.6	5,134	166.8
Michigan	6,699	238.4	5,430	211.9	2,771	132.3	1,122	68.5	3,725	177.9	2,796	170.8
Wisconsin	6,587	282.2	5,023	232.0	1,378	81.7	1,230	93.5	3,513	208.3	2,526	192.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota	4,744	228.5	4,070	217.8	1,859	142.8	708	90.7	2,205	169.4	1,145	146.6
Iowa	5,377	241.7	4,385	196.7	2,030	106.2	913	56.2	3,197	167.2	2,544	156.5
Missouri	6,168	187.3	5,103	160.8	2,417	90.2	1,350	62.3	3,418	127.6	3,310	152.6
North Dakota	628	108.8	446	108.1	200	109.5	28	20.7	221	121.0	72	53.3
South Dakota	864	148.0	595	127.2	232	70.6			310	94.3		
Nebraska	1,990	166.9	1,536	138.1	642	60.6	175	38.7	932	88.0	450	99.5
Kansas	2,912	172.2	2,460	158.7	1,261	88.4	319	32.0	1,794	125.7	1,000	100.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware	441	218.0	353	184.7	142	84.3			197	116.9	198	135.1
Maryland	3,220	248.6	2,505	204.2	1,416	135.8	912	97.5	1,646	157.9	1,857	198.6
District of Columbia	2,890	872.9	2,453	823.9	1,496	649.3	860	484.2	1,578	684.9	938	528.1
Virginia	3,635	176.3	3,137	162.6	1,764	106.5	1,098	72.6	2,407	145.4	2,411	159.4
West Virginia	1,722	141.0	1,475	139.9	860	112.7	394	63.7	1,079	141.5	982	158.8
North Carolina	2,522	114.3	1,883	93.8	972	60.1	269	19.2	1,725	106.6	2,028	144.9
South Carolina	1,541	101.7	1,156	82.3	664	57.7	425	42.7	912	79.2	1,112	111.7
Georgia	3,132	120.0	2,839	120.4	1,491	81.1	626	40.6	1,815	98.8	1,697	110.0
Florida	849	112.8	713	116.9	202	51.6	76	28.2	351	89.7	253	93.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	3,538	154.5	3,058	139.1	1,991	107.1	1,404	85.2	2,729	146.8	2,784	168.9
Tennessee	2,204	100.9	1,713	82.3	806	45.6	385	25.0	1,845	104.4	2,404	155.9
Alabama	2,039	95.4	1,603	82.6	1,014	67.0	373	29.5	1,469	97.1	1,521	120.5
Mississippi	1,978	110.1	1,493	91.0	682	52.9	387	34.2	1,104	85.6	1,147	101.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	1,092	69.4	667	47.4	390	34.6			790	70.0	789	98.3
Louisiana	2,158	130.3	1,585	107.0	608	54.4	450	47.9	910	81.4	1,002	106.6
Oklahoma	1,110	67.0	413	37.4					7	11.3		
Texas	4,053	104.0	3,345	99.7	1,045	46.7	350	22.0	1,670	74.7	1,564	98.3
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana	697	185.3	543	186.3	172	130.1	44	112.4	192	145.3	59	150.7
Idaho	388	119.2	255	115.3	63	74.7			83	98.4	16	49.1
Wyoming	162	111.0	96	85.8	23	37.9			40	65.9	4	19.2
Colorado	1,199	150.1	754	119.0	239	58.0	34	17.5	326	79.1	99	50.9
New Mexico	219	66.9	113	46.5					66	43.0	153	128.0
Arizona	337	164.9	224	146.9	65	109.0			64	107.3	21	51.9
Utah	342	91.6	344	110.3	124	59.6	29	20.1	166	79.8	151	104.9
Nevada	230	280.9	200	352.8	172	375.9			183	399.9	31	49.8
PACIFIC:												
Washington	1,987	174.0	1,178	158.2	341	97.6	91	121.1	380	108.8	135	179.7
Oregon	1,565	232.6	1,285	253.2	554	176.6	262	149.9	640	204.0	378	216.3
California	6,652	279.8	5,717	316.0	3,289	272.2	2,010	232.5	3,736	309.2	2,503	289.5

Table 2 of the general tables (p. 122) gives the number of state, county, and private hospitals in each state, the aggregate number of inmates present in each class of institutions on January 1, 1910, and the aggregate number admitted during the year, with the average number present and admitted per institution.

The great majority of the insane in hospitals are found in state institutions. The 159,096 inmates of state institutions on January 1, 1910, represented 84.7 per cent of the total number in all classes of institutions, while only 21,146, or 11.3 per cent of the total, were in the county or city institutions, and only 7,549, or 4 per cent, in private hospitals. The average number of inmates per institution is 1,113 in the case of state institutions, 201 for city or county institutions, and 64 for private hospitals. Of the 60,769 patients admitted during the year, 45,873, or 75.5 per cent, were received in state institutions, 7,579, or 12.5 per cent, in city or county institutions, and 7,317, or 12 per cent, in private hospitals.

AGE.

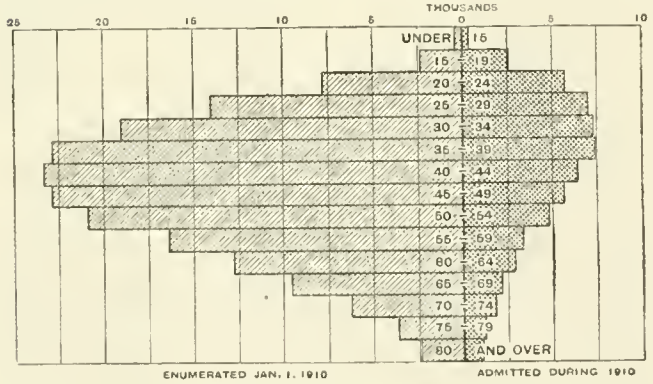
At the date of the census.—The age distribution of the insane enumerated in hospitals on January 1, 1910, is shown by the following table, which also gives the age distribution of those admitted to the institutions during the year.

Table 8 INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	Enumerated on Jan. 1. Number.	Enumerated on Jan. 1. Per cent distribution.	Admitted during the year. Number.	Admitted during the year. Per cent distribution.	Per cent distribution of the total population: 1910.
Total	187,791		60,769		
Age reported	184,557	100.0	59,812	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	341	0.2	327	0.5	32.1
15 to 19 years	2,312	1.3	2,539	4.2	9.9
20 to 24 years	7,801	4.2	5,701	9.5	9.9
25 to 29 years	14,083	7.6	7,027	11.7	8.9
30 to 34 years	19,091	10.3	7,295	12.2	7.6
35 to 39 years	22,856	12.4	7,495	12.5	7.0
40 to 44 years	23,321	12.6	6,469	10.8	5.7
45 to 49 years	22,874	12.4	5,681	9.5	4.9
50 to 54 years	20,885	11.3	4,877	8.2	4.2
55 to 59 years	16,383	8.9	3,368	5.6	3.0
60 to 64 years	12,729	6.9	2,872	4.8	2.5
65 to 69 years	9,545	5.2	2,191	3.7	1.8
70 to 74 years	6,263	3.4	1,776	3.0	1.2
75 to 79 years	3,596	1.9	1,180	2.0	0.7
80 years and over	2,477	1.3	1,014	1.7	0.5
Age unknown	3,234		957		

The inmates of hospitals for the insane include very few children and a comparatively large number of old people. Of the insane enumerated in hospitals on January 1, 1910, only 0.2 per cent were under 15 years of age and 11.9 per cent were 65 years of age and over, while of the total population of the United States in 1910, 32.1 per cent were under the age of 15 and only 4.3 per cent had reached the age of 65. For the general population the median age is approximately 24—that is to say, there are approximately as many people over 24 as there are under 24; for the insane enumerated it is about 44.

DIAGRAM 2.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS OF THE INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, AND THE INSANE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.



The age distribution of the insane in hospitals is indicated graphically by Diagram 2, the bars on the left indicating the number of insane enumerated in each age group on January 1, 1910, and the more darkly shaded bars on the right indicating the number admitted in each age group during the year 1910.

The insane admitted in any one year are naturally considerably younger than the insane present on a given date. Of the insane admitted in 1910, 14.3 per cent were under 25 years of age, as compared with 5.7 per cent of the insane enumerated on January 1, 1910. The median age for the former was about 39, while for the latter it was, as previously noted, about 44.

When first admitted.—Another age classification has been made on the basis of the age when first admitted to any hospital for the insane, this information having been obtained for 54,591 of the 60,769 persons admitted to insane asylums in 1910, and for 173,880 of the 187,791 inmates of insane asylums on January 1, 1910. This classification according to age when first admitted is given in Table 9.

Table 9 INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.

AGE WHEN FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.	Enumerated on Jan. 1. Number.	Enumerated on Jan. 1. Per cent distribution.	Admitted during the year. Number.	Admitted during the year. Per cent distribution.
Total	187,791		60,769	
Age reported	173,880	100.0	54,591	100.0
Under 15 years	1,079	0.6	430	0.8
15 to 19 years	8,102	4.7	2,982	5.5
20 to 24 years	21,432	12.3	6,080	11.1
25 to 29 years	27,195	15.6	7,024	12.9
30 to 34 years	26,655	15.3	6,856	12.6
35 to 39 years	24,225	13.9	6,719	12.3
40 to 44 years	18,764	10.8	5,643	10.3
45 to 49 years	14,784	8.5	4,856	8.9
50 to 54 years	11,167	6.4	3,970	7.3
55 to 59 years	6,922	4.0	2,661	4.9
60 to 64 years	5,239	3.0	2,274	4.2
65 to 69 years	3,587	2.1	1,725	3.2
70 to 74 years	2,376	1.4	1,495	2.7
75 to 79 years	1,435	0.8	1,003	1.8
80 years and over	918	0.5	873	1.6
Age unknown	13,911		6,178	

As will be seen on comparing this table with Table 8 above, in the case of the insane admitted in 1910 the per cent distribution according to age when first admitted differs but little from that according to age in 1910. This similarity was to be expected, because for about two-thirds of the total number the admission in 1910 was the first admission, and for a large proportion of the others it is probable that the prior admission did not greatly antedate the year 1910.

As regards the insane enumerated as present in hospitals on January 1, however, the distribution according to age when first admitted differs considerably from that according to age at the time of enumeration, and naturally so because many of them had been in hospitals a considerable length of time (see p. 59). Therefore when they are classified according to age when first admitted the proportion in the younger age groups is much larger than it is when they are classified according to present age. Thus 62.5 per cent of the insane present in hospitals on January 1 were under 40 years of age when first admitted, while only 36 per

cent of them were still under 40 at the time of the enumeration.

Ratio to total population.—The following table gives for each age group the number of insane enumerated and of insane admitted per 100,000 of the general population in the same age group.

Table 10

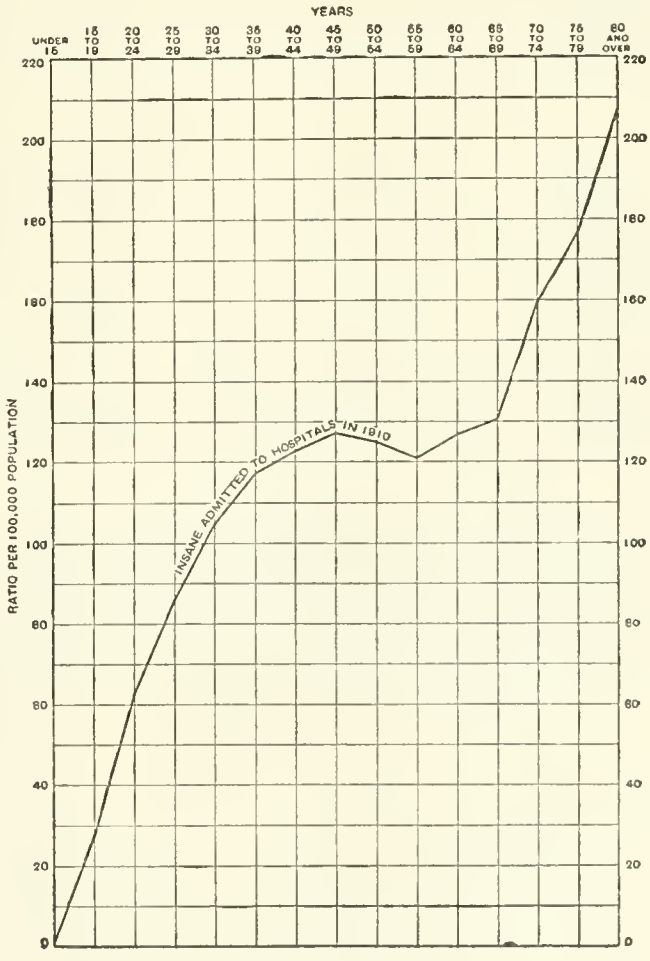
AGE GROUP.	Total population: 1910.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.			
		Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.	
		Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.
All ages	91,972,266	187,791	204.2	60,769	66.1
Under 15 years	29,499,136	341	1.2	327	1.1
15 to 19 years	9,063,603	2,312	25.5	2,539	28.0
20 to 24 years	9,056,984	7,801	86.1	5,701	62.9
25 to 29 years	8,180,003	14,083	172.2	7,027	85.9
30 to 34 years	6,972,185	19,091	273.8	7,295	104.6
35 to 39 years	6,396,100	22,856	357.3	7,495	117.2
40 to 44 years	5,261,587	23,321	443.2	6,469	122.9
45 to 49 years	4,469,197	22,874	511.8	5,681	127.1
50 to 54 years	3,900,791	20,885	535.4	4,877	125.0
55 to 59 years	2,786,951	16,383	587.8	3,368	120.8
60 to 64 years	2,267,150	12,729	561.5	2,872	126.7
65 to 69 years	1,679,503	9,545	568.3	2,191	130.5
70 to 74 years	1,113,728	6,263	562.3	1,776	159.5
75 to 79 years	667,302	3,596	539.9	1,180	176.8
80 years and over	488,991	2,477	506.6	1,014	207.4
Age unknown	169,055	3,234		957	

The classification by five-year age groups shows that the number of inmates enumerated in hospitals for the insane on January 1, 1910, was larger in each successive older group up to the age of 45. After that the number falls off slowly at first and then more rapidly. The ratio of inmates to total population, however, shows an uninterrupted increase up to the age of 60, reaching its maximum in the age period 55 to 59, in which period the number of inmates per 100,000 population is 587.8. This means that at that period of life about 1 person in 170 is an inmate of a hospital for the insane. The ratio declines somewhat but not very greatly in the older age periods. In the population 80 years of age and over it is 506.6 to 100,000, or 1 to 197. As each generation grows older the ranks of the insane which it includes are of course being continuously recruited by new cases of insanity; on the other hand, they are being depleted by deaths, and, so far as concerns the insane in hospitals, by discharges also. The death rate, being much higher for the insane than for the total population, is a factor which tends to reduce the ratio of hospital inmates to total population in the older age periods; but as indicated by the statistics here presented, its influence up to a certain point in the age scale is more than offset by the increasing ratio of admissions representing new cases of insanity.

The ratio of admissions to total population is given by age groups in the last column of Table 10, and is shown graphically in Diagram 3. The 327 children under 15 years of age who were admitted to insane asylums in 1910 represent a ratio of about 1 child to 100,000 in the total population. In the next age period—extending from 15 to 19 years, inclusive—the ratio is 28 to 100,000. It advances to 62.9 in the age period 20 to 24, and to 104.6 in the age period 30 to 34, and continues to increase by smaller gradations until it reaches 127.1 to 100,000 in the age period 45 to 49. In the next three age periods, covering the ages from 50 to 64 years, the ratio is somewhat lower. After that it increases rather rapidly, reaching the maximum in the last period of all (80 years and over), being in that period 207.4 to 100,000.

As regards the following diagram, a word of explanation or caution may not be amiss. The line represents the ratios just given. It indicates not the actual number of insane in each group, but the number in proportion to the total population of the same age. It means not that there are more insane in old age than in middle life, but that there are more in proportion to the total number of old persons. The actual number of admissions in each age group is indicated by Diagram 2 on page 22.

DIAGRAM 3.—RATIO OF INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN EACH AGE GROUP PER 100,000 POPULATION OF THE SAME AGE: 1910.



Comparing the figures by geographic divisions as presented in Table 11, it will be noticed that with advancing age the ratio of admissions shows a substantially similar movement throughout the United

States—that is to say, the ratio increases rather rapidly in early life, shows little if any increase throughout the period of middle life, and advances again in old age. It is noticeable, however, that in the southern divisions the check in the advance of the rate comes at an earlier period than in other parts of the United States. Thus in the South Atlantic division there is no considerable increase in the ratio from the age of 35 up to that of 60, and in the East and West South Central divisions there is none from 30 years up to 70. The southern divisions exhibit one other peculiarity: The ratio in each of these divisions declines in extreme old age. Such exceptions, however, may not be of much significance, as the ratios for the oldest age groups are based on comparatively small numbers, and it is believed that there is a considerable element of error in age returns, particularly as regards the colored population in the South.

Table 11

AGE GROUP.	United States.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.									
Total	60,769	6,986	14,669	13,191	7,459	6,725	3,685	2,968	1,623	3,463
Under 15 years	327	41	51	35	25	83	28	44	13	7
15 to 19 years	2,539	264	659	444	242	359	239	174	53	105
20 to 24 years	5,701	620	1,446	1,053	643	779	413	328	130	289
25 to 29 years	7,027	734	1,662	1,416	929	799	470	404	187	426
30 to 34 years	7,295	748	1,721	1,536	918	779	506	418	198	471
35 to 39 years	7,495	868	1,767	1,653	924	816	450	370	205	442
40 to 44 years	6,469	776	1,565	1,479	800	618	327	294	220	390
45 to 49 years	5,681	687	1,460	1,306	690	517	299	245	146	331
50 to 54 years	4,877	579	1,217	1,119	606	483	277	189	139	268
55 to 59 years	3,368	432	853	823	383	327	178	131	84	157
60 to 64 years	2,872	340	663	647	383	317	150	118	85	169
65 to 69 years	2,191	273	529	530	256	253	102	84	56	108
70 to 74 years	1,776	244	449	401	197	224	94	56	33	78
75 to 79 years	1,180	164	273	279	158	123	54	40	18	71
80 years and over	1,014	146	247	224	146	93	34	27	27	70
Age unknown	957	70	107	246	159	155	64	46	29	81
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME AGE.									
Total	66.1	106.6	75.9	72.3	64.1	55.1	43.8	33.8	61.6	82.6
Under 15 years	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.7
15 to 19 years	28.0	45.2	36.6	25.2	20.4	27.8	26.4	18.4	22.5	29.5
20 to 24 years	62.9	100.8	74.5	59.5	55.3	65.3	50.7	37.9	48.1	67.7
25 to 29 years	85.9	125.9	91.2	87.4	91.1	79.9	68.5	54.6	70.0	96.3
30 to 34 years	104.6	141.9	108.0	109.6	107.2	95.5	91.1	69.3	87.5	120.2
35 to 39 years	117.2	170.4	119.8	127.8	119.4	108.8	87.8	68.4	103.8	128.9
40 to 44 years	122.9	177.4	126.8	131.7	122.5	107.3	85.9	73.7	135.6	131.3
45 to 49 years	127.1	185.4	141.9	134.5	121.1	108.7	89.8	72.6	110.1	132.2
50 to 54 years	125.0	181.5	142.3	132.0	120.9	105.6	90.1	63.5	126.4	130.4
55 to 59 years	120.8	182.4	141.3	132.2	106.3	101.6	81.0	61.8	117.7	113.3
60 to 64 years	126.7	172.4	135.4	130.7	133.5	114.9	82.0	69.5	157.1	145.9
65 to 69 years	130.5	178.0	146.3	136.1	113.6	131.5	78.9	75.3	158.2	133.0
70 to 74 years	159.5	221.7	183.0	153.7	132.7	181.9	114.3	82.7	149.6	144.8
75 to 79 years	176.8	242.1	191.7	171.7	169.9	176.0	112.7	104.5	142.6	215.7
80 years and over	207.4	276.1	242.7	191.4	221.9	171.4	89.7	93.3	320.4	318.5

Admissions as an index of insanity.—While the ratios of admissions shown in the preceding tables have value considered as an index of the occurrence of insanity in the successive age periods, it should be remembered that they are not, strictly speaking, insanity rates because they are not based upon the number of persons in the given age groups who actually became insane in the year 1910. They do not include those who became insane in that year without being committed to asylums. Moreover, the persons actually committed had been insane a certain length of time before commitment and some of them had had previous attacks of insanity. In the great majority of cases, however, the commitment takes place within a comparatively short time after the attack comes on (see p. 60). In 64 per cent of the total number of cases for which information as to the duration of the attack was obtained the attack had lasted less than one year. But on the other hand in 9 per cent of the cases it has lasted more than five years, and one-fourth of those admitted had had previous attacks of insanity. Possibly on account of the lapse of time between the first appearance of insanity and the date of commitment, the record of admissions to hospitals exaggerates somewhat the incidence of insanity in the older age groups. But as against this tendency there is the probability, indicated by statistics presented below, that the insanity which develops in old age is less likely to result in commitments than that which occurs in earlier life.

As it is hardly possible by means of a census to ascertain the actual number of persons who become insane in any given year, the ratio of admissions probably furnishes, after all, the best available index of the incidence of insanity. It is a ratio which is constantly made use of in this report for purposes

of comparison between different classes of the general population. It indicates, at any rate, the extent to which the several classes compared are contributing to the population of hospitals for the insane; and doubtless reflects, although more or less imperfectly, variations in the actual prevalence of insanity. Within the same community any class which has in proportion to its numbers more cases of insanity than another class may be presumed to contribute proportionately more inmates to the hospitals. But as between different sections of the United States, as already remarked, there is probably a considerable variation in the extent to which the insane are cared for in institutions, and, in general, the possibility of a variation in this respect is a factor which must constantly be borne in mind.

Proportion of insane in hospitals.—The following table, based upon the census of 1890, shows for each age group what percentage of the total number of insane enumerated at that census were found in hospitals. For reasons already given no similar comparison can be made for a later date. The percentage in hospitals is considerably smaller in old age than it is in early and middle life. Possibly this is because the insanity which develops in old age is less likely to be of a type requiring confinement or restraint, or is less likely to be curable by treatment, and hence is less likely to be the cause for admission to a hospital.

Table 12

AGE GROUP.	INSANE: 1890. Total. Number.	Total. Per cent distribution.	In hospitals. Number.	In hospitals. Per cent distribution.	Per cent in hospitals.
Total	106,485	100.0	74,028	100.0	69.5
10 to 14 years	311	0.3	51	0.1	16.4
15 to 19 years	1,691	1.6	932	1.3	55.1
20 to 24 years	5,131	4.8	3,689	5.0	71.9
25 to 29 years	8,863	8.3	6,848	9.3	77.3
30 to 34 years	12,386	11.6	9,730	13.2	78.7
35 to 39 years	12,857	12.1	9,975	13.5	77.6
40 to 44 years	12,879	12.1	9,773	13.2	75.9
45 to 49 years	12,207	11.5	8,949	12.1	73.3
50 to 54 years	10,719	10.1	7,439	10.0	69.4
55 to 59 years	7,931	7.4	5,339	7.2	67.3
60 to 64 years	6,641	6.2	4,081	5.5	61.5
65 to 69 years	4,708	4.4	2,599	3.5	55.2
70 to 74 years	3,502	3.3	1,722	2.3	49.2
75 to 79 years	2,055	1.9	788	1.1	38.3
80 years and over	2,005	1.9	563	0.8	28.1
Age unknown	2,599	2.4	1,530	2.1	58.9

RACE AND NATIVITY.

In the following table the insane in hospitals and also the total population are distributed by race and nativity. The table gives also the ratio of the number of insane to the total population in each race and nativity class.

Table 13

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Total population: 1910.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910. Enumerated on Jan. 1. Number.	Enumerated on Jan. 1. Per 100,000 population.	Admitted during the year. Number.	Admitted during the year. Per 100,000 population.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION. Total population: 1910.	Insane in hospitals: 1910. Enumerated Jan. 1.	Insane in hospitals: 1910. Admitted during the year.
Total	91,972,266	187,791	204.2	60,769	66.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	81,731,957	174,224	213.2	56,182	68.7	88.9	92.8	92.5
Native	68,386,412	115,402	168.7	39,629	57.9	74.4	61.5	65.2
Foreign born	13,345,545	54,096	405.3	15,523	116.3	14.5	28.8	25.5
Nativity unknown		4,726		1,030			2.5	1.7
Negro	9,827,763	12,910	131.4	4,384	44.6	10.7	6.9	7.2
Indian	265,683	166	62.5	51	19.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other colored	146,863	491	334.3	152	103.5	0.2	0.3	0.3

The 187,791 insane enumerated in hospitals on January 1, 1910, included 115,402 native whites, 54,096 foreign-born whites, 12,910 negroes, 166 Indians, and 491 persons of "other colored" races, mostly, if not entirely Chinese and Japanese. The 60,769 insane admitted during the year 1910 included 39,629 native whites, 15,523 foreign-born whites, 4,384 negroes, 51 Indians, and 152 "other colored" persons. As indicated by the ratios in the above table showing the number of insane of each class to 100,000 population of the same class the foreign-born white in proportion to their numbers contributed more inmates to hospitals for the insane than any of the other classes. The class ranking next to them is the "other colored," or Chinese and Japanese, who are also mostly immigrants. The class having the smallest ratio is the Indian. The ratio for the negro is smaller than that for the total white and also smaller than that for the native white alone.

The difference here noted between the whites and the negroes and between the native whites and the foreign-born whites as regards their representation in institutions for the insane forms the subject of discussion in the text which immediately follows.

INSANITY AMONG IMMIGRANTS.

Of the total number of inmates of insane asylums on January 1, 1910, 28.8 per cent were whites of foreign birth, and of the persons admitted to such institutions during the year 1910, 25.5 per cent were of this class. Of the total population of the United States in 1910 the foreign-born whites constituted 14.5 per cent. It is evident, then, that the foreign born have an unduly large representation in insane asylums. There were, in fact, 405.3 foreign-born whites in insane asylums to each 100,000 in the total population, while for the native whites the ratio was 168.7 to 100,000; the number of admissions during the year was 116.3 per 100,000 in

the case of the foreign-born whites, as compared with 57.9 in the case of the native whites.

Age periods.—These ratios, however, if regarded as an index of the tendency to insanity among immigrants as compared with the native population are misleading, for the reason that the difference between the two classes is largely accounted for by the mere fact that the native population includes large numbers of children, while the foreign born comprises comparatively few, most immigrants being past the period of childhood when they arrive in the United States. Of the native white population of the United States 36.5 per cent were under 15 years of age, while of the foreign-born white population only 5.7 per cent were below that age. As indicated by the age statistics previously considered, insanity is a defect which, as a rule, makes its appearance only in adult years. Therefore this difference in age is bound to have a marked effect upon the relative number of insane in the two classes, and, other things being equal, would of itself make the percentage of insane much higher for the foreign-born white population than for the native. Table 14 makes a comparison by age periods showing what proportion of the foreign-born white and of the native white in each age group were admitted to insane asylums in the year 1910.

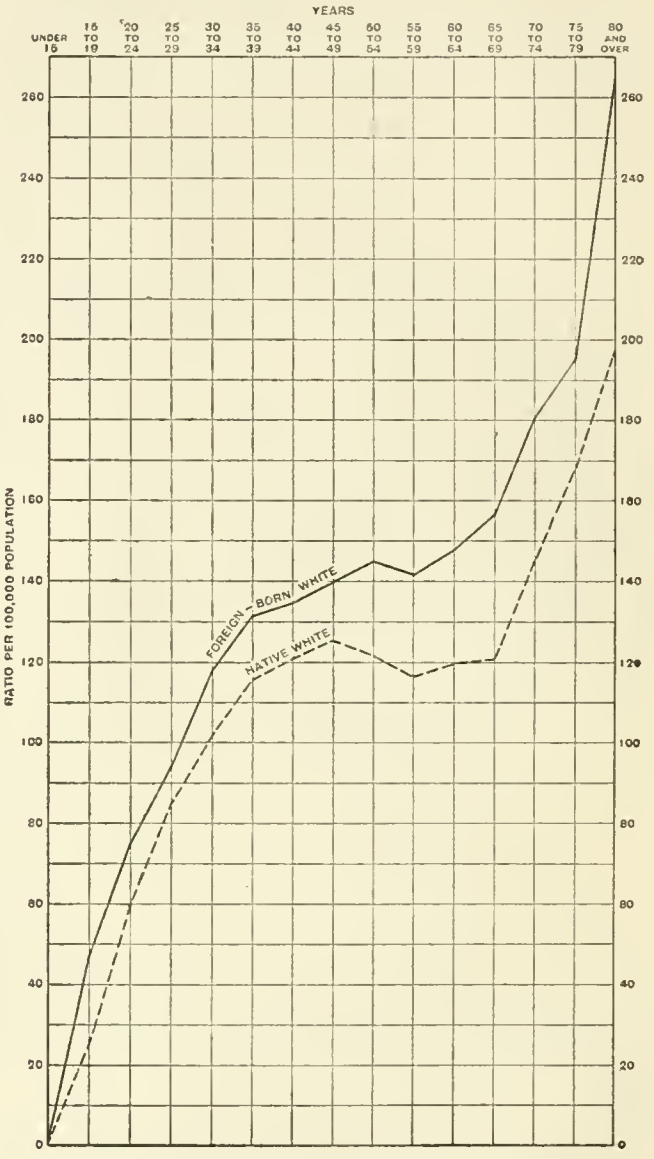
Table 14

AGE GROUP.	NATIVE WHITE: 1910.			FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: 1910.		
	Total number.	Admitted to hospitals for the insane.		Total number.	Admitted to hospitals for the insane.	
		Number.	Per 100,000		Number.	Per 100,000
All ages	68,386,412	39,629	57.9	13,345,545	15,523	116.3
Under 15 years	24,957,149	256	1.0	759,346	10	1.3
15 to 19 years	7,294,630	1,871	25.6	673,761	320	47.5
20 to 24 years	6,556,030	3,966	60.5	1,430,381	1,074	75.1
25 to 29 years	5,594,440	4,749	84.9	1,662,696	1,568	94.3
30 to 34 years	4,761,561	4,841	101.7	1,505,715	1,777	118.0
35 to 39 years	4,323,752	4,999	115.6	1,408,093	1,848	131.2
40 to 44 years	3,476,797	4,201	120.8	1,303,475	1,755	134.6
45 to 49 years	2,914,702	3,656	125.4	1,146,360	1,605	140.0
50 to 54 years	2,630,258	3,197	121.5	925,055	1,341	145.0
55 to 59 years	1,870,686	2,178	116.4	693,520	982	141.6
60 to 64 years	1,441,740	1,728	119.9	627,583	928	147.9
65 to 69 years	1,061,557	1,282	120.8	488,397	765	156.6
70 to 74 years	693,917	1,009	145.4	336,967	610	181.0
75 to 79 years	412,780	694	168.1	208,212	407	195.5
80 years and over	288,400	570	197.6	149,773	370	264.7
Age unknown	108,013	432		26,211	163	

The above table indicates that the high ratio for the foreign-born white as compared with the native white is not entirely due to the difference between the two classes as regards age, for in each separate age group the ratio is appreciably higher for the former than for the latter. The contrast is, however, less striking for the individual age groups than it is for the total population. For all ages combined the ratio for the foreign born is twice as large as it is for the native; but there is no such disproportion between the ratios in any one of the age groups.

The ratios given in Table 14 are shown graphically in Diagram 4. (See also Diagram 6, p. 38.)

Diagram 4.—Ratio of Native Whites and of Foreign-born Whites Admitted to Hospitals for the Insane in 1910 per 100,000 Population of the same Color, Nativity, and Age.



In view of the fact that the insane admitted to hospitals are, with few exceptions, all of adult age, a ratio based on the number of adults in the total population is perhaps a fairer basis of comparison than a ratio based upon the total population. Of course, the effect of thus changing the base is to increase the ratio, and if the proportion of children was the same in each class the ratio would be increased to the same extent. As, however, there are comparatively few children among the foreign born, the ratio for that class is increased to a less degree than the ratio for the native white, and the former ratio being the higher of the two the difference between them is reduced. In the case of the admissions the ratio per 100,000 for the foreign-born white advances from 116.3, as based upon total population, to 123.3, as based upon the total number of adults, while the ratio per 100,000 for the native white advances from 57.9 to 91.2.

Table 15 INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.	
	Number per 100,000 population.	Number per 100,000 adults.[1]	Number per 100,000 population.	Number per 100,000 adults.[1]
Total	204.2	300.6	66.1	97.3
White	213.2	311.0	68.7	100.3
Native	168.7	265.7	57.9	91.2
Foreign born	405.3	429.8	116.3	123.3
Negro	131.4	209.5	44.6	71.1
Other colored	159.3	222.7	49.2	68.8

[1] Ratio is based upon the number of persons of the same nativity 15 years of age and over in the total population.

Influence of the age factor.—The extent to which the difference in age accounts for the difference between the two classes as regards the relative numbers committed to insane asylums may, however, be more accurately determined by redistributing the foreign born by age groups on the basis of the age distribution of the native white and then applying to each age group the ratio for the foreign born in that group as based on the actual returns. For example, the age group 45 to 49 years included 1,146,360 foreign-born whites in 1910, of whom 1,605 were admitted to hospitals for the insane during the year, making the ratio of admissions for this age group 140 per 100,000. If, however, the foreign born had the same age distribution as the native the total number in this age group would be approximately 574,040, and, the ratio of admissions remaining the same, the number admitted from that age group would have been 804. This readjustment would reduce the figure for the total number of foreign born admitted to insane asylums to approximately 9,343, while the actual number of admissions was 15,523;[1] that is to say, the number of foreign born admitted was about 6,000, or 50 per cent, greater than it would have been if this class of population had the same age distribution as the native white. The ratio of admissions per 100,000 for the foreign-born white declines from 116.3 to 70 as the result of this age readjustment. A comparison of this result with the ratio of 57.9 for the native white gives an indication of the extent to which the difference between the native white and the foreign-born white is due to the age difference.

Other points of difference.—While the age difference probably goes further than any other factor toward explaining the contrast between the native white and the foreign-born white in respect to the proportionate numbers admitted to hospitals for the insane, there are of course many other points of difference which affect the comparison, and for some of which an adjustment might be made similar to that here made for age. There is, for instance, the difference in sex distribution. There are relatively more males in the foreign-born white population than in the native white, a ratio of 129.9 males to 100 females for the former as compared with a ratio of 102.7 to 100 for the latter. Statistics of the insane by sex are presented in another portion of this report. Then again there are differences in the geographic distribution of the two classes and in their degree of concentration in cities. These are factors which doubtless have a considerable effect upon the statistics for the United States as a whole. On the following pages statistics are presented by states and geographic divisions; and in another section of this report the distinction is made between city and country. But of course it is not possible to carry this statistical analysis to a degree of refinement which will determine to what extent the difference between the two classes as regards insanity is due simply to the fact that the one class is of foreign birth and origin and the other native. For instance, the change of environment which the immigrants experience on coming to the United States must have an important influence. Without doubt the strain to which they are subjected in the effort to adjust themselves to new physical, economic, and social conditions in a strange land tends to increase insanity, but the influence of this factor can not be segregated or measured on the basis of available statistics.

One other circumstance which may have some influence upon the ratio of admissions to hospitals for the insane in the case of the foreign born should not be overlooked and may as well be mentioned in this connection. Under the present immigration laws the insane among immigrants are debarred from entering the United States, or, when the insanity develops within a limited period after entrance, are deported.

[1] The steps in this process are shown by the following table. The numbers in column 6, except the total, are obtained by applying the ratios in column 4 to the numbers in column 3. The result gives the number of foreign-born whites that would have been admitted to hospitals for the insane in each age group if the foreign-born white population had the same age distribution as the native white.

AGE GROUP.	Per cent distribution of native white population.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION.		FOREIGN-BORN WHITE INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS.		
		Actual age distribution.	Redistributed on basis of distribution of native white.	Actual ratio of admissions.	Actual number.	Hypothetical number.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	100.0	13,345,545	13,350,000	116.3	15,523	9,343
Under 15 years	36.5	759,346	4,872,750	1.3	10	63
15 to 19 years	10.7	673,761	1,428,450	47.5	320	679
20 to 24 years	9.6	1,430,381	1,281,600	75.1	1,074	962
25 to 29 years	8.2	1,662,696	1,094,700	94.3	1,568	1,032
30 to 34 years	7.0	1,505,715	934,500	118.0	1,777	1,103
35 to 39 years	6.3	1,408,093	841,050	131.2	1,848	1,103
40 to 44 years	5.1	1,303,475	680,850	134.6	1,755	916
45 to 49 years	4.3	1,146,360	574,050	140.0	1,605	804
50 to 54 years	3.8	925,055	507,300	145.0	1,341	736
55 to 59 years	2.7	693,520	360,450	141.6	982	510
60 to 64 years	2.1	627,583	280,350	147.9	928	415
65 to 69 years	1.5	488,397	200,250	156.6	765	314
70 to 74 years	1.0	336,967	133,500	181.0	610	242
75 to 79 years	0.6	208,212	80,100	195.5	407	157
80 years and over	0.4	149,773	53,400	264.7	370	141
Age unknown	0.2	26,211	26,700	621.9	163	166

Thus it might be said that as regards insanity the foreign born remaining in the United States are to a certain extent a selected class, and that so far as the influence of this one factor goes, there should be less insanity among them than among the native population. That this factor, however, has had as yet very little effect in reducing the number of foreign-born insane committed to institutions is indicated by statistics presented later in this report (see p. 33).

Comparison with other classes.—Statistics comparing the foreign-born white with the native white of native parentage, the native white of foreign or mixed parentage, and the negroes are presented on pages 36 to 40 of this report.

Geographic divisions.—The following table gives, by geographic divisions, the number of native and foreign-born whites enumerated in hospitals for the insane on January 1, 1910, and the number admitted to such hospitals during the year, with the ratios per 100,000 white population of the same nativity, and the number per 100,000 adults.

Table 16 INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.

DIVISION.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.	
	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.
	TOTAL NUMBER.			
United States	115,402	54,096	39,629	15,523
New England	12,386	6,639	4,369	2,438
Middle Atlantic	30,190	19,872	8,687	5,433
East North Central	25,992	12,151	9,203	3,365
West North Central	14,304	7,133	5,070	1,790
South Atlantic	12,804	1,475	4,417	352
East South Central	6,897	282	2,637	85
West South Central	5,827	720	2,321	230
Mountain	1,905	1,422	1,006	515
Pacific	5,097	4,402	1,919	1,315
	NUMBER PER 100,000 WHITE POPULATION OF THE SAME NATIVITY.			
United States	168.7	405.3	57.9	116.3
New England	265.4	365.9	93.6	134.4
Middle Atlantic	214.8	411.8	61.8	112.6
East North Central	174.9	396.2	61.9	109.7
West North Central	146.9	442.2	52.1	111.0
South Atlantic	164.6	507.6	56.8	121.1
East South Central	121.7	324.7	46.5	97.9
West South Central	91.4	206.4	36.4	65.9
Mountain	91.4	325.5	48.3	117.9
Pacific	161.2	511.0	60.7	152.6
	NUMBER PER 100,000 ADULTS.[1]			
United States	265.7	429.8	91.2	123.3
New England	411.1	389.8	145.0	143.2
Middle Atlantic	340.0	441.2	97.8	120.6
East North Central	268.1	416.1	94.9	115.2
West North Central	232.0	460.1	82.2	115.4
South Atlantic	263.2	542.0	90.8	129.4
East South Central	198.0	339.4	75.7	102.3
West South Central	153.4	228.3	61.1	72.9
Mountain	141.0	344.3	76.0	124.7
Pacific	231.0	533.9	87.0	159.5

[1] Ratio is based upon the number of white persons of the same nativity 15 years of age and over in the total population.

In every geographic division the ratio of admissions to total population is much higher for the foreign-born white than for the native white. The contrast is least marked in New England. In that division the ratios are exceptionally high for both classes, but the ratio for the foreign-born white is not so far above the average for the United States as is the ratio for the native white. In fact, when the ratios are based upon the adult population the ratio for the native white in New England is slightly higher than that for the foreign-born. A comparison of the ratios for the number of insane enumerated shows a similar relationship; in every division the ratio is much higher for the foreign born than the native, but in New England, again, the difference is not so marked as elsewhere, and the relative position of the two classes is reversed when the ratio is based upon the adult population.

A comparison, by age groups, of the ratios for the native and foreign-born white in the several geographic divisions (see Table 17) reveals a further peculiarity of the conditions in New England. In that division the ratio of admissions for the native white is higher than that for the foreign-born white in every age group below the age of 55, while in each age group above 55 the higher ratio is invariably that for the foreign-born white. In none of the other divisions is there any similar contrast between the age groups below and above 55, nor, in fact, is there any point in the age scale at which the position of the ratios is reversed as it is in New England. On the contrary, the ratio outside New England is, with few exceptions, higher for the foreign born than for the native in every age group, the exceptions occurring mostly in southern divisions, where, on account of the very small representation of foreign born, the comparison is not of much significance.

It may be noted, however, that in the Middle Atlantic division, which resembles New England in the composition of its population and in industrial and social conditions, the contrast between the foreign-born white and the native as regards the ratio of admissions to hospitals for the insane is less striking below the age of 55 than it is above that age. It is possible that the explanation of this fact is to be found in the difference between the older and the younger foreign-born population as regards racial composition. No doubt the newer immigration coming principally from the countries of southern and eastern Europe is represented more largely in the immigrant population under 55 years of age than in that above that age. Statistics showing the contrast between the different foreign nationalities in this country as regards their representation in hospitals for the insane are presented and discussed on pages 31 and 32.

Table 17

NUMBER OF INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910 PER 100,000 POPULATION OF THE SAME AGE, RACE, AND NATIVITY.

AGE GROUP.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.
	UNITED STATES.		NEW ENGLAND.		MIDDLE ATLANTIC.		EAST NORTH CENTRAL.		WEST NORTH CENTRAL.	
All ages[1]	57.9	116.3	93.6	134.4	61.8	112.6	61.9	109.7	52.1	111.0
Under 15 years	1.0	1.3	2.2	1.8	0.8	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	
15 to 19 years	25.6	47.5	44.8	43.8	31.4	55.2	23.3	42.2	19.4	19.4
20 to 24 years	60.5	75.1	103.4	87.1	68.5	81.6	57.9	60.9	51.9	61.2
25 to 29 years	84.9	94.3	136.4	105.7	89.1	91.4	87.7	75.7	83.3	104.4
30 to 34 years	101.7	118.0	147.7	130.3	102.7	114.4	106.4	110.8	99.8	114.7
35 to 39 years	115.6	131.2	178.8	156.7	117.4	120.9	125.8	125.9	108.2	129.3
40 to 44 years	120.8	134.6	190.8	156.9	128.3	121.7	126.8	136.9	111.9	129.0
45 to 49 years	125.4	140.0	191.5	175.2	139.5	142.1	133.4	128.2	112.9	119.5
50 to 54 years	121.5	145.0	181.5	173.6	138.9	147.4	129.2	130.9	110.3	128.5
55 to 59 years	116.4	141.6	179.6	184.2	128.0	167.7	131.2	123.0	94.5	116.8
60 to 64 years	119.9	147.9	154.2	197.6	122.8	148.4	122.2	136.6	123.9	131.5
65 to 69 years	120.8	156.6	161.8	199.5	117.3	192.4	130.3	140.2	105.1	119.2
70 to 74 years	145.4	181.0	197.1	258.8	149.7	233.9	151.5	139.9	132.5	122.2
75 to 79 years	168.1	195.5	215.0	287.9	156.5	251.0	165.2	166.7	189.9	126.9
80 years and over	197.6	264.7	243.9	356.8	198.0	312.7	168.4	202.9	240.4	171.1
	SOUTH ATLANTIC.		EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.		WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.		MOUNTAIN.		PACIFIC.	
All ages[1]	56.8	121.1	46.5	97.9	36.4	65.9	48.3	117.9	60.7	152.6
Under 15 years	1.8		0.8		1.7		1.4		0.5	
15 to 19 years	25.5	58.0	22.9	104.1	20.0	20.3	22.5	17.8	25.0	76.4
20 to 24 years	61.9	66.9	56.6	144.2	40.8	39.0	43.3	58.9	61.5	87.3
25 to 29 years	81.8	91.5	71.5	178.3	60.7	46.3	62.4	93.0	78.0	142.5
30 to 34 years	90.3	114.7	96.2	54.9	77.3	66.3	83.8	99.8	101.2	172.5
35 to 39 years	115.6	108.2	97.5	63.8	76.4	95.5	87.7	147.9	112.9	170.7
40 to 44 years	111.6	138.7	93.5	79.4	81.6	84.1	118.7	172.0	110.4	160.4
45 to 49 years	112.2	159.4	98.8	138.4	84.3	88.9	99.3	127.7	112.7	165.5
50 to 54 years	111.8	177.3	100.8	67.2	68.7	96.3	108.9	147.4	98.0	190.3
55 to 59 years	103.6	145.4	96.1	31.6	72.4	60.1	105.8	136.9	90.5	143.8
60 to 64 years	120.1	122.0	93.8	97.0	84.1	71.0	133.1	200.2	122.6	179.1
65 to 69 years	136.9	162.3	88.5	65.3	82.8	82.2	164.9	145.5	102.0	168.5
70 to 74 years	159.9	279.1	100.5	217.9	93.1	122.6	117.7	224.4	131.0	156.9
75 to 79 years	173.4	207.6	126.6	70.2	137.8	68.6	153.6	149.0	161.1	292.7
80 years and over	194.2	208.2	96.6	199.4	114.7	198.4	285.0	420.4	332.2	312.5

[1] Includes age unknown.

States.—Table 18 gives for the United States, and by geographic divisions and states, the number of native white and foreign-born white enumerated in hospitals on January 1, 1910, and the number of each class admitted during 1910, with the ratios per 100,000 population and per 100,000 adults, and also the percentage of foreign-born white among the insane and in the general population.

Table 18

DIVISION AND STATE.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.												PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE—		
	Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.		Per 100,000 white population of the same nativity.				Per 100,000 adults.[1]						
					Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.		Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.				
	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Among insane enumerated on Jan. 1, 1910.	Among insane admitted in 1910.	In the total population: 1910.
UNITED STATES	115,402	54,096	39,629	15,523	168.7	405.3	57.9	116.3	265.7	429.8	91.2	123.3	28.8	25.5	14.5
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:															
New England	12,386	6,639	4,369	2,438	265.4	365.9	93.6	134.4	411.1	389.8	145.0	143.2	33.9	34.9	27.7
Middle Atlantic	30,190	19,872	8,687	5,433	214.8	411.8	61.8	112.6	340.0	441.2	97.8	120.6	37.9	37.0	25.0
East North Central	25,992	12,151	9,203	3,365	174.9	396.2	61.9	109.7	268.1	416.1	94.9	115.2	29.5	25.5	16.8
West North Central	14,304	7,133	5,070	1,790	146.9	442.2	52.1	111.0	232.0	460.1	82.2	115.4	31.4	24.0	13.9
South Atlantic	12,80	1,475	4,417	352	164.6	507.6	56.8	121.1	263.2	542.0	90.8	129.4	7.4	5.2	2.4
East South Central	6,897	282	2,637	85	121.7	324.7	46.5	97.9	198.0	339.4	75.7	102.3	2.9	2.3	1.0
West South Central	5,827	720	2,321	230	91.4	206.4	36.4	65.9	153.4	228.3	61.1	72.9	8.6	7.7	4.0
Mountain	1,905	1,422	1,006	515	91.4	325.5	48.3	117.9	144.0	344.3	76.0	124.7	39.8	31.7	16.6
Pacific	5,097	4,402	1,919	1,315	161.2	511.0	60.7	152.6	231.0	533.9	87.0	159.5	43.1	38.0	20.5
NEW ENGLAND:															
Maine	1,072	126	418	75	170.2	114.4	66.4	68.1	245.7	124.5	95.8	74.1	10.1	14.7	14.8
New Hampshire	642	236	237	82	192.6	244.4	71.1	84.9	282.0	263.2	104.1	91.4	26.0	25.2	22.4
Vermont	791	176	230	36	259.8	353.0	75.5	72.2	376.1	383.0	109.4	78.3	17.8	13.3	14.0
Massachusetts	6,831	4,461	2,409	1,714	300.4	424.4	105.9	163.1	476.2	450.0	167.9	172.9	38.5	40.5	31.2
Rhode Island	772	431	320	160	217.8	242.1	90.3	89.9	351.1	260.5	145.5	96.7	34.7	32.7	32.8
Connecticut	2,278	1,209	755	371	295.8	367.7	98.0	112.8	470.3	390.7	155.9	119.9	33.8	32.1	29.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:															
New York	16,701	13,481	4,672	3,638	267.7	493.9	74.9	133.3	420.8	531.1	117.7	143.3	43.1	42.6	29.9
New Jersey	3,542	2,165	1,026	529	198.1	328.9	57.4	80.4	318.2	350.9	92.2	85.7	35.8	32.3	25.9
Pennsylvania	9,947	4,226	2,989	1,266	165.0	293.7	49.6	88.0	261.9	313.3	78.7	93.9	28.1	28.1	18.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:															
Ohio	8,142	1,893	2,601	574	200.7	317.0	64.1	96.1	293.7	335.1	93.8	101.6	17.9	17.2	12.5
Indiana	3,601	567	1,077	116	145.2	355.9	43.3	72.8	211.1	370.6	63.1	75.8	12.5	9.1	5.9
Illinois	6,991	4,103	2,580	1,190	161.7	341.2	59.7	99.0	254.8	359.3	94.0	104.2	32.0	29.4	21.3
Michigan	3,862	2,493	1,321	591	176.4	418.6	60.3	99.2	277.3	439.9	94.9	104.3	37.2	29.9	21.2
Wisconsin	3,396	3,095	1,624	894	187.8	603.8	89.8	174.4	314.2	626.4	150.2	180.9	47.0	34.9	22.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:															
Minnesota	1,923	2,725	671	681	126.8	501.8	44.3	125.4	219.3	518.5	76.5	129.6	57.4	47.8	26.2
Iowa	3,840	1,320	1,203	271	198.4	482.7	62.1	99.1	304.7	496.5	95.5	101.9	24.5	17.9	12.3
Missouri	4,550	1,060	1,961	436	156.6	463.1	67.5	190.5	235.6	483.3	101.6	198.8	17.2	15.7	7.0
North Dakota	190	407	89	124	45.9	260.6	21.5	79.4	87.7	282.1	41.1	85.9	64.8	55.4	27.1
South Dakota	421	365	124	72	90.9	362.7	26.8	71.6	153.6	379.1	45.2	74.8	42.2	35.3	17.2
Nebraska	1,145	732	292	102	114.0	416.2	29.1	58.0	183.7	430.9	46.9	60.0	36.8	24.8	14.8
Kansas	2,235	524	730	104	149.1	387.6	48.7	76.9	227.4	405.5	74.3	80.5	18.0	11.5	8.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:															
Delaware	264	66	79	23	171.8	378.9	51.4	132.0	249.2	399.0	74.6	139.0	15.0	18.1	8.6
Maryland	2,300	476	981	158	240.0	456.9	102.4	151.7	359.3	485.9	153.3	161.3	14.8	12.4	8.0
District of Columbia	1,565	668	357	85	739.0	2,743.2	168.6	349.1	990.4	2,875.6	225.9	365.9	23.1	14.2	7.4
Virginia	2,217	70	759	16	162.6	262.9	55.7	60.1	257.7	281.6	88.2	64.4	1.9	1.3	1.3
West Virginia	1,302	103	411	27	118.4	180.5	37.4	47.3	193.2	193.8	61.0	50.8	6.0	5.5	4.7
North Carolina	1,816	9	670	8	121.5	151.5	44.8	134.6	201.4	162.7	74.3	144.6	0.4	0.9	0.3
South Carolina	885	5	315	1	131.5	82.6	46.8	16.5	215.8	86.7	76.8	17.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Georgia	2,122	31	701	13	149.8	205.7	49.5	86.3	246.4	217.3	81.4	91.1	1.0	1.2	0.6
Florida	333	47	144	21	81.3	138.9	35.1	62.1	131.7	152.5	57.0	68.1	5.5	6.5	4.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
Kentucky	2,786	151	1,005	45	140.1	377.0	50.6	112.4	223.4	385.6	80.6	114.9	4.3	3.7	1.7
Tennessee	1,679	48	653	14	99.2	260.0	38.9	75.8	159.5	273.9	62.5	79.9	2.2	1.5	0.8
Alabama	1,320	46	566	18	109.1	242.7	46.8	95.0	183.4	259.7	78.6	101.6	2.3	2.2	0.9
Mississippi	1,112	37	408	8	143.2	394.1	52.5	85.2	239.8	426.3	88.0	92.2	1.9	1.2	0.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
Arkansas	903	33	216	6	81.1	195.2	19.4	35.5	136.1	205.4	32.6	37.3	3.0	2.4	1.1
Louisiana	1,131	130	314	38	127.2	251.1	35.3	73.4	213.2	266.7	59.2	78.0	6.0	7.7	3.1
Oklahoma	832	78	612	37	59.2	194.6	43.6	92.3	98.0	204.2	72.1	96.9	7.0	5.0	2.4
Texas	2,961	479	1,179	149	99.9	199.6	39.8	62.1	168.6	225.5	67.1	70.1	11.8	10.1	6.2
MOUNTAIN:															
Montana	285	361	138	124	106.0	393.9	51.3	135.3	163.1	410.1	79.0	140.9	51.8	44.6	24.4
Idaho	226	150	123	74	81.1	371.0	44.1	183.0	130.7	384.3	71.1	189.6	38.7	36.5	12.4
Wyoming	86	65	24	15	76.0	239.7	21.2	55.3	113.1	250.6	31.6	57.8	40.1	35.7	18.6
Colorado	706	385	484	187	107.5	303.5	73.7	147.4	160.9	321.4	110.3	156.1	32.1	25.9	15.9
New Mexico	170	33	66	13	60.3	145.7	23.4	57.4	98.5	161.8	38.2	63.7	15.1	15.5	6.9
Arizona	157	162	66	59	126.0	346.0	53.0	126.0	201.9	388.9	84.9	141.7	48.1	43.7	22.9
Utah	183	155	73	29	60.4	244.5	24.1	45.7	108.4	256.1	43.3	47.9	45.3	28.2	17.0
Nevada	92	111	32	14	163.5	616.7	56.9	77.8	222.7	628.6	77.5	79.3	48.3	25.0	22.0
PACIFIC:															
Washington	1,005	914	448	395	115.8	378.9	51.6	163.8	172.2	397.4	76.7	171.7	46.0	44.7	21.1
Oregon	871	591	353	199	157.8	573.8	63.9	193.2	225.9	596.3	91.6	200.8	37.8	33.7	15.3
California	3,221	2,897	1,118	721	184.9	560.1	64.2	139.4	260.4	584.8	90.4	145.6	43.6	36.2	21.8

[1] Ratio is based upon the number of white persons of the same nativity 15 years of age and over in the total population.

Nationalities according to country of birth.—In Table 19 the foreign-born white insane enumerated in hospitals on January 1, 1910, and also those admitted to such institutions during 1910, are classified according to country of birth. The table shows the ratio of the insane born in each country to the total number of persons in the United States born in the same country. The ratios are conspicuously high for persons born in Ireland. Of the natives of that country 974.3 per 100,000 were enumerated in insane asylums on January 1, 1910—a proportion of almost 1 per cent. The natives of that country admitted to insane asylums during the year 1910 represent a ratio of 209.5 per 100,000. The natives of Switzerland ranked next to the Irish, having a ratio per 100,000 of 602.4 insane enumerated and of 157 insane admitted. At the other extreme are the natives of Italy, with a ratio of 136.2 per 100,000 for insane enumerated and a ratio of 64.3 per 100,000 for insane admitted. The ratios are relatively low also for the natives of Russia and Austria-Hungary and for the Canadian French. For the natives of Germany, Norway, Sweden, and France the ratios do not differ widely, ranging somewhat above the average for all foreign born; for the natives of England and Wales, Scotland, Denmark, and for the Canadian English the ratios are considerably lower.

Table 19

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE— In total population: 1910.	In hospitals for the insane: 1910. Enumerated on Jan. 1. Number.	Per 100,000.	Admitted during the year. Number.	Per 100,000.
Total	13,345,545	54,096	405.3	15,523	116.3
Austria-Hungary [1]	1,670,524	3,935	235.6	1,552	92.9
Canada—English	810,987	2,777	342.3	1,030	127.0
Canada—French	385,083	972	252.4	266	69.1
France	117,236	614	523.7	146	124.5
Germany [1]	2,501,181	13,787	551.2	3,193	127.7
Great Britain	1,219,968	4,555	373.4	1,445	118.4
England and Wales	958,934	3,706	386.5	1,148	119.7
Scotland	261,034	849	325.2	297	113.8
Ireland	1,352,155	13,174	974.3	2,833	209.5
Italy	1,343,070	1,829	136.2	863	64.3
Russia [1]	1,602,752	3,705	231.2	1,709	106.6
Scandanavian countries	1,250,662	6,442	515.1	1,587	126.9
Norway	403,858	2,062	510.6	537	133.0
Sweden	665,183	3,677	552.8	874	131.5
Denmark	181,621	703	387.1	176	96.9
Switzerland	124,834	752	602.4	196	157.0
Other countries	967,093	1,554	160.7	703	72.7

[1] In the census of the insane 1,312 persons enumerated in hospitals on January 1, 1910, and 429 persons admitted to hospitals in the year 1910 were returned as born in Poland. As Poland is not a separate country politically, it may be assumed that this return designated persons of Polish race or extraction born in the Polish provinces of Austria, Germany, or Russia. Accordingly, the number of insane returned as born in Poland have for the purposes of the classification by country of birth been distributed between these three countries on the basis of the distribution, as shown in the general population census, of the total number of persons born in these countries who were Poles according to race or mother tongue.

No doubt the differences in these ratios are to some extent attributable to differences in the age composition of the several nationalities. It is not possible, however, to make allowance for the age differences on the basis of any available statistics, because the Bureau of the Census has never tabulated age returns for the foreign born by country of birth. Undoubtedly the Irish as compared with most other foreign nationalities include a much larger percentage of old persons, because they represent an earlier immigration. The Italians, on the other hand, representing a very recent immigration, are comparatively young. But the mere factor of age can hardly be the complete explanation of the marked contrast between these two nationalities as regards the proportion of insane present or committed to asylums, and in general this factor probably does not go very far toward explaining the variations in the ratios for other nationalities.

In Table 20 the number and ratio of admissions of the insane born in foreign countries are given by geographic divisions.

The order or rank of the several nationalities as determined by the ratio of admissions varies considerably in different divisions. In making comparisons, however, it should be noted that in some divisions a given nationality may be represented by such small numbers that the ratio has little significance. Furthermore, it should be noted as regards the classification by country of birth that the natives of some countries are by no means homogeneous in race or stock. The natives of Russia in the United States, for instance, when classified by mother tongue are, according to the population census of 1910, 52.3 per cent Jews, 26.1 per cent Poles, 8.6 per cent Lithuanians or Letts, 7.6 per cent Germans, and only 2.5 per cent Russians. The racial composition varies widely, moreover, in different sections of the United States. In the Middle Atlantic division, for instance, the natives of Russia are 62.7 per cent Jews and only 1.6 per cent Germans; while in the West North Central division they are only 26 per cent Jews and are 51.8 per cent Germans. Naturally, these diversities in racial composition must have considerable effect in producing a variation in the characteristics of the "Russians" in different geographic divisions. Similarly, the natives of Austria-Hungary comprise a diversity of races varying in their relative importance in different sections of the United States. The natives of Germany include a considerable number of Poles and a smaller number of Jews; the natives of Switzerland, although mainly German by race, include considerable French and Italian elements.

Table 20 FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: 1910.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	In the total population.	Admitted to hospitals for the insane.		In the total population.	Admitted to hospitals for the insane.		In the total population.	Admitted to hospitals for the insane.		In the total population.	Admitted to hospitals for the insane.		In the total population.	Admitted to hospitals for the insane.	
		Number.	Per 100,000.		Number.	Per 100,000.		Number.	Per 100,000.		Number.	Per 100,000.		Number.	Per 100,000.
	UNITED STATES.			NEW ENGLAND.			MIDDLE ATLANTIC.			EAST NORTH CENTRAL.			WEST NORTH CENTRAL.		
All foreign countries	13,345,545	15,523	116.3	1,814,386	2,428	134.4	4,826,179	5,433	112.6	3,067,220	3,365	109.7	1,613,231	1,790	111.0
Austria-Hungary	1,670,524	1,552	92.9	86,490	100	115.6	821,495	769	93.6	479,721	368	76.7	140,552	120	85.4
Canada—English	810,987	1,030	127.0	245,859	376	152.9	119,959	156	130.0	223,672	236	105.5	84,055	96	114.2
Canada—French	395,083	266	69.1	278,156	172	61.8	27,012	20	74.0	46,614	35	75.1	17,920	22	122.8
England and Wales	958,934	1,148	119.7	159,377	232	145.6	343,742	399	116.1	188,389	221	117.3	76,867	85	110.6
France	117,236	146	124.5	10,917	16	146.6	39,663	46	116.0	19,004	31	163.1	9,681	8	82.6
Germany	2,501,181	3,193	127.7	70,261	123	175.1	754,939	1,017	134.7	921,417	1,105	119.9	426,531	503	117.9
Ireland	1,352,155	2,833	209.5	334,475	778	232.6	615,717	1,229	199.6	179,257	330	184.1	78,607	181	230.3
Italy	1,343,070	863	64.3	179,428	107	59.6	783,758	512	65.3	146,824	78	53.1	38,234	16	41.8
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	1,250,662	1,587	126.9	86,906	120	138.1	141,022	186	131.9	320,200	439	137.1	476,223	506	106.3
Russia	1,602,752	1,709	106.6	192,697	238	123.5	893,498	806	90.2	274,993	309	112.4	118,682	140	118.0
Scotland	261,034	297	113.8	48,413	73	150.8	88,975	89	100.0	48,712	49	100.6	21,814	24	110.0
Switzerland	124,834	196	157.0	3,715	4	107.7	31,344	45	143.6	33,229	51	153.5	19,171	43	224.3
Other countries	967,093	703	72.7	117,692	99	84.1	165,055	159	96.3	185,188	113	61.0	104,894	46	43.9
	SOUTH ATLANTIC.			EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.			WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.			MOUNTAIN.			PACIFIC.		
All foreign countries	290,555	352	121.1	86,857	85	97.9	348,759	230	65.9	436,910	515	117.9	861,448	1,315	152.6
Austria-Hungary	30,871	32	103.7	4,731	4	84.5	29,274	23	78.6	36,621	48	131.1	40,769	88	215.9
Canada—English	7,725	13	168.3	3,096	1	32.3	7,509	5	66.6	30,896	34	110.0	88,216	113	128.1
Canada—French	763	2	262.1	331			1,045	1	95.7	5,276	7	132.7	7,966	7	87.9
England and Wales	24,588	37	150.5	8,505	6	70.5	15,910	13	81.7	60,506	42	69.4	81,050	113	139.4
France	2,747	5	182.0	1,829	4	218.7	8,242	8	97.1	4,264	1	23.5	20,889	27	129.3
Germany	63,239	98	155.0	28,516	27	94.7	69,737	61	87.5	42,897	66	153.9	123,644	193	156.1
Ireland	27,471	61	222.1	10,123	13	128.4	11,985	23	191.9	26,872	75	279.1	67,648	143	211.4
Italy	38,277	16	41.8	8,181	3	36.7	31,686	11	34.7	34,432	38	110.4	82,250	82	99.7
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	5,712	11	192.6	2,653	3	113.1	11,219	8	71.3	67,838	72	106.1	138,889	242	174.2
Russia	49,141	46	93.6	8,152	10	122.7	14,108	8	56.7	18,592	34	182.9	32,889	118	358.8
Scotland	7,143	4	56.0	2,053	3	119.9	4,151	4	96.4	15,142	24	158.5	24,181	27	111.7
Switzerland	2,071	1	48.3	2,748	3	109.2	3,767	1	26.5	6,970	9	129.1	21,819	39	178.7
Other countries	30,807	26	84.4	5,489	8	145.7	140,126	64	45.7	86,604	65	75.1	131,238	123	93.7

Length of time in the United States.—In Table 21 the foreign born admitted to insane asylums in 1910 are classified according to the number of years they had been in the United States prior to admission. For about one-fourth of the total number, however, information on this point was lacking. Of those for whom the length of time in this country was reported 348, or 3 per cent, had been here less than 1 year; 597, or 5 per cent, had been here less than 2 years; and 1,679, or 14.3 per cent, less than 5 years. On the other hand, rather more than one-half of those reported (51.5 per cent) had been in the United States 20 years or more.

Table 21

Year of immigration.	Length of time in the United States in years (y.) and months (m.).	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN THE TOTAL POPULATION: 1910 (APR. 15). Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number of years in the United States.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE: 1910. Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total		13,345,545		Total	15,523	
Year not reported		1,318,959		Number of years not reported	3,743	
Year reported		12,026,586	100.0	Number of years reported	11,780	100.0
1910, to April 15	Less than 3½ m.	231,606	1.9			
1909	3½ m. to 1 y. 3½ m.	573,585	4.8	Less than 1 y.	348	3.0
1908	1 y. 3½ m. to 2 y. 3½ m.	405,631	3.4	1 y. to 2 y.	249	2.1
1907	2 y. 3½ m. to 3 y. 3½ m.	694,362	5.8	2 y. to 3 y.	271	2.3
1906	3 y. 3½ m. to 4 y. 3½ m.	623,647	5.2	3 y. to 4 y.	383	3.3
1905	4 y. 3½ m. to 5 y. 3½ m.	520,161	4.3	4 y. to 5 y.	428	3.6
1901 to 1904	5 y. 3½ m. to 9 y. 3½ m.	1,479,844	12.3	5 y. to 10 y.	1,642	13.9
1896 to 1900	9 y. 3½ m. to 14 y. 3½ m.	1,046,500	8.7	10 y. to 15 y.	1,066	9.0
1891 to 1895	14 y. 3½ m. to 19 y. 3½ m.	1,148,645	9.6	15 y. to 20 y.	1,322	11.2
1890 or earlier	19 y. 3½ m. or more	5,302,515	44.1	20 y. and over	6,071	51.5

In this connection the question naturally arises as to how this distribution of the foreign-born white admitted to insane asylums compared with the corresponding distribution of the foreign-born white in the total population, and in particular whether the proportion who have been in this country a short time is relatively larger among the insane than it is in the total foreign-born population, which, if true, would indicate that the recent immigrants—in proportion to their numbers—were contributing more inmates to our insane asylums than the earlier immigrants. The statistics of the general population census furnish a basis for this comparison. The comparison can not be made quite so exact as would be desirable, because the population census was taken as of April 15, and the question asked on the schedule was not for the number of years in the United States but the calendar year in which the person enumerated immigrated. It is therefore impossible to use an even number of years of residence as the dividing line and thus make the

classification correspond exactly to that used for the insane. This difference does not, however, materially affect the value of the comparison, which is facilitated by placing the classification of the total foreign-born white population according to year of immigration side by side in Table 21 with that of the foreign-born white insane according to number of years in the United States.

It is evident from this comparison that there is a smaller proportion of recent arrivals among the immigrants committed to insane asylums than there is in the total immigrant population. Of the total foreign-born white population in 1910 (exclusive of those for whom the length of residence in the United States was not reported) 25.4 per cent had come to the United States since 1904, and had therefore been here less than 5 years (or to be exact, less than 5 years, 3½ months), while of the foreign-born white admitted to insane asylums during 1910, 14.3 per cent had been here less than 5 years. The fact should not be overlooked in this connection that the incompleteness of the returns introduces an element of uncertainty in this comparison. The percentages in each case are based on the total number for whom the information as to length of residence in the United States was obtained, comprising about 90 per cent of the total foreign-born white population and about 75 per cent of the foreign-born whites admitted to asylums. The omission of 10 per cent in one case and of 25 per cent in the other would not have any material effect upon the comparison, however, provided that the distribution by length of time in the United States in case of the "not reported" class does not radically differ from the distribution of those for whom length of residence was reported. In Table 22 the assumption is made that the distribution was the same, and on that assumption the foreign-born white for whom the length of time in the United States was not reported are apportioned on the basis of the per cent distribution shown by those for whom reports were obtained. It is safe to say that this assumption is not so far wrong as to affect the value of the comparison. At the same time a readjustment has been made in the distribution of the foreign-born population by length of time in the United States, so as to have the classification agree with that for the insane. This readjustment, although it involves estimates, is doubtless sufficiently accurate to serve as a basis on which to compute the ratios given in the last column of the table.

For the foreign-born whites who have been in this country less than five years the ratio of commitments to hospitals for the insane was 69.7 per 100,000. For those who have been here a longer time the ratios, as indicated by the above table, are nearly twice as large.

It should be noted in this connection that under the laws regulating immigration not only are aliens who are insane or have been insane within five years or have had two attacks of insanity debarred from entering the United States, but those who within three years after their arrival become a public charge from insanity, or other causes existing prior to landing, must be deported. Under these provisions of the law, in the fiscal year 1910, 169 immigrants were debarred from entering the United States because of insanity and 677 who had already entered were deported as insane, of whom 640 had become public charges. This factor, however, would not go very far toward accounting for the low ratio of admissions among recent immigrants. If the 169 who were debarred from entering the United States had entered and then been committed to institutions for the insane in the year 1910, the ratio of admissions per 100,000 for the foreign born who have been in this country less than 5 years would have been about 75 instead of 69.7—a not very material increase. As regards the 677 who were deported it may be assumed that they had practically all been committed to institutions for the insane prior to deportation, although they may not all have been committed in the year 1910. Thus the influence of deportations would be reflected in some reduction of the permanent population of the institutions for the insane rather than in the number of admissions.[1]

Table 22 FOREIGN-BORN WHITE:[1] 1910.

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.	Total.	Admitted to hospitals for the insane.	
		Number.	Per 100,000.
Total	13,345,545	15,523	116.3
Less than 5 years	3,175,998	2,214	69.7
5 years to 10 years	1,598,963	2,162	135.2
10 years and over	8,570,584	11,147	130.1

[1] In this table the number of foreign-born whites for whom length of time in the United States was not reported has been apportioned on the basis of the per cent distribution shown by those for whom reports were obtained.

To some extent a lower ratio for the new arrivals than for immigrants who have been here longer is a natural result of the fact that, as indicated by the statistics, the ratio of commitments to hospitals for the insane in all classes of the population increases with advancing age. It is to be expected, therefore, that the recent immigrants, being also the younger immigrants, should have a lower ratio than their predecessors, who, having been in this country many years, included a larger proportion of old people. Other influences are doubtless operative, which may either partially counteract the effect of the difference in age, or, on the other hand, may accentuate it. The statistics by country of birth, presented in the preceding section, indicate that some of the nationalities representing the earlier immigration have a much higher insanity ratio than most of the nationalities belonging to the recent immigration,

[1] In addition to the insane deported by the National Government some states deport large numbers of insane at their own expense. In the year 1912 the state of New York returned to other countries 752 alien insane inmates of New York institutions.

the difference being apparently greater than can be accounted for by the mere difference in age. In other words, the question is doubtless one of racial characteristics as well as one of age, of legal restrictions, and of other influences.

INSANITY AMONG NEGROES.

The 187,791 insane in hospitals enumerated on January 1, 1910, included 12,910 negroes, and the 60,769 insane admitted to hospitals in the year 1910, included 4,384 negroes. The negroes thus constituted about 6.9 per cent of the insane enumerated on January 1, and 7.2 per cent of the insane admitted during the year, while of the total population of the United States they constituted a little over 10 per cent. Taking the country as a whole, therefore, the negroes in proportion to their numbers have fewer representatives in insane asylums than the whites.

For negroes the number of admissions per 100,000 population was 44.6; for the whites it was 68.7. Equally marked is the contrast as regards the ratio of inmates present on January 1—131.4 per 100,000 for negroes as compared with 213.2 per 100,000 for whites.

Table 23 indicates that the difference between the two races as regards the relative numbers in hospitals for the insane was on the whole less striking at the census of 1910 than it was at earlier censuses. For both races the ratios show a marked increase.

Table 23

YEAR.	INSANE.			
	White.		Negro.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 white population.	Number.	Per 100,000 negro population.
ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR.				
1910	56,182	68.7	4,384	44.6
1904	46,300	64.1	3,217	35.0
PRESENT IN HOSPITALS ON A GIVEN DATE.				
1910	174,224	213.2	12,910	131.4
1904	140,312	194.3	9,452	102.8
1890	69,729	126.8	4,299	57.5
1880	39,122	90.1	1,720	26.1
IN THE TOTAL POPULATION.				
1890	99,719	181.4	6,535	87.5
1880	85,803	197.7	5,993	91.1

Northern negroes compared with Southern negroes.—As almost 90 per cent of the total negro population is in the South, the figures for this race naturally reflect conditions prevailing in that section of the country, where the ratio of admissions to institutions for the insane is in general lower both for whites and for negroes than it is in other parts of the United States.

Table 24

DIVISION AND STATE.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.							
	Enumerated on Jan. 1.				Admitted during the year.			
	White.		Negro.		White.		Negro.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 white population.	Number.	Per 100,000 negro population.	Number.	Per 100,000 white population.	Number.	Per 100,000 negro population.
United States	174,224	213.2	12,910	131.4	56,182	68.7	4,384	44.6
New England	19,243	296.9	314	473.6	6,862	105.9	102	153.8
Middle Atlantic	50,811	269.1	1,520	363.7	14,209	75.3	439	105.1
East North Central	40,247	224.5	970	322.4	12,867	71.8	304	101.1
West North Central	22,032	194.1	579	238.6	7,180	63.3	260	107.1
South Atlantic	14,634	181.3	5,308	129.1	4,820	59.7	1,900	46.2
Delaware	353	206.3	88	282.2	104	60.8	23	73.8
Maryland	2,807	264.2	413	177.8	1,143	107.6	129	55.5
District of Columbia	2,235	946.5	648	686.1	444	188.0	150	158.8
Virginia	2,294	165.1	1,340	199.7	781	56.2	453	67.5
West Virginia	1,612	139.3	109	169.9	463	40.0	32	49.9
North Carolina	1,828	121.8	694	99.4	680	45.3	236	33.8
South Carolina	892	131.3	649	77.6	316	46.5	330	39.5
Georgia	2,153	150.4	979	83.2	717	50.1	394	33.5
Florida	460	103.7	388	125.7	172	38.8	153	49.6
East South Central	7,220	125.5	2,537	95.6	2,732	47.5	950	35.8
Kentucky	2,968	146.4	570	217.8	1,054	52.0	173	66.1
Tennessee	1,731	101.1	472	99.8	676	39.5	256	54.1
Alabama	1,366	111.2	673	74.1	584	47.5	247	27.2
Mississippi	1,155	146.9	822	81.4	418	53.2	274	27.1
West South Central	6,816	101.4	1,531	77.2	2,609	38.8	343	17.3
Arkansas	941	83.2	151	34.1	222	19.6	33	7.5
Louisiana	1,452	154.3	705	98.8	366	38.9	125	17.5
Oklahoma	948	65.6	128	93.0	682	47.2	48	34.9
Texas	3,475	108.4	547	79.3	1,339	41.8	137	19.9
Mountain	3,469	137.6	57	265.5	1,577	62.6	29	135.1
Pacific	9,752	242.4	94	322.0	3,326	82.7	57	195.2

Outside the South the ratio is higher for negroes than for whites in every geographic division (see Table 24). In New England, for instance, the ratio is 105.9 per 100,000 for whites, as compared with 153.8 per 100,000 for negroes, and in the Middle Atlantic division the ratios are 75.3 per 100,000 and 105.1 per 100,000, respectively. In the South Atlantic division, on the other hand, 59.7 out of 100,000 whites were admitted to insane asylums, as compared with 46.2 out of 100,000 negroes. In the East South Central division the number of admissions per 100,000 population was 47.5 for whites and 35.8 for negroes; and in the West South Central division it was 38.8 and 17.3, respectively. There are some individual Southern states, however, in which, as in the North, the ratio of admissions to hospitals for the insane is higher for negroes than for whites. These states are Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The fact that the negroes in the South have a lower ratio of admissions than the whites does not necessarily indicate that insanity is less prevalent in one race than in the other. The difference in the relative numbers admitted to asylums for the insane may be influenced by the local distribution of the two races, by their practice as regards taking steps to have the insane placed under institutional care or restraint, and by the relative sufficiency of the provisions made for caring for the insane of each race. What the effect of such factors may be it is difficult to determine, but it seems probable that they furnish at least a partial explanation of the differences between the two races as regards the proportionate numbers admitted to institutions for the insane. It is furthermore probable that, because of illiteracy, poverty, and ignorance among the negroes, cases of insanity, especially those which are forms of senile dementia, are less likely to be diagnosed or detected in this race than among the whites.

Comparison by age periods.—Table 25 gives, by age groups, the number of whites and of negroes admitted to hospitals for the insane in the North and in the South, with the ratios per 100,000 population in each age group. The "North" as here defined includes the New England, Middle Atlantic, and the two North Central divisions; the "South" includes the South Atlantic and the two South Central divisions. For the West, comprising the Mountain and Pacific divisions, the figures are not presented by age groups, because of the very small number of negroes in that section.

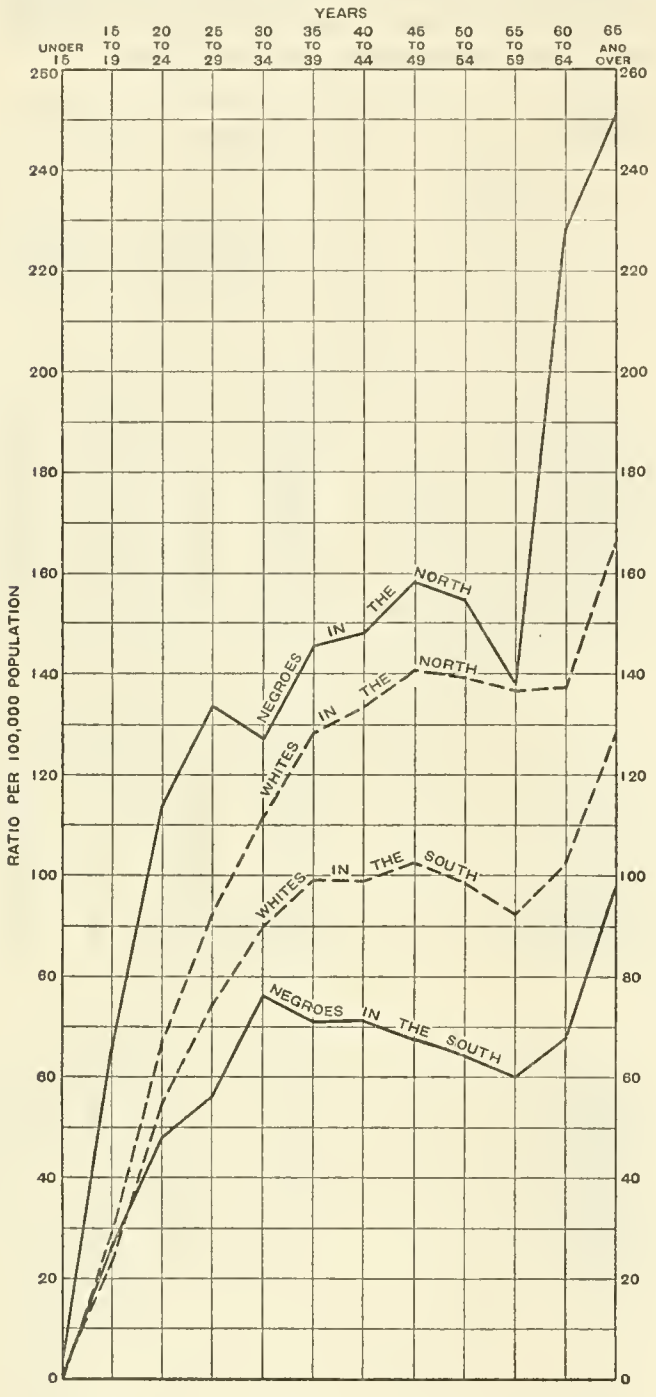
In the North the ratio of admissions is higher for negroes than for whites in every age group, although in one group, 55 to 59 years, the ratios are practically identical. Too much significance, however, should not be attached to minor variations between the different groups, for the reason that in the North the number of negroes in the older groups is so small that a small change in the number committed from any one group would have a considerable effect upon the ratio. The comparison is of value mainly as indicating that in the North the higher ratio of admissions for negroes as compared with whites is not explainable by the difference in the age composition of the two races.

Table 25 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	White.		Negro.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 white population.	Number.	Per 100,000 negro population.
UNITED STATES.				
All ages	56,182	68.7	4,384	44.6
Under 15 years	272	1.1	54	1.5
15 to 19 years	2,215	27.8	320	30.2
20 to 24 years	5,101	63.9	579	56.2
25 to 29 years	6,394	88.1	601	68.2
30 to 34 years	6,696	106.8	568	85.0
35 to 39 years	6,945	121.2	529	79.7
40 to 44 years	6,046	126.5	388	85.2
45 to 49 years	5,349	131.7	316	81.9
50 to 54 years	4,609	129.6	253	77.6
55 to 59 years	3,208	125.1	150	71.6
60 to 64 years	2,706	130.8	163	87.4
65 years and over	5,807	159.5	348	118.3
Age unknown	834		115	
THE NORTH.				
All ages	41,118	75.3	1,105	107.5
Under 15 years	140	0.9	12	5.0
15 to 19 years	1,552	29.6	56	65.0
20 to 24 years	3,619	67.5	130	114.1
25 to 29 years	4,561	92.9	167	133.8
30 to 34 years	4,776	111.9	133	127.2
35 to 39 years	5,059	128.2	143	145.7
40 to 44 years	4,504	133.6	105	148.1
45 to 49 years	4,050	140.6	87	158.2
50 to 54 years	3,449	139.3	67	154.6
55 to 59 years	2,450	136.7	39	137.8
60 to 64 years	1,983	137.2	49	228.6
65 years and over	4,423	166.4	90	250.2
Age unknown	552		27	
THE SOUTH.				
All ages	10,161	49.5	3,193	36.5
Under 15 years	114	1.5	41	1.2
15 to 19 years	507	23.5	263	27.1
20 to 24 years	1,079	55.2	439	48.2
25 to 29 years	1,246	74.6	422	56.3
30 to 34 years	1,275	90.3	425	76.2
35 to 39 years	1,258	99.2	376	71.0
40 to 44 years	962	99.0	271	71.3
45 to 49 years	837	102.6	221	67.5
50 to 54 years	769	98.7	180	64.2
55 to 59 years	528	92.3	108	60.0
60 to 64 years	473	102.2	111	67.7
65 years and over	932	128.6	252	98.2
Age unknown	181		84	
THE WEST.				
All ages	4,903	74.9	86	169.8

Similarly the comparison for the South, as given in Table 25, does not indicate that the difference between the races as regards the ratio of insane is affected to any appreciable degree by the age factor. The ratio for negroes is consistently lower than that for whites in every age group with one exception, and it is doubtful whether this exception, occurring in the age group 15 to 19 years, possesses any special significance; at any rate it has very little effect upon the totals for the respective races.

DIAGRAM 5.—RATIO OF WHITE AND NEGRO INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN THE NORTH AND IN THE SOUTH PER 100,000 POPULATION OF THE SAME AGE AND RACE.



With regard to the negroes of the North it should be remembered that they are mostly located in large cities and furthermore that a large proportion of them are immigrants from the South. Doubtless these two circumstances have a direct bearing upon the prevalence of insanity among them. Being city dwellers they are exposed to those influences which in general make the insanity rate higher in cities than in rural districts. Being immigrants they have to adjust themselves to a new environment which so far as they are concerned is probably an unfavorable one both in climate and in industrial and social conditions.

Compared with the foreign-born white.—A comparison between the negroes and foreign-born whites as regards the ratio of admissions to hospitals for the insane is presented, by geographic divisions, in the following table:

Table 26

DIVISION.	ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910 PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME RACE AND NATIVITY.		
	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Negro.
United States	57.9	116.3	44.6
New England	93.6	134.4	153.8
Middle Atlantic	61.8	112.6	105.1
East North Central	61.9	109.7	101.1
West North Central	52.1	111.0	107.1
South Atlantic	56.8	121.1	46.2
East South Central	46.5	97.9	35.8
West South Central	36.4	65.9	17.3
Mountain	48.3	117.9	135.1
Pacific	60.7	152.6	195.2

In none of the northern or southern divisions, except New England, is the ratio of admissions to hospitals for the insane as high for negroes as it is for the foreign-born whites. As already explained, however, the ratio for the foreign-born whites is very materially affected by the peculiar age composition of that class, comprising as it does an exceptionally large proportion of adults and small proportion of children. This factor makes the ratio for this class higher than it would be if the age distribution was similar to that of either the negroes or the native whites. When the ratios are compared by age groups, as given in Table 27, it will be found that in every age group, with one exception, the ratio for northern negroes is higher than that for the foreign-born whites. The exception occurs in the age group 55 to 59 years, in which for some reason—possibly on account of erroneous age returns—the ratio for negroes is comparatively low.

Table 27

AGE GROUP.	ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE DURING 1910 PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME AGE, RACE, AND NATIVITY.					
	White: United States.			Negro.		
	Total.[1]	Native.	Foreign-born.	United States.	In the North.	In the South.
All ages[2]	68.7	57.9	116.3	44.6	107.5	36.5
Under 15 years	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	5.0	1.2
15 to 19 years	27.8	25.6	47.5	30.2	65.0	27.1
20 to 24 years	63.9	60.5	75.1	56.2	114.1	48.2
25 to 29 years	88.1	84.9	94.3	68.2	133.8	56.3
30 to 34 years	106.8	101.7	118.0	85.0	127.2	76.2
35 to 39 years	121.2	115.6	131.2	79.7	145.7	71.0
40 to 44 years	126.5	120.8	134.6	85.2	148.1	71.3
45 to 49 years	131.7	125.4	140.0	81.9	158.2	67.5
50 to 54 years	129.6	121.5	145.0	77.6	154.6	64.2
55 to 59 years	125.1	116.4	141.6	71.6	137.8	60.0
60 to 64 years	130.8	119.9	147.9	87.4	228.6	67.7
65 years and over	159.5	144.7	181.9	118.3	250.2	98.2

[1] Includes nativity unknown. [2] Includes age unknown.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE.

On the basis of the returns as to the birthplace of parents, two main classes of the native white insane have been distinguished, the one comprising those whose parents were both born in the United States,

the other those whose parents were either both foreign born or one foreign born and one a native of the United States. The one class is designated as the native white of native parentage, the other as the native white of foreign or mixed parentage. For something over 10 per cent of the native white insane no information as to parentage was obtained, so that it was necessary to distinguish a third class, the native white of unknown parentage. In the tables giving the ratio of admissions to total population, however, the native white insane of unknown parentage have been apportioned between the other two classes.

The classification of the institutional insane by race, nativity, and parentage, is presented in Table 28.

Table 28

RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION—		
			Of the insane in hospitals: 1910.		Of the total population: 1910.
	Enumerated on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	
All classes	187,791	60,769	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	174,224	56,182	92.8	92.5	88.9
Native	115,402	39,629	61.5	65.2	74.4
Native parentage	67,531	24,534	36.0	40.4	53.8
Foreign or mixed par.	28,186	10,685	15.0	17.6	20.5
Parentage unknown	19,685	4,410	10.5	7.3	
Foreign born	54,096	15,523	28.8	25.5	14.5
Nativity unknown	4,726	1,030	2.5	1.7	
Negro	12,910	4,384	6.9	7.2	10.7
Other colored	657	203	0.3	0.3	0.4

The following table gives the ratio of admissions from each class of the population according to race, nativity, and parentage. This table is one of those in which the native white insane of unknown parentage have been distributed between the two classes of known parentage.[1]

Table 29

RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.	Total population: 1910.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.	
		Number.	Per 100,000 population.
All classes	91,972,266	60,769	66.1
White	81,731,957	56,182	68.7
Native	68,386,412	39,629	57.9
Native parentage	49,488,575	[1] 27,858	56.3
Foreign or mixed parentage	18,897,837	[1] 11,771	62.3
Foreign born	13,345,545	15,523	116.3
Nativity unknown		1,030	
Negro	9,827,763	4,384	44.6
Other colored	412,546	203	49.2

[1] In this table the native white insane of unknown parentage have been apportioned between the two classes of known parentage.

[1] This distribution was made for each sex and age group in each geographic division, the native white of unknown parentage being apportioned between the two classes of known parentage according to the relative numbers of each. The totals for the divisions and for the United States were then obtained by adding the age groups. As the result of this process 3,324 whites of unknown parentage were classified as of native parentage and the remainder, 1,086, as of foreign or mixed parentage.

The class of white population having the lowest ratio of admissions to hospitals for the insane is the native white of native parentage. The ratio for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage is intermediate between that for the native white of native parentage and that for the foreign-born white, but is much closer to the former ratio than to the latter. Here again, however, consideration should be given to the effect of the differences in the age composition of the several classes as shown by the following table, which gives the age distribution for the total population of each class.

Table 30

AGE GROUP.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION: 1910.			
	Native white.		Foreign-born white.	Negro.
	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.		
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	35.8	38.2	5.7	37.3
15 to 24 years	19.7	21.6	15.8	21.3
25 to 44 years	26.2	27.6	44.1	26.8
45 to 64 years	13.6	11.2	25.4	11.3
65 years and over	4.4	1.4	8.9	3.0

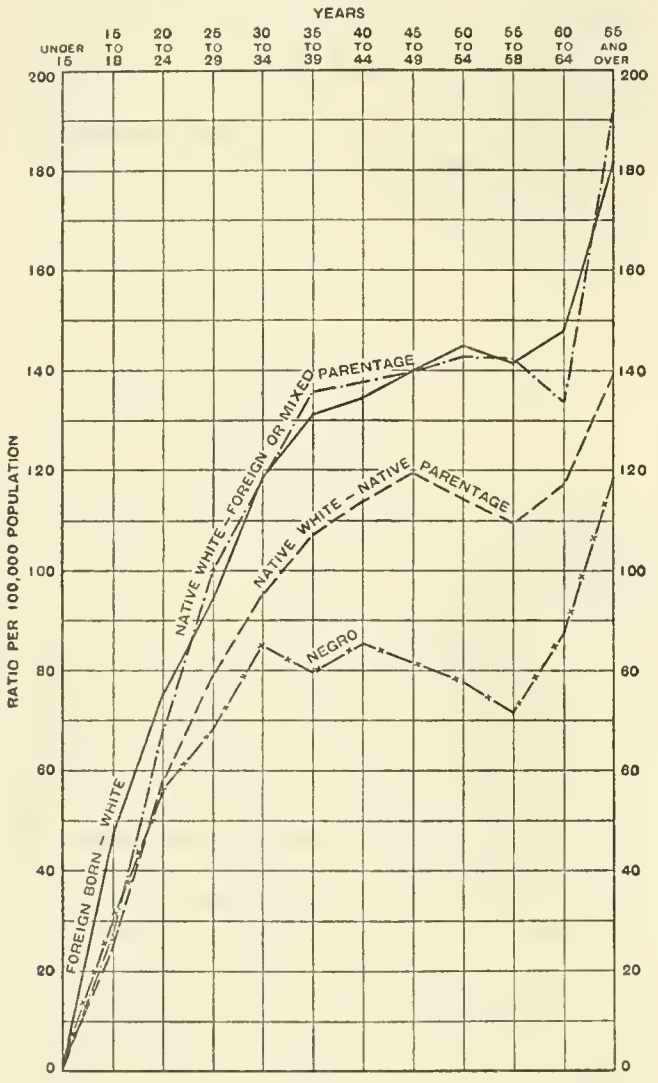
Of the three classes of whites distinguished in the above table, the native white of foreign or mixed parentage have the largest percentage of children and the smallest percentage of old people—a condition which would tend to make the ratio of insanity lower for this class than for either of the other classes, because, as already noted, there are very few insane among children and many, relatively, among old people. The influence of the age factor upon the ratio of admissions to hospitals for the insane is, however, eliminated in a comparison by age groups as shown in Table 31, which gives for each race, nativity, and parentage class the number of persons in each age group admitted to hospitals for the insane, together with the ratio per 100,000 population of the same class and age. The ratios are also shown in Diagram 6, on page 38.

Table 31

AGE GROUP.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.							
	Native white.[1]				Foreign-born white.		Negro.	
	Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.					
	Number.	Per 100,000	Number.	Per 100,000	Number.	Per 100,000	Number.	Per 100,000
All ages	27,858	56.3	11,771	62.3	15,523	116.3	4,384	44.6
Under 15 years	189	1.1	67	0.9	10	1.3	54	1.5
15 to 19 years	1,272	25.0	599	27.2	320	47.5	320	30.2
20 to 24 years	2,696	57.6	1,270	67.8	1,074	75.1	579	56.2
25 to 29 years	3,201	79.1	1,548	100.2	1,568	94.3	601	68.2
30 to 34 years	3,241	95.3	1,600	117.7	1,777	118.0	568	85.0
35 to 39 years	3,264	107.2	1,735	135.7	1,848	131.2	529	79.7
40 to 44 years	2,786	113.7	1,415	137.9	1,755	134.6	388	85.2
45 to 49 years	2,478	119.6	1,178	139.8	1,605	140.0	316	81.9
50 to 54 years	2,225	114.1	972	142.9	1,341	145.0	253	77.6
55 to 59 years	1,637	109.8	541	142.3	982	141.6	150	71.6
60 to 64 years	1,441	117.4	287	133.9	928	147.9	103	87.4
65 years and over	3,067	139.3	488	190.9	2,152	181.9	348	118.3
Age unknown	361		71		163		115	

[1] In this table the native white insane of unknown parentage have been apportioned between the two classes of known parentage.

DIAGRAM 6.—RATIO OF (1) NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE, (2) NATIVE WHITES OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, (3) FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND (4) NEGROES ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF THE SAME COLOR, RACE, NATIVITY, AND AGE.



The ratio for the native white of native parentage is uniformly lower than that for either of the other two classes of whites in every age group except the youngest (under 15 years), and very much lower in every age group except the two youngest. There is in general, however, no wide difference between the native white of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign-born white, the ratios for these two classes in most of the age groups being either nearly identical or not very far apart; only in the two youngest age groups is there any such contrast as appears in the ratios for the total for all ages combined. In some groups the ratio for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage is slightly higher than that for the foreign-born white, but usually the latter is the higher of the two. It is evident, then, that the difference between these two classes as regards the relative number of admissions to hospitals for the insane is mainly accounted for by the mere difference in age, or, to be more explicit, by the fact already noted that the one class as compared with the other contains a relatively large number of children and relatively few old people.

In order to determine more definitely just how much effect the difference in age composition has upon the ratios, a computation like that described on page 27 has been made of the ratios which the admissions of the native white of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign-born white would bear to the total population of the same class if each of these classes had the same age distribution as the native white of native parentage. The results of this computation are as follows:

Table 32	Actual ratios.	Adjusted ratios.
Native white—Native parentage	56.3	56.3
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	62.3	69.9
Foreign-born white	116.3	71.8

Taking as the standard the age distribution of the native white of native parentage, the ratio for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage becomes 69.9 per 100,000, and that for the foreign-born white becomes 71.8 per 100,000, the one ratio being considerably increased and the other materially reduced, with the result that the difference between them practically disappears. Thus, while one of the two classes here compared consists of persons born and educated in the United States and the other consists of immigrants, this important distinction seems not to have any effect upon the proportionate number of admissions to hospitals for the insane. On the contrary, after due allowance has been made for the difference in the age composition of the two classes, it would appear that, according to the ratio of admissions, the tendency to insanity is as marked in the second generation as it is in the first. As furnishing perhaps a partial explanation of this lack of contrast may be noted the fact that the local distribution of the two classes is similar. Wherever the foreign-born white are present in large numbers, there is also a large representation of native white of foreign or mixed parentage. The one class is concentrated in cities to about the same extent as the other, and neither class is numerically prominent in the Southern states. Broadly speaking it might be said that the two classes live in the same localities. So far as that is the case they are, of course, exposed to the same local influences and controlled by the same laws and practices as regards the placing of the insane under institutional care. The native white of native parentage, on the other hand, are sharply differentiated from the other two classes as regards both geographic distribution and concentration in cities. This is made evident by Table 33.

As indicated by the first three columns of this table, there is not much difference between the native white of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign-born

white as regards the percentage living in cities; but for the native white of native parentage this percentage is usually much smaller than for either of the other classes.

Table 33 POPULATION: 1910.

DIVISION.	Per cent living in urban communities.			Per cent distribution by geographic divisions.		
	Native white.		Foreign-born white.	Native white.		Foreign-born white.
	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.		Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	
United States	36.1	65.3	72.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England	70.7	90.9	92.4	5.3	10.9	13.6
Middle Atlantic	55.8	82.4	83.9	17.1	29.6	36.2
East North Central	41.2	62.2	71.4	19.7	27.0	23.0
West North Central	30.4	33.9	39.2	13.2	17.0	12.1
South Atlantic	22.8	71.3	66.0	14.8	2.3	2.2
East South Central	15.7	69.8	66.7	11.0	1.1	0.7
West South Central	19.8	39.0	39.2	11.7	3.2	2.6
Mountain	33.5	42.0	39.7	3.0	3.3	3.3
Pacific	53.0	61.5	61.3	4.3	5.6	6.5

The differences in the geographic distribution of the three classes are revealed by the figures presented in the last three columns of the table, which show that the three southern divisions included about 37.5 per cent of the total native white population of native parentage in 1910, but only 6.7 per cent of the total native white of foreign or mixed parentage and only 5.4 per cent of the foreign-born white. The New England and Middle Atlantic divisions, on the other hand, included only 22.4 per cent of the native white of native parentage, as compared with 40.4 per cent of the native white of foreign or mixed parentage, and 49.8 per cent of the foreign-born white.

As it thus becomes evident that comparisons based upon tables for the United States, as a whole, may be more or less affected by differences in the territorial distribution of the several classes, tables have been prepared presenting the statistics by geographic divisions.

Table 34 gives, for each geographic division, the number of insane admitted to hospitals from each of the three classes of the white population, with the ratio of admissions per 100,000 population and per 100,000 adults.

The ratio based on the total population, being so largely affected by differences in the proportionate number of children in the several classes, may be passed over without further comment. The ratio based on the total number of adults is of more significance. In New England this ratio is substantially the same for each of the three classes of white population here distinguished; and for each class it is higher than it is in any other division, with the exception that in the case of the foreign-born white the ratio in the Pacific division is greater than that in New England. In all divisions except New England the ratio for the foreign-born white is higher, and usually considerably higher, than that for either of the other two classes. The ratio for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage is intermediate between the ratio for the foreign-born white and that for the native white of native parentage in the Middle Atlantic, the two North Central, and the Pacific divisions, but is the lowest of the three ratios in the three southern and the Mountain divisions.

Table 34 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

DIVISION.	Native white.[1]		Foreign-born white.
	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	
	NUMBER.		
United States	27,858	11,771	15,523
New England	2,765	1,604	2,438
Middle Atlantic	5,005	3,682	5,433
East North Central	5,809	3,394	3,365
West North Central	3,284	1,786	1,790
South Atlantic	4,202	215	352
East South Central	2,553	84	85
West South Central	2,230	91	230
Mountain	777	229	515
Pacific	1,233	686	1,315
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.		
United States	56.3	62.3	116.3
New England	105.8	78.1	134.4
Middle Atlantic	59.1	65.9	112.6
East North Central	59.6	66.4	109.7
West North Central	50.3	55.6	111.0
South Atlantic	57.2	48.9	121.1
East South Central	46.8	39.1	97.9
West South Central	38.7	15.0	65.9
Mountain	53.0	37.1	117.9
Pacific	58.5	65.1	152.6
	NUMBER PER 100,000 ADULTS.[2]		
United States	87.8	100.8	123.3
New England	144.5	145.8	143.2
Middle Atlantic	87.8	115.9	120.6
East North Central	91.8	100.9	115.2
West North Central	80.6	85.5	115.4
South Atlantic	92.0	72.4	129.4
East South Central	77.0	50.1	102.3
West South Central	65.2	24.1	72.9
Mountain	83.4	58.5	124.7
Pacific	82.3	96.8	159.5

[1] In this table the native white of unknown parentage have been apportioned between the two classes of known parentage.
[2] Ratio is based upon the number of persons of the same nativity and parentage 15 years of age and over in the total population.

Table 35 gives, by geographic divisions, the ratio of admissions by age groups for each of the three classes of white population here distinguished. In New England and in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central divisions, the ratio for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage is higher than that for either of the other two classes in nearly every age group, but in all the other divisions except the two South Central the ratio for the foreign-born white is, as a rule, the highest in each age group. It would probably be expected that the lowest ratio would be that for the native white of native parentage, and that is very generally the case; but a notable exception is shown by the

figures for New England, where the ratio of admissions for the native white of native parentage runs ahead of that for the foreign-born white in all groups between 20 and 50 years of age. The peculiarities or exceptions exhibited by the figures for the southern divisions are probably of less significance because of the comparatively small representation of the classes of foreign birth or foreign parentage in the South.

The figures for New England in this table furnish a very striking instance of the effect of a marked difference in age distribution upon the comparisons between two classes. It results in something almost like a paradox. Looking at the ratios for "all ages" combined, one would say that in New England the record of admissions to hospitals indicates that there is much more insanity among the foreign-born white than among the native white of foreign or mixed parentage; and that is perfectly true. But it results simply from the oft-emphasized fact that the one class is so much older than the other. On making the comparisons by age groups it will be found that in every group, with one exception, the ratio for the native white of foreign parentage is higher—usually much higher—than that for the foreign born. One might say that in New England the second generation of foreign origin, consisting of the native children of immigrants, is more subject to insanity than the present-day immigrants themselves. This, however, is not clearly a case of children worse than their fathers, because many of the fathers of the children here considered belonged to an early generation of immigrants, which has now passed off the stage of life, and therefore does not figure in this comparison.

The ratios for the Middle Atlantic and East North Central divisions show a similar relationship between these two classes, although the differences revealed by a comparison by age groups are in general not so striking.

Table 35 WHITE PERSONS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE PER 100,000 WHITE POPULATION OF THE SAME NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE[1]: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	Native.			Native.			Native.			Native.			Native.		
	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born.
	UNITED STATES.			NEW ENGLAND.			MIDDLE ATLANTIC.			EAST NORTH CENTRAL.			WEST NORTH CENTRAL.		
All ages[2]	56.3	62.3	116.3	105.8	78.1	134.4	59.1	65.9	112.6	59.6	66.4	109.7	50.3	55.6	111.0
Under 15 years	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.7	1.8	0.7	0.8	2.2	6.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	
15 to 19 years	25.0	27.2	47.5	43.9	45.6	43.8	29.2	34.5	55.2	23.7	22.7	42.2	21.4	15.9	19.4
20 to 24 years	57.6	67.8	75.1	107.6	98.5	87.1	62.4	78.3	81.6	55.4	62.2	60.9	46.9	60.3	61.2
25 to 29 years	79.1	100.2	94.3	136.3	136.7	105.7	78.3	108.6	91.4	78.1	104.9	75.7	78.0	92.5	104.4
30 to 34 years	95.3	117.7	118.0	141.6	156.7	130.3	87.5	128.6	114.4	94.3	126.8	110.8	94.1	109.5	114.7
35 to 39 years	107.2	135.7	131.2	165.2	199.3	156 7	93.0	156.0	120.9	119.7	135.7	125.9	102.7	117.6	129.3
40 to 44 years	113.7	137.9	134.6	160.8	243.7	156.9	111.0	156.0	121.7	123.0	132.9	136.9	109.4	116.6	129.0
45 to 49 years	119.6	139.8	140.0	178.1	218.1	175.2	127.4	159.7	142.1	130.9	137.5	128.2	105.2	127.9	119.5
50 to 54 years	114.1	142.9	145.0	171.6	206.7	173.6	116.3	180.7	147.4	122.3	142.3	130.9	106.3	119.5	128.5
55 to 59 years	109.8	142.3	141.6	165.4	233.1	184.2	109.0	176.1	167.7	130.1	134.0	123.0	91.7	103.9	116.8
60 to 64 years	117.4	133.9	147.9	153.3	160.0	197.6	113.9	156.4	148.4	120.4	129.0	136.6	117.7	155.6	131.5
65 years and over	139.3	190.9	181.9	186.0	298.4	248.5	133.7	198.7	228.3	140.5	184.1	153.8	134.0	206.9	128.5
	SOUTH ATLANTIC.			EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.			WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.			MOUNTAIN.			PACIFIC.		
All ages[2]	57.2	48.9	121.1	46.8	39.1	97.9	38.7	15.0	65.9	53.0	37.1	117.9	58.5	65.1	152.6
Under 15 years	1.8	1.4		0.8			1.8	0.4		2.1			0.7	0.3	
15 to 19 years	25.7	21.1	58.0	23.0	20.4	104.1	21.2	8.8	20.3	22.9	21.8	17.8	21.7	30.4	76.4
20 to 24 years	64.5	66.1	66.9	57.6	31.0	144 2	44 6	5.0	39.0	45.1	39.2	58.9	51.0	81.1	87.3
25 to 29 years	86.1	94.3	91.5	71.9	62.2	178.3	65.9	11.8	46.3	69.0	47.2	93.0	65.4	103.0	142.5
30 to 34 years	95.8	96.1	114.7	98.6	53.7	54.9	82.8	29.2	66.3	91.9	65.7	99.8	102.4	98.8	172.5
35 to 39 years	117.9	84.9	108.2	100.3	56.1	63.8	82.3	28.8	95.5	90.5	81.8	147.9	102.9	132.0	170.7
40 to 44 years	115.7	65.6	138.7	97.1	48.0	79.4	85.4	52.5	84.1	136.7	78.7	172.0	105.2	121.0	160.4
45 to 49 years	119.2	37.8	159.4	101.0	72.5	138.4	91.4	32.8	88.9	89.9	121.7	127.7	109.6	119.4	165.5
50 to 54 years	114.1	83.7	177.3	103.3	64.2	67.2	71.6	44.4	96.3	123.3	70.3	147.4	104.8	80.7	190.3
55 to 59 years	106.3	63.8	145.4	97.9	62.9	31.6	75.7	37.9	60.1	102.3	118.5	136.9	78.9	127.4	143.8
60 to 64 years	120.5	112.2	122.0	96.5	22.3	97.0	89.3	12.8	71.0	153.0	35.7	200.2	119.6	135.6	179.1
65 years and over	155.9	149.1	209.7	100.3	53.1	128.5	99.6	56.5	105.1	175.6	66.1	198.7	133.2	230.2	202.6

[1] In the computation of these ratios the native white insane of unknown parentage have been apportioned between the two classes of known parentage.
[2] Includes age unknown.

SEX.

Ratio of males to females.—As shown by Table 36, the total number of insane enumerated in hospitals on January 1, 1910, included 98,695 males and 89,096 females; the total number of insane admitted during the year 1910 included 34,116 males and 26,653 females. Males are therefore in the majority. They are also in the majority in the total population of the United States but not to so marked a degree. In the total population there are 106 males to 100 females; in the institutions for the insane the ratio is 110.8 to 100; and among the admissions to such institutions it is still higher, being 128 to 100. This means, of course, that in proportion to their numbers more males than females are committed as insane.

It will be noticed that the ratio of males to females in the admissions is much higher than it is among the inmates enumerated on January 1. This is probably due, at least in part, to the difference in the death rate of the two sexes. In the general population the death rate is somewhat higher for males than for females, particularly in the older age periods, and, as indicated by statistics already presented, a large proportion of the inmates of insane asylums are of advanced age. For this and possibly other reasons the death rate for males in hospitals is very much higher than that for females, and it is obvious that if the males after admission die off faster than the females, the excess of males will diminish as time goes by (see p. 63). It is possible, at the same time, that the ratio of males to females in the admissions to insane asylums is actually changing in the direction of a greater proportion of males. The statistics, in fact, indicate that the change here suggested is taking place in some degree at least, the ratio of males to females among the admissions being 123 to 100 in 1904, as compared with 128 to 100 in 1910. Among the inmates present on a given day, as shown by Table 36, the number of males to 100 females was 101.6 in 1880, 107.4 in 1890, 109.6 in 1904, and, as already stated, 110.8 in 1910—an increasing excess of males.

Table 36

YEAR.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS.					
	Enumerated on a given date.			Admitted during the year.		
	Male.	Female.	Males per 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males per 100 females.
1910	98,695	89,096	110.8	34,116	26,653	128.0
1904	78,523	71,628	109.6	27,389	22,233	123.2
1890	38,330	35,698	107.4	(1)	(1)	
1880	20,635	20,307	101.6	(1)	(1)	

[1] No data.

Ratio to total population.—In a preceding paragraph attention has been called to the fact that the excess of males among the insane in hospitals is greater than it is in the general population. It follows, of course, that the ratio of male insane to total male population exceeds the corresponding ratio for females—that is to say, there are not only actually more males than females in hospitals for the insane, but more in proportion to the total numbers in the general population. In fact, the ratio of the total number of male inmates of insane asylums in 1910 to the total male population was 208.5 per 100,000, while the ratio of female inmates to the total female population was 199.6 per 100,000. The males admitted during the year 1910 represented a ratio of 72.1 per 100,000 and the females a ratio of 59.7 per 100,000. Therefore, in a typical community of 200,000 population equally divided as to sex, 208 of the males would be found in institutions for the insane and 200 of the females; and in the course of one year 72 males would be committed to such institutions as compared with 60 females.

Table 37

SEX.	Total population: 1910.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.			
		Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.	
		Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.
Total	91,972,266	187,791	204.2	60,769	66.1
Male	47,332,277	98,695	208.5	34,116	72.1
Female	44,639,989	89,096	199.6	26,653	59.7

That the proportion of males in insane asylums has increased faster than the proportion of females is indicated by the following table:

Table 38

YEAR.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS.			
	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Number per 100,000 male population.	Number.	Number per 100,000 female population.
	ENUMERATED ON A GIVEN DATE.			
1910	98,695	208.5	89,096	199.6
1904	78,523	187.4	71,628	179.6
1890	38,330	119.5	35,698	116.8
1880	20,635	80.9	20,307	82.4
	ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			
1910	34,116	72.1	26,653	59.7
1904	27,389	65.4	22,233	55.7

In 1880 the proportionate number of females in insane asylums was slightly greater than the proportionate number of males, the ratio being 82.4 per 100,000 in the case of females as compared with a ratio of 80.9 per 100,000 in the case of males. By 1890, however, the ratio for males exceeded that for females, and the excess was still greater in 1904 and in 1910.

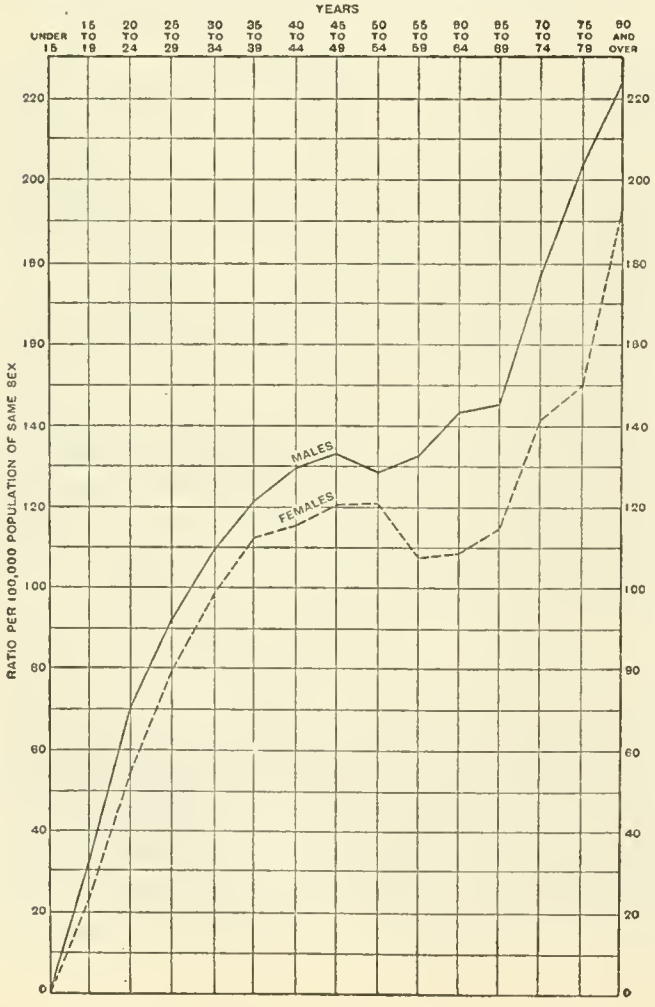
Sex and age.—The difference between the sexes as regards the ratio of admissions varies considerably in different age periods, as is shown by Table 39 and also by Diagram 7. In no age period, however, is the ratio as high for females as it is for males. The difference is, on the whole, most marked in the older age periods. For both sexes the ratio increases rapidly in the younger age periods. For men the ratio remains nearly stationary at about 130 per 100,000 in the age groups between 40 and 59. The ratio for women reaches 120 in the age group 45 to 49 years and remains at that figure in the next age group, 50 to 54 years. Then it falls off and is considerably lower between the ages of 55 and 64; but there is no corresponding reduction in the ratio for men. After 65 the effect of old age in increasing the ratio is apparent for both sexes, but is on the whole more marked for men than for women.

The question naturally arises as to why the record of admissions indicates more insanity among males than among females. Considerable light upon this question may be obtained from the statistics of the cases of general paralysis and alcoholic psychosis which are presented in another section of this report (see p. 55).

Table 39 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 male population.	Number.	Per 100,000 female population.
All ages	34,116	72.1	26,653	59.7
Under 15 years	181	1.2	146	1.0
15 to 19 years	1,471	32.5	1,068	23.5
20 to 24 years	3,234	70.6	2,467	55.1
25 to 29 years	3,911	92.1	3,116	79.2
30 to 34 years	4,018	109.9	3,277	98.8
35 to 39 years	4,090	121.5	3,405	112.4
40 to 44 years	3,618	129.8	2,851	115.2
45 to 49 years	3,163	133.0	2,518	120.5
50 to 54 years	2,712	128.5	2,165	120.9
55 to 59 years	1,975	132.7	1,393	107.3
60 to 64 years	1,698	143.2	1,174	108.6
65 to 69 years	1,255	145.3	936	114.8
70 to 74 years	994	177.0	782	141.6
75 to 79 years	676	204.1	504	150.0
80 years and over	513	224.0	501	192.7
Age unknown	607		350	

DIAGRAM 7.—RATIO OF MALES AND OF FEMALES ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE IN 1910 PER 100,000 POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.



A comparison of the ratios of admissions by sex for each of the main race and nativity classes (see Table 40) brings out the further fact that the difference between the sexes in this respect is most striking in the case of the native whites. In the case of the foreign-born whites the ratio of admissions is scarcely higher for males than for females, and in the case of the negroes also it is not very much higher. In the case of the native whites, however, there were 64 admissions per 100,000 for the males as compared with 51.7 per 100,000 for the females. The contrast in this respect between the native and foreign-born white indicated by the ratio of insane enumerated is even more striking. In the case of the foreign-born white this ratio is decidedly higher for females than for males while in the case of the native white the ratio for the males is the higher. The same relationship considered from a different standpoint may be expressed by saying that as regards the ratio of insane enumerated the difference between the foreign born and the native is much greater in the case of females than in the case of males.

Table 40 INSANE IN HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION: 1910.

CLASS.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All classes[1]	208.5	199.6	72.1	59.7
Native white	175.0	162.3	64.0	51.7
Foreign-born white	377.7	441.1	117.5	114.8
Negro	133.8	129.0	47.2	42.1

[1] Includes white of unknown nativity and "other colored"—classes which are not shown separately in this table.

Table 41 gives for each geographic division the number of insane enumerated on January 1 and admitted during the year per 100,000 population of the same race, nativity, and sex.

The ratio of admissions during the year was higher for males than for females in every geographic division. In three geographic divisions, however, the New England, Middle Atlantic, and West South Central, the number of females present in hospitals for the insane on January 1 was higher proportionately than the number of males present. In the case of the first two divisions named this exceptional condition is due to the influence of the large foreign-born element in the population of these divisions; for the native whites taken by themselves show a higher ratio of males present than of females. In the West South Central division the relationship is reversed, the ratio for females being higher than that for males among the native white but lower among the foreign-born white. This is, however, the only geographic division in which among the native whites the ratio for females surpasses that for males.

Generalizing, it may be said that these statistics indicate that in the case of the native white population there is more insanity among males than among females in all sections of the United States, except

possibly the West South Central division. In the case of the foreign-born white conditions vary in different parts of the country. In the New England, Middle Atlantic, and West North Central divisions the ratio of insane persons is higher for foreign-born females than for foreign-born males; this is also true of the East North Central division as regards the ratio of insane present in hospitals, but not as regards the ratio of admissions. In all other geographic divisions the ratios for the foreign-born males exceed those for the foreign-born females.

In the case of negroes the ratio of inmates present is higher for females than for males in each of the three southern divisions, but outside the South the ratio of admissions is higher for males in every division except the East South Central.

Table 41

INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.

DIVISION, AND RACE AND NATIVITY.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.				Admitted during the year.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 male population.	Number.	Per 100,000 female population.	Number.	Per 100,000 male population.	Number.	Per 100,000 female population.
UNITED STATES:								
Total[1]	98,695	208.5	89,096	199.6	34,116	72.1	26,653	59.7
Native white	60,644	175.0	54,758	162.3	22,190	64.0	17,439	51.7
Foreign-born white	28,415	377.7	25,681	441.1	8,838	117.5	6,685	114.8
Negro	6,536	133.8	6,374	129.0	2,304	47.2	2,080	42.1
NEW ENGLAND:								
Total[1]	9,647	295.5	9,933	302.1	3,632	111.2	3,354	102.0
Native white	6,446	280.3	5,940	251.0	2,315	100.7	2,054	86.8
Foreign-born white	2,911	313.6	3,728	420.7	1,225	132.0	1,213	136.9
Negro	159	485.0	155	462.4	53	161.7	49	146.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Total[1]	25,787	262.8	26,593	279.8	7,866	80.2	6,803	71.6
Native white	15,487	222.7	14,703	207.1	4,758	68.4	3,929	55.3
Foreign-born white	9,065	343.2	10,807	494.7	2,809	106.3	2,624	120.1
Negro	782	384.3	738	344.2	227	111.6	212	98.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Total[1]	22,118	235.5	19,128	215.9	7,548	80.4	5,643	63.7
Native white	13,720	183.4	12,272	166.3	5,113	68.3	4,090	55.4
Foreign-born white	6,750	387.7	5,401	407.3	2,035	116.9	1,330	100.3
Negro	570	364.4	400	277.0	186	118.9	118	81.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Total[1]	12,659	207.8	10,024	180.8	4,180	68.6	3,279	59.1
Native white	7,784	155.7	6,520	137.6	2,528	56.6	2,242	47.3
Foreign-born white	4,125	436.6	3,008	450.0	1,026	108.6	764	114.3
Negro	346	274.9	233	199.5	142	112.8	118	101.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Total[1]	10,372	169.1	9,580	158.1	3,730	60.8	2,995	49.4
Native white	6,531	166.4	6,273	162.7	2,478	63.1	1,939	50.3
Foreign-born white	1,001	579.0	474	402.8	227	131.3	125	106.2
Negro	2,617	128.9	2,691	129.2	995	49.0	905	43.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Total[1]	4,939	116.3	4,820	115.7	2,069	48.7	1,616	38.8
Native white	3,525	122.5	3,372	120.8	1,534	53.3	1,103	39.5
Foreign-born white	169	334.4	113	311.2	55	108.8	30	82.6
Negro	1,229	93.4	1,308	97.9	468	35.6	482	36.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Total[1]	4,337	95.4	4,076	96.1	1,622	35.7	1,346	31.7
Native white	2,996	90.6	2,831	92.4	1,260	38.1	1,061	34.6
Foreign-born white	439	216.5	281	192.4	140	69.1	90	61.6
Negro	742	74.6	789	79.7	179	18.0	164	16.6
MOUNTAIN:								
Total[1]	2,308	156.2	1,266	109.6	1,134	76.7	489	42.3
Native white	1,159	102.9	746	77.9	686	60.9	320	33.4
Foreign-born white	993	347.2	429	284.3	388	135.7	127	84.2
Negro	32	272.0	25	257.7	16	136.0	13	134.0
PACIFIC:								
Total[1]	6,528	275.9	3,676	201.3	2,335	98.7	1,128	61.8
Native white	2,996	178.0	2,101	142.0	1,218	72.4	701	47.4
Foreign-born white	2,962	532.8	1,440	471.3	933	167.8	382	125.0
Negro	59	370.0	35	264.2	38	238.3	19	143.4

[1] Includes white of unknown nativity and "other colored"—classes which are not shown separately in this table.

Table 42 gives, by sex, for each state the number and ratio of inmates present on January 1 and of admissions during the year.

There are 18 states in which the ratio of females in hospitals for the insane on January 1 to the total female population is higher than the corresponding ratio for males. Of these states 12 are in the South and the remaining 16 states are rather widely distributed, including Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Utah. As regards the ratio of admissions, however, there are only 4 states in which it is higher for females than for males, namely, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, and Louisiana.

Table 42

INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.				Admitted during the year.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 male population.	Number.	Per 100,000 female population.	Number.	Per 100,000 male population.	Number.	Per 100,000 female population.
UNITED STATES	98,695	208.5	89,096	199.6	34,116	72.1	26,653	59.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:								
New England	9,647	295.5	9,933	302.1	3,632	111.2	3,354	102.0
Middle Atlantic	25,787	262.8	26,593	279.8	7,866	80.2	6,803	71.6
East North Central	22,118	235.5	19,128	215.9	7,548	80.4	5,643	63.7
West North Central	12,659	207.8	10,024	180.8	4,180	68.6	3,279	59.1
South Atlantic	10,372	169.1	9,580	158.1	3,730	60.8	2,995	49.4
East South Central	4,939	116.3	4,820	115.7	2,069	48.7	1,616	38.8
West South Central	4,337	95.4	4,076	96.1	1,622	35.7	1,346	31.7
Mountain	2,308	156.2	1,266	109.6	1,134	76.7	489	42.3
Pacific	6,528	275.9	3,676	201.3	2,335	98.7	1,128	61.8
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	693	183.8	565	154.7	248	65.8	261	71.4
New Hampshire	463	214.1	446	208.1	168	77.7	158	73.7
Vermont	528	289.2	462	266.5	150	82.2	120	69.2
Massachusetts	5,633	340.3	5,968	348.8	2,206	133.3	2,030	118.6
Rhode Island	650	240.5	593	217.8	267	98.8	223	81.9
Connecticut	1,680	298.1	1,899	344.6	593	105.2	562	102.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	14,955	326.2	16,325	360.5	4,461	97.3	4,069	89.8
New Jersey	2,913	226.4	3,129	250.2	878	68.2	762	60.9
Pennsylvania	7,919	200.9	7,139	191.8	2,527	64.1	1,972	53.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	5,615	230.6	4,979	213.5	1,932	79.4	1,404	60.2
Indiana	2,235	161.6	2,292	174.0	672	48.6	598	45.4
Illinois	6,846	235.1	5,993	219.8	2,319	79.6	1,734	63.6
Michigan	3,679	252.9	3,020	222.8	1,111	76.4	863	63.7
Wisconsin	3,743	309.7	2,844	252.7	1,514	125.3	1,044	92.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	2,755	248.5	1,989	205.6	866	78.1	559	57.8
Iowa	2,896	252.2	2,481	230.4	863	75.2	648	60.2
Missouri	3,231	191.4	2,937	182.9	1,403	83.1	1,376	85.7
North Dakota	407	128.2	221	85.2	142	44.7	82	31.6
South Dakota	535	168.7	329	123.3	129	40.7	75	28.1
Nebraska	1,141	181.8	849	150.4	243	38.7	168	29.8
Kansas	1,694	191.2	1,218	151.3	534	60.3	371	46.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	237	229.1	204	206.3	78	75.4	49	48.6
Maryland	1,569	243.5	1,651	253.6	677	105.1	596	91.5
District of Columbia	2,170	1,373.0	720	416.1	426	269.5	171	98.8
Virginia	1,779	171.8	1,856	180.9	691	66.7	543	52.9
West Virginia	900	139.7	822	142.4	266	41.3	229	39.7
North Carolina	1,032	93.9	1,490	134.5	435	39.6	481	43.4
South Carolina	708	94.2	833	109.1	338	45.0	308	40.3
Georgia	1,531	117.3	1,601	122.8	623	47.7	489	37.5
Florida	446	113.2	403	112.4	196	49.7	129	36.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	1,968	169.4	1,570	139.2	735	63.3	492	43.6
Tennessee	1,057	95.8	1,147	106.1	512	46.4	420	38.8
Alabama	981	91.3	1,058	99.4	444	41.3	387	36.4
Mississippi	933	103.0	1,045	117.2	378	41.7	317	35.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	529	65.3	563	73.7	152	18.8	103	13.5
Louisiana	1,070	128.1	1,088	132.5	234	28.0	257	31.3
Oklahoma	651	73.8	459	59.2	440	49.9	303	39.1
Texas	2,087	103.4	1,966	104.6	796	39.5	683	36.4
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	531	234.1	166	111.3	212	93.4	66	44.2
Idaho	256	138.0	132	94.3	155	83.5	48	34.3
Wyoming	105	114.5	57	105.0	30	32.7	12	22.1
Colorado	687	159.5	512	139.0	462	107.3	260	70.6
New Mexico	128	73.0	91	59.8	60	34.2	24	15.8
Arizona	265	223.5	72	83.9	104	87.7	31	36.1
Utah	171	86.9	171	96.9	66	33.5	37	21.0
Nevada	165	314.0	65	221.7	45	85.6	11	37.5
PACIFIC:								
Washington	1,325	201.2	662	137.0	609	92.5	275	56.9
Oregon	1,088	283.1	477	165.3	447	116.3	143	49.6
California	4,115	311.0	2,537	240.6	1,279	96.7	710	67.3

ILLITERACY.

The term "illiterate" as used in this report signifies inability to write, and the "percentage of illiteracy" means in general the percentage which the illiterates 10 years of age or over form of the total number of persons above that age. Of the 187,737 persons 10 years of age or over enumerated in hospitals for the insane on January 1, 1910, 35,959, or 19.2 per cent, were reported as illiterate; and of the 60,711 persons 10 years of age or over admitted to such hospitals in 1910, 6,901, or 11.4 per cent, were reported as illiterate. In the general population 10 years of age or over the percentage of illiteracy in 1910 was 7.7. There is therefore a considerably greater degree of illiteracy among the insane than in the general population. This is a condition which will probably excite no surprise, as it is to be expected that illiteracy would be more common in a mentally defective class than in the general population. In so far as the insane in hospitals include representatives of the class known as feeble minded, it should be remembered that feeble-mindedness is usually a congenital defect which frequently, although not invariably, involves such a degree of mental incapacity as precludes the possibility of learning to read or write. The acquired forms of insanity, however, do not ordinarily develop before adult life and therefore should not interfere with the acquisition of an elementary education.

Whether insanity is in any degree promoted by illiteracy is at least doubtful. It may be more correct to say that it is to some extent associated with illiteracy rather than caused by it. By this it is meant that the conditions of life under which children grow up without learning to read or write are conditions which may be in some degree conducive to the development of insanity.

It might be suggested that the fact of a high percentage of illiteracy among the insane could be at least partly explained by the age composition of that class, because, in general, illiteracy is greater in the older age groups than in the younger, and the insane in hospitals include a relatively large proportion of old people. A study of the statistics, however, indicates that in this connection the influence of the factor of age is small and does not go far toward explaining the high percentage of illiteracy among the insane as compared with the general population.

Table 43 gives the number and percentage of illiterates among the insane in hospitals, classified by race and nativity.

The negro insane have a higher percentage of illiteracy than any of the other classes distinguished in this table. The foreign-born white insane have a higher percentage of illiteracy than the native white, and the native white insane of native parentage a higher percentage than the native white of foreign or mixed parentage. The rank of these several classes in respect to illiteracy is the same for the insane enumerated on January 1 as it is for the insane admitted during the year. The order is also the same as it is for these several classes in the general population, thus indicating that illiteracy among the insane, as would be expected, reflects the illiteracy of the community (see Table 44).

Table 43 INSANE IN HOSPITALS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Number.				Per cent.		
	Total.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literacy unknown.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literacy unknown.
	ENUMERATED ON JANUARY 1.						
United States, total..	187,737	142,315	35,959	9,463	75.8	19.2	5.0
White.....	174,179	137,153	28,081	8,945	78.7	16.1	5.1
Native.....	115,358	94,896	16,669	3,793	82.3	14.4	3.3
Native parentage....	67,505	56,411	10,331	763	83.6	15.3	1.1
Foreign or mixed par.	28,176	24,863	2,966	347	88.2	10.5	1.2
Parentage unknown.	19,677	13,622	3,372	2,683	69.2	17.1	13.6
Foreign born.....	54,096	40,452	10,224	3,420	74.8	18.9	6.3
Nativity unknown.....	4,725	1,805	1,188	1,732	38.2	25.1	36.7
Negro.....	12,902	4,761	7,687	454	36.9	59.6	3.5
Other colored.....	656	401	191	64	61.1	29.1	9.8
	ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.						
United States, total..	60,711	51,181	6,901	2,629	84.3	11.4	4.3
White.....	56,128	49,018	4,861	2,249	87.3	8.7	4.0
Native.....	39,576	35,649	2,721	1,206	90.1	6.9	3.0
Native parentage....	24,497	22,226	1,822	449	90.7	7.4	1.8
Foreign or mixed par.	10,678	9,908	506	264	92.8	4.7	2.5
Parentage unknown.	4,401	3,515	393	493	79.9	8.9	11.2
Foreign born.....	15,522	12,820	1,992	710	82.6	12.8	4.6
Nativity unknown.....	1,030	549	148	333	53.3	14.4	32.3
Negro.....	4,380	2,058	1,959	363	47.0	44.7	8.3
Other colored.....	203	115	81	17	56.7	39.9	8.4

The percentage of illiteracy, as already noted, is much higher among the insane enumerated on January 1 than among those admitted during the year. The latter class, representing for the most part recent cases of insanity, reflect current conditions in the general population, while the insane enumerated, many of whom have been in hospitals for several years, reflect to a greater extent the conditions that existed in the past. In the general population, illiteracy steadily declines, each generation growing up less illiterate than its predecessor. Consequently there is more illiteracy in the older generations than in the younger, and when the population at any given date is classified by age the percentage of illiteracy increases regularly from the younger age groups to the older. Therefore the fact that the insane enumerated on January 1 were, as a class, older and had been insane a longer time than the insane admitted during the year furnishes a partial explanation of the fact that the percentage of illiteracy is higher for the former than for the latter. The difference, however, appears to be too great to be fully explained by the difference in age.

Table 44 gives for comparison the percentages of illiteracy in the general population by race and nativity, in connection with the corresponding percentages for the insane.

Table 44

RACE AND NATIVITY.	PER CENT OF ILLITERACY: 1910.		
	Among the insane in hospitals.		In the general population.
	Enumerated on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	
Total	19.2	11.4	7.7
White	16.1	8.7	5.0
Native	14.4	6.9	3.0
Native parentage	15.3	7.4	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	10.5	4.7	1.1
Foreign born	18.9	12.8	12.7
Negro	59.6	44.7	30.4

For each of the classes distinguished in the above table the percentage of illiteracy was much higher among the insane enumerated in hospitals on January 1, 1910, than it was in the general population. For the insane admitted during the year it was not as high as for those present on January 1, but was still considerably higher than it was in the general population except in the case of the foreign-born white, for which class the percentage was practically the same for the admissions as it was in the total population of the United States. This would indicate that the illiterate immigrants did not in proportion to their numbers contribute more inmates to the insane asylums in 1910 than the literate. Comparing the figures by geographic divisions (see Table 45) it will be found, however, that the differences are by no means uniformly one way.

As regards the native white the percentage of illiteracy in 1910 was in every geographic division higher among the insane in hospitals than in the general population, and this is true whether the comparison is based on the insane enumerated on January 1 or on the admissions during the year. The same statement holds good also of the negroes in every division where there were enough insane negroes in hospitals to justify showing a percentage. As regards the foreign-born white, however, there is not the same uniformity. In the Middle Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and the West South Central divisions the percentage of illiteracy was higher for the total foreign-born white population than it was for the foreign-born whites admitted to hospitals for the insane; but that was not the case in any of the other divisions. The reasons for these variations are not at all obvious. They may have to do with the differences in the racial composition of the foreign-born population, which is by no means homogeneous, being made up of various nationalities which differ greatly in their degree of illiteracy and also in the percentage of insanity. The fact that the foreign-born population of the Middle Atlantic division, for instance, is 15.6 per cent German, according to country of birth, 18.4 per cent Russian, 16.2 per cent Italian, and less than 1 per cent French Canadian, while the foreign-born population of New England is only 3.9 per cent German, 9.8 per cent Italian, and 10.6 per cent Russian, as compared with 15.2 per cent French Canadian, may have something to do with the fact that in the one division the percentage of illiteracy is higher and in the other lower for the foreign-born white population than it is for the foreign-born white insane admitted to hospitals. The relationship between these facts would, however, be very difficult, probably impossible, to establish on the basis of any available data.

Table 45

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF ILLITERACY: 1910.					
	Among the insane in hospitals.		In the general population.	Among the insane in hospitals.		In the general population.
	Enumerated on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.		Enumerated on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	
	ALL CLASSES.			NATIVE WHITE.		
United States	19.2	11.4	7.7	14.4	6.9	3.0
New England	18.3	9.6	5.3	13.4	5.9	0.9
Middle Atlantic	15.5	8.0	5.7	10.7	3.9	1.0
East North Central	15.7	8.1	3.4	14.0	5.9	1.4
West North Central	13.8	8.3	2.9	12.5	6.1	1.4
South Atlantic	32.4	22.4	16.0	19.2	10.0	7.6
East South Central	34.8	24.9	17.4	23.7	17.6	9.2
West South Central	36.0	15.2	13.2	26.4	9.0	5.8
Mountain	17.3	12.9	6.9	16.8	9.4	2.9
Pacific	11.5	8.5	3.0	8.2	3.2	0.4
	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.			NEGRO.		
United States	18.9	12.8	12.7	59.6	44.7	30.4
New England	25.8	15.4	13.8	29.6	22.5	7.8
Middle Atlantic	20.7	13.6	15.8	35.4	17.1	7.9
East North Central	17.0	11.2	10.1	39.2	32.9	11.0
West North Central	13.0	7.7	7.6	41.5	42.3	14.9
South Atlantic	18.3	11.6	13.5	68.4	53.4	32.5
East South Central	14.5	[1]	9.7	67.5	46.4	34.8
West South Central	32.4	14.8	25.6	68.5	53.9	33.1
Mountain	15.3	18.1	12.5	[1]	[1]	8.0
Pacific	14.5	14.1	8.0	[1]	[1]	6.3

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

Table 46 gives, by geographic divisions, the percentage of illiteracy among the insane, classified by race and nativity, together with the percentage of illiteracy for the same classes in the general population.

Table 46

DIVISION, AND RACE AND NATIVITY.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910. Enumerated on Jan. 1: Per cent— Literate.	Illiterate.	Literacy unknown.	Admitted during the year: Per cent— Literate.	Illiterate.	Literacy unknown.	Percentage of illiteracy in the general population.
UNITED STATES.							
Total	75.8	19.2	5.0	84.3	11.4	4.3	7.7
White	78.7	16.1	5.1	87.3	8.7	4.0	5.0
Native	82.3	14.4	3.3	90.1	6.9	3.0	3.0
Native parentage	83.6	15.3	1.1	90.7	7.4	1.8	3.7
Foreign or mixed par.	88.2	10.5	1.2	92.8	4.7	2.5	1.1
Foreign born	74.8	18.9	6.3	82.6	12.8	4.6	12.7
Negro	36.9	59.6	3.5	47.0	44.7	8.3	30.4
NEW ENGLAND.							
Total	80.0	18.3	1.7	87.4	9.6	3.0	5.3
White	80.3	18.1	1.7	87.7	9.4	2.9	5.2
Native	85.6	13.4	1.0	92.7	5.9	1.4	0.9
Native parentage	86.6	13.0	0.4	92.8	5.7	1.5	0.7
Foreign or mixed par.	87.3	12.2	0.5	93.5	5.6	0.9	1.3
Foreign born	71.8	25.8	2.3	79.8	15.4	4.8	13.8
Negro	67.5	29.6	2.9	68.6	22.5	8.8	7.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.							
Total	77.0	15.5	7.5	87.7	8.0	4.3	5.7
White	77.6	14.9	7.5	88.0	7.7	4.3	5.6
Native	83.4	10.7	5.9	92.8	3.9	3.3	1.0
Native parentage	88.5	10.4	1.2	93.2	4.0	2.8	1.2
Foreign or mixed par.	88.8	9.8	1.4	93.7	3.5	2.8	0.8
Foreign born	70.8	20.7	8.5	81.1	13.6	5.3	15.8
Negro	56.4	35.4	8.2	77.4	17.1	5.5	7.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.							
Total	80.3	15.7	4.0	88.6	8.1	3.2	3.4
White	80.8	15.1	4.0	89.3	7.5	3.2	3.2
Native	84.8	14.0	1.2	92.2	5.9	1.9	1.4
Native parentage	84.4	15.2	0.5	93.6	5.6	0.8	1.7
Foreign or mixed par.	88.4	10.5	1.0	93.3	5.7	1.0	0.9
Foreign born	78.7	17.0	4.3	85.4	11.2	3.4	10.1
Negro	58.4	39.2	2.5	63.2	32.9	3.9	11.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.							
Total	79.2	13.8	7.0	89.2	8.3	2.5	2.9
White	80.3	12.9	6.9	90.7	7.0	2.3	2.5
Native	82.1	12.5	5.5	92.5	6.1	1.4	1.4
Native parentage	85.7	11.2	3.2	93.3	5.9	0.8	1.7
Foreign or mixed par.	87.8	10.2	2.0	93.9	5.3	0.8	0.7
Foreign born	80.0	13.0	7.0	89.7	7.7	2.6	7.6
Negro	44.9	41.5	13.6	51.2	42.3	6.5	14.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC.							
Total	64.8	32.4	2.8	75.0	22.4	2.6	16.0
White	77.5	19.4	3.1	87.3	10.1	2.6	7.8
Native	78.7	19.2	2.1	87.9	10.0	2.1	7.6
Native parentage	80.5	19.0	0.5	88.3	10.4	1.3	8.0
Foreign or mixed par.	87.1	12.8	0.1	96.7	2.8	0.5	1.2
Foreign born	79.5	18.3	2.2	84.4	11.6	4.0	13.5
Negro	29.8	68.4	1.8	43.8	53.4	2.8	32.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.							
Total	62.1	34.8	3.1	67.4	24.9	7.7	17.4
White	73.8	23.3	2.9	79.1	17.4	3.5	9.2
Native	73.8	23.7	2.5	79.1	17.6	3.2	9.2
Native parentage	73.0	24.5	2.5	80.7	17.5	1.8	9.6
Foreign or mixed par.	89.7	8.9	1.4	95.2	4.8		1.7
Foreign born	81.6	14.5	3.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.7
Negro	28.7	67.5	3.8	33.8	46.4	19.8	34.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.							
Total	62.8	36.0	1.2	80.5	15.2	4.3	13.2
White	70.2	28.4	1.4	86.8	9.8	3.4	7.2
Native	72.8	26.4	0.9	87.8	9.0	3.1	5.8
Native parentage	74.8	24.8	0.4	90.3	8.9	0.9	5.6
Foreign or mixed par.	81.7	16.7	1.6	84.6	11.0	4.4	7.7
Foreign born	65.7	32.4	1.9	81.3	14.8	3.9	25.6
Negro	30.8	68.5	0.8	34.7	53.9	11.4	33.1
MOUNTAIN.							
Total	79.2	17.3	3.5	79.0	12.9	8.1	6.9
White	80.0	16.6	3.4	79.7	12.5	7.8	5.0
Native	81.4	16.8	1.8	85.2	9.4	5.4	2.9
Native parentage	83.0	16.7	0.3	87.1	11.8	1.1	3.6
Foreign or mixed par.	79.2	18.8	2.1	95.2	4.2	0.6	1.2
Foreign born	80.4	15.3	4.3	73.4	18.1	8.5	12.5
Negro	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.0
PACIFIC.							
Total	80.0	11.5	8.5	78.4	8.5	13.1	3.0
White	80.4	11.2	8.3	79.5	7.5	13.0	2.4
Native	86.5	8.2	5.3	80.6	3.2	16.3	0.4
Native parentage	91.5	7.5	1.0	85.4	3.1	11.5	0.4
Foreign or mixed par.	91.5	6.9	1.6	76.1	2.8	21.1	0.5
Foreign born	75.6	14.5	10.0	80.4	14.1	5.6	8.0
Negro	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.3

[1] Percentage not shown where base is less than 100.

MARITAL CONDITION.

In the following table the insane in hospitals are classified by marital condition and sex:

Table 47.

MARITAL CONDITION.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910. Enumerated on Jan. 1. Male.	Female.	Admitted during the year. Male.	Female.
Total	98,695	89,096	34,116	26,653
Single	62,683	37,115	16,501	8,907
Married	26,047	35,975	13,379	12,839
Widowed	5,405	12,672	2,588	3,949
Divorced	1,040	1,368	527	459
Unknown	3,520	1,966	1,121	499

Compared with the total adult population the insane in hospitals comprise a large percentage of single persons and a small percentage of married. The contrast for each sex is shown by Table 48.

The difference as regards marital condition between the insane and the general population is most striking for males. Of the male insane in hospitals on January 1, 1910, 63.5 per cent were single, while of the total male population over 15 years of age only 38.7 per cent were single; of the former, 26.4 per cent were married and of the latter, 55.8 per cent. The difference in age between the two classes emphasizes this contrast as regards marital condition. Of the male insane enumerated 75 per cent were over 35 years of age—that is to say, that proportion had reached the period of life in which the majority of men have entered the married state; of the total male population 15 years of age and over, on the other hand, only about 47 per cent were above 35. Therefore, so far as the factor of age is concerned, the insane should normally comprise a larger percentage of married men and a smaller percentage of single men than the total adult male population. In fact, if in each age group the percentages married and single for the male insane present in hospitals on January 1, 1910, had been the same as they were for the total male population of the same age, the total number of single males among the insane would have been only 19,741 instead of 62,683, and the percentage single would have been only 20.4 instead of

63.5. This measures, roughly speaking, the difference between insane and normal men as regards marital condition, the insane in this comparison being represented by those present in hospitals on a given day.

Table 48 PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL CONDITION.

MARITAL CONDITION.	Male adult population.	Male insane.		Female adult population.	Female insane.	
		In hospitals Jan. 1, 1910.	Admitted to hospitals in 1910.		In hospitals Jan. 1, 1910.	Admitted to hospitals in 1910.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	38.7	63.5	48.4	29.7	41.7	33.4
Married	55.8	26.4	39.2	58.9	40.4	48.2
Widowed	4.5	5.5	7.6	10.6	14.2	14.8
Divorced	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.7
Unknown	0.5	3.6	3.3	0.2	2.2	1.9

The large percentage of single persons among the insane enumerated on January 1, 1910, is not to be interpreted as indicating that the single are more liable to become insane than the married. It means rather that the insane as compared with the normal are less likely to marry. Some forms of insanity act as a natural barrier to marriage. Moreover, in most states the marriage of an insane person is prohibited by law, and the probability is that most of the insane who have been married were married before insanity developed.

The contrast between the insane and the general population as regards marital condition is not as marked for females as it is for males, but the percentage single is nevertheless appreciably higher among the female insane present in hospitals than in the total adult female population—41.7 per cent as compared with 29.7 per cent. That the percentage single is smaller for females than for males both among the insane and in the general population is a result of the fact that women marry at a younger age than men, and this same fact is probably one reason why, as just noted, the difference between the insane and the general population as regards the percentage who are single is not so great in the case of females as it is for males; that is to say, since women marry younger than men, they are more likely than men to marry before they reach the age at which insanity develops.

The percentage single was much smaller among the insane admitted to hospitals during 1910 than it was among the inmates present on January 1. Of the males admitted 48.4 per cent were single, as compared with 63.5 per cent of those present on January 1; of the females admitted 33.4 per cent were single and of those present on January 1, 41.7 per cent. On first consideration it might be supposed that the proportion single would be smaller among the inmates present than among the admissions because the former, many of whom have been in hospitals a considerable length of time, are as a class older than the persons just admitted; and in the general population the older any group is, the smaller is the proportion single and the larger the proportion married, or widowed or divorced. This is an inevitable result of the obvious fact that in the general population as each generation grows older the marriages which occur reduce the number of single persons and add to the number who are or have been married. In the case of the insane, however, marriages practically cease after insanity develops and absolutely so after admission to an asylum; so that the principal influence affecting the proportion married or single is the loss by deaths and discharges, which affect all marital classes, but probably in different degrees. The death rate is very high among the insane, and it is not improbable that it may reduce the number married or widowed faster than the number single, for the reason that the former are older than the latter; in so far as that is the case it would result in a larger percentage of single persons among the inmates present on a given day than among those admitted.

Table 49 gives the per cent distribution by marital condition of the insane in each geographic division.

Table 49 INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.

DIVISION.	Male: Per cent—				Female: Per cent—			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
	ENUMERATED ON JANUARY 1.							
United States	63.5	26.4	5.5	1.1	41.7	40.4	14.2	1.5
New England	63.7	27.6	6.4	1.2	48.2	35.2	14.4	1.6
Middle Atlantic	63.5	28.2	5.7	0.5	45.1	38.1	15.1	0.8
East North Central	59.9	28.0	5.4	1.7	37.5	42.7	13.2	2.4
West North Central	65.0	25.0	5.1	1.7	38.9	44.7	12.4	2.4
South Atlantic	65.2	24.9	5.8	0.5	45.7	37.7	14.0	0.7
East South Central	61.2	28.1	5.3	0.4	38.9	39.7	15.1	0.9
West South Central	62.4	28.1	6.4	0.4	34.6	46.6	16.1	1.1
Mountain	68.3	19.2	4.2	1.2	28.2	52.4	13.3	2.3
Pacific	70.5	17.4	3.9	1.4	33.7	44.0	15.4	3.2
	ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.							
United States	48.4	39.2	7.6	1.5	33.4	48.2	14.8	1.7
New England	49.2	39.0	8.7	1.7	39.5	42.2	15.4	1.8
Middle Atlantic	48.4	41.1	7.9	0.8	35.8	45.7	16.7	1.0
East North Central	44.0	41.9	7.0	2.7	30.4	49.8	14.1	2.9
West North Central	50.2	38.2	7.7	1.8	34.5	48.4	13.5	2.2
South Atlantic	46.4	40.7	8.9	0.6	34.1	47.1	16.4	0.6
East South Central	44.7	40.1	8.0	0.6	30.5	50.9	12.7	1.1
West South Central	49.8	40.9	5.5	0.5	26.6	58.4	11.4	0.9
Mountain	55.2	30.7	6.5	2.4	24.5	60.1	8.8	2.9
Pacific	59.9	26.3	5.9	2.4	27.0	53.2	14.5	2.8

OCCUPATIONS.

The occupation prior to admission was reported for 29,428 of the 34,116 males admitted to hospitals for the insane in the year 1910 (see Table 22, p. 150). The total number reported included 6,058, general laborers or "laborers (not otherwise specified)," 5,406 farmers, and 1,399 agricultural laborers. These are the three leading occupations and account for more than two-fifths of the total number of males for whom an occupation was returned. The number classified as engaged in agriculture, forestry, or animal husbandry was 7,335. This class consists principally of farmers and agricultural laborers whose numbers have just been given. In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits the number was nearly the same, being 7,048. In trans-

portation it was 1,589; in trade, 2,568; in public service, 410; in professional service, 1,271; and in domestic and personal service, 1,350.

In a general way the occupational classification of the male insane will correspond to that of the total male population. Occupations represented by large numbers in the general population will naturally be leading occupations for the insane, and similarly the occupations of minor importance will be the same in both classifications. Any distinctive features which may differentiate the occupational classification of the male insane from that of the total male population can not, at least without further question, be accepted as a proof that certain occupations are more likely to bring on insanity than others. The occupational distribution of the insane is no doubt affected by their geographic distribution, by the fact that as compared with the total population a larger proportion of the insane come from cities and industrial centers and a smaller proportion from the rural and agricultural districts, by the fact that as a class they comprise relatively fewer young people and more old people, or by other causes which are either quite independent of occupational influences or have only a remote or indirect connection with them. This is not to deny that occupations may have a direct influence on the liability to insanity. No doubt they do; but the influence is too obscure and too much complicated by other factors to be revealed by any study or analysis of available occupational statistics.

Of the 26,653 female insane admitted to hospitals in the year 1910, 7,061, or 26.5 per cent, were reported as having had an occupation prior to admission (see p. 153). This does not include the women reported as doing housework at home. For 3,030 the occupation returned was that of domestic servant; 565 were reported as housekeepers or stewardesses; 590, as clothing makers; and 414, as teachers, professors, or school principals.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

At the census of 1910 the insane admitted to hospitals were for the first time classified with reference to the size or population of the places from which they came, the basis of classification being the answers to two questions on the schedules, one asking whether the insane person came from "a distinctly rural community" and the other asking for the name of the village, town, or city from which he came, in case he did not come from a rural community. In tabulating the returns on this subject incorporated places having a population of less than 2,500 were included in the same class with the distinctly rural communities, in order that the classification might agree with that which the Bureau of the Census applied to the general population of the United States. Table 50 summarizes the statistics and also shows the distribution of the total population of the United States among the different classes of communities.

Table 50

CLASS OF COMMUNITIES.	Total population: 1910.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.	
		Number.	Per 100,000 population.
Total	91,972,266	60,769	66.1
Urban communities	42,623,383	36,654	86.0
Cities of—			
500,000 and over	11,511,841	11,829	102.8
100,000 to 500,000	8,790,297	7,901	89.9
50,000 to 100,000	4,178,915	3,228	77.2
25,000 to 50,000	4,062,763	3,515	86.5
10,000 to 25,000	5,609,208	4,239	75.6
2,500 to 10,000	8,470,359	5,942	70.2
Rural communities	43,348,883	20,442	41.4
Not reported		3,673	

Of the 60,769 persons admitted to insane asylums in 1910, 20,442 came from rural communities and 36,654 from places having 2,500 or more inhabitants, while for 3,673 the place of residence was not reported. From rural communities, including all incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants, the ratio of admissions was 41.4 per 100,000 population; from cities, comprising all incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants, the ratio was more than twice as high, being 86 per 100,000. The number of insane coming from the class of smallest cities—those having from 2,500 to 10,000 inhabitants—is equivalent to a ratio of 70.2 per 100,000 persons living in those cities; and with one interruption the ratio regularly advances with the increasing size of the cities which make up the several classes until it reaches the maximum of 102.8 per 100,000 for the class of largest cities—those having more than 500,000 inhabitants.

Table 51 gives the ratios of admissions from urban and rural communities by geographic divisions.

Table 51

DIVISION.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.				
	From urban communities.		From rural communities.		Prior residence not reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
United States	36,654	86.0	20,442	41.4	3,673
New England	5,804	106.4	1,009	91.9	173
Middle Atlantic	11,857	86.4	2,548	45.6	264
East North Central	8,132	84.6	4,608	53.4	451
West North Central	2,898	74.8	3,856	49.7	705
South Atlantic	2,968	96.0	3,040	33.4	717
East South Central	1,058	67.2	2,264	33.1	363
West South Central	1,096	56.0	1,758	25.8	114
Mountain	924	97.5	549	32.6	150
Pacific	1,917	80.5	810	44.8	736

In every division the ratio of admissions to the total population is decidedly higher for the urban than for the rural population, and in most divisions the contrast in this respect between urban and rural communities is

nearly or quite as marked as it is for the country as a whole. The difference is very marked in the South and West. It is least marked in New England, partly, perhaps, because for that division the census distinction between urban and rural communities is made on a somewhat different basis from that employed for other sections of the United States, the result being that the "urban" areas of New England include a considerable population which in other sections would be classified as rural.[1]

Table 52 shows the ratio of admissions per 100,000 population for rural communities and classes of cities by geographic divisions. In five of the geographic divisions the ratio is highest for the class of largest cities—those having over 100,000 inhabitants. In the West North Central, West South Central, and Pacific divisions, however, the highest ratio is that for cities of from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and in the East South Central it is that for cities of from 10,000 to 50,000. With one exception, appearing in New England, the ratio is invariably lower in rural communities than it is in any of the four classes of cities.

Table 52 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION: 1910.

DIVISION.	From urban communities.					From rural communities.
	Total.	Cities having a population of—				
		100,000 and over.	50,000 to 100,000.	10,000 to 50,000.	2,500 to 10,000.	
United States	86.0	97.2	77.2	80.2	70.2	41.4
New England	106.4	148.7	94.1	97.2	73.8	91.9
Middle Atlantic	86.4	94.4	68.2	78.7	69.5	45.6
East North Central	84.6	90.4	69.0	83.2	77.2	53.4
West North Central	74.8	79.9	84.3	72.0	66.0	49.7
South Atlantic	96.0	116.2	88.9	89.7	74.8	33.4
East South Central	67.2	72.4	60.1	75.8	54.7	33.1
West South Central	56.0	64.0	65.7	45.5	55.2	25.8
Mountain	97.5	180.4	46.4	90.5	66.9	32.6
Pacific	80.5	88.3	121.2	53.2	76.5	44.8

In general, these statistics indicate that there is relatively more insanity in cities than in country districts and in large cities than in small cities, although to some extent the differences may be accounted for by differences between city and country as regards the tendency to place cases of insanity under institutional care. The figures may also be affected in some degree by the accident of the location of the hospitals for the insane. Studies made in New York state show that the proportion of admissions from a county in which a hospital is located is always greater than from other counties and that the proportion decreases with the distance from the hospitals. The influence of this factor upon the comparison between city and country, however, would not everywhere be uniform. Whether it tended to increase the ratio of admissions from country districts or that from city districts would depend entirely upon the location of the hospitals. Probably it does not go very far toward explaining the higher ratio of admissions from the urban population.

Sex.—The following table gives separately the number of males and females admitted to hospitals and also the ratio of admissions from each class of communities per 100,000 population of the same sex.

The ratio of admissions to hospitals for the insane is higher for urban than for rural communities for both males and females, and the difference is about as marked for one sex as for the other (see Table 53). It follows that the difference between the sexes with regard to this ratio is about as marked in urban communities as it is in rural, the one statement being a corollary of the other. In either class of communities the ratio for males is about one-fourth larger than that for females; and for either sex the ratio in urban communities is rather more than twice as high as it is in rural communities.

Table 53 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

CLASS OF COMMUNITIES.	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 male population.	Number.	Per 100,000 female population.
Total	34,116	72.1	26,653	59.7
Urban communities	20,274	94.3	16,380	77.5
Cities of—				
100,000 and over	10,718	104.7	9,012	89.5
50,000 to 100,000	1,828	86.4	1,400	67.8
10,000 to 50,000	4,417	90.8	3,337	69.4
2,500 to 10,000	3,311	77.4	2,631	62.7
Rural communities	11,673	45.2	8,769	37.3
Not reported	2,169		1,504	

In the several geographic divisions this relationship is by no means uniform, or the same as it is for the United States as a whole, although the ratio for either sex is invariably higher for urban than for rural communities and for either class of communities is invariably higher for males than for females (see Table 54). New England comes nearest to being an exception to this rule, as the ratio of admissions from the rural communities of that division is only slightly higher for males than for females. There are, however, several geographic divisions besides New England in which, according to this ratio, the contrast between the sexes as regards admission to hospitals for the insane appears to be less marked in rural than in urban communities, this being the case, in fact, in all divisions east of the Mississippi except the Middle Atlantic.

[1] The reason for this is that within the New England town, which is ordinarily the smallest political unit in that section, there are frequently included one or more unincorporated villages or cities which have no distinct political existence or definite boundaries. Accordingly, their population was not enumerated separately by the census, but each town was classified as urban or rural with reference to its aggregate population.

Table 54 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

DIVISION AND SEX.	From urban communities.		From rural communities.		Prior residence not reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
UNITED STATES:					
Male	20,274	94.3	11,673	45.2	2,169
Female	16,380	77.5	8,769	37.3	1,504
NEW ENGLAND:					
Male	2,995	111.1	527	92.7	110
Female	2,809	101.8	482	91.1	63
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					
Male	6,230	90.5	1,463	49.9	173
Female	5,627	82.3	1,085	40.8	91
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Male	4,693	96.1	2,563	56.9	292
Female	3,439	72.7	2,045	49.6	159
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Male	1,645	83.1	2,263	55.0	272
Female	1,253	66.1	1,593	43.6	433
SOUTH ATLANTIC:					
Male	1,655	110.4	1,633	35.2	442
Female	1,313	82.4	1,407	31.5	275
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Male	633	82.8	1,224	35.2	212
Female	425	52.5	1,040	31.0	151
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Male	560	56.9	1,002	28.1	60
Female	536	55.1	756	23.1	54
MOUNTAIN:					
Male	625	124.2	429	44.0	80
Female	299	67.3	120	16.9	70
PACIFIC:					
Male	1,238	95.2	569	53.4	528
Female	679	62.8	241	32.4	208

Race and nativity.—Table 55 gives, by race and nativity, the ratio of admissions from urban and from rural communities for the United States as a whole.

Table 55 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	From urban communities.		From rural communities.		Prior residence not reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
Total	36,654	86.0	20,442	41.4	3,673
White	34,450	86.5	18,454	44.0	3,278
Native	22,257	73.7	15,263	40.0	2,109
Nativity unknown	423		284		323
Foreign born	11,770	122.2	2,907	78.4	846
Negro	2,098	78.0	1,923	26.9	363
Indian	7	58.7	41	16.2	3
Other colored	99	109.6	24	42.4	29

For each race or nativity class the ratio is much higher for urban communities than for rural. The difference—measured by the percentage by which one ratio exceeds the other—is much more marked for negroes than for whites, and rather more marked for the native whites than for the foreign-born whites. Viewed from another standpoint, the figures show that the difference between the negroes and whites as regards the ratio of admissions to hospitals for the insane is greater in rural communities than in urban, as is also the difference in this respect between the native and the foreign-born whites.

Table 56 gives, for the native white and foreign-born white insane, the number and ratio of admissions from the different groups of cities and from rural communities. For each natitivy class—the native and the foreign born—the ratio is highest for the group of largest cities—those having over 100,000 inhabitants—and smallest for the rural districts; and for each group of cities the ratio of admissions is much higher for the foreign-born than for the native population, the difference being most marked for the cities of largest size, from which the ratio of admissions is about 66 per cent larger for the foreign-born white than it is for the native white. The difference however, is still more marked in the admissions from the rural communities, for which the ratio for the foreign born is nearly twice that for the native.

Table 56 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

CLASS OF COMMUNITIES.	Native white.		Foreign-born white.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.
Total	39,629	57.9	15,523	116.3
Urban communities	22,257	73.7	11,770	122.2
Cities of—				
100,000 and over	10,734	80.1	7,723	132.8
50,000 to 100,000	2,031	68.0	922	103.8
10,000 to 50,000	5,218	72.6	1,939	110.6
2,500 to 10,000	4,274	64.6	1,186	100.7
Rural communities	15,263	40.0	2,907	78.4
Not reported	2,109		846	

One difficulty, however, about all comparisons of this kind as applied to the United States as a whole is that the urban population and the rural are very differently distributed over the territory of the United States. New England and the Middle Atlantic divisions together include 45 per cent of the total urban population of the United States, as compared with only 13.5 per cent of the rural population. If to these two divisions is added the East North Central the combined area includes 67.6 per cent, or about two-thirds, of the urban population, but only 31 per cent, or less than one-third, of the rural population. The three southern divisions, on the other hand, contain a much smaller proportion of the urban population than of the rural—15.5 per cent of the one as compared with 46.1 per cent of the other. The characteristics of the rural population of the United States, therefore, are affected to a large degree by conditions peculiar to the South, while those of the urban population largely reflect conditions in the North and East; and, in general, any comparison between urban and rural population is to a considerable extent a comparison between the North and East on the one hand and the South and West on the other. There-

fore it not infrequently happens that the contrasts between urban and rural population which appear in statistics covering the entire United States may not be so apparent or so marked in the statistics for the several geographic divisions.

Of course, on the other hand, a comparison by geographic divisions may develop contrasts or differences which counterbalance each other and thus do not appear in statistics covering the entire United States.

The statistics by geographic divisions, given in Table 57, present no noteworthy exceptions to the rule that the ratio of admissions for each race and nativity class is much higher from urban communities than from rural. But it can not be said that the contrast between the two classes of communities is invariably more marked for negroes than for whites, or more marked for the native whites than for the foreign born. On the contrary, there is considerable diversity in these respects.

Table 57

DIVISION, AND RACE AND NATIVITY.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910. From urban communities. Number.	From urban communities. Per 100,000 population.	From rural communities. Number.	From rural communities. Per 100,000 population.	Prior residence not reported.
UNITED STATES.					
Total [1]	36,654	86.0	20,442	41.4	3,673
White [2]	34,450	86.5	18,454	44.0	3,278
Native	22,257	73.7	15,263	40.0	2,109
Foreign born	11,770	122.2	2,907	78.4	846
Negro	2,098	78.0	1,923	26.9	363
NEW ENGLAND					
Total [1]	5,804	106.4	1,009	91.9	173
White [2]	5,692	105.6	999	91.6	171
Native	3,407	91.7	843	88.5	119
Foreign born	2,245	133.9	150	108.9	43
Negro	90	147.8	10	184.2	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.					
Total [1]	11,857	86.4	2,548	45.6	264
White [2]	11,448	85.6	2,508	45.5	253
Native	6,507	69.8	2,052	43.4	128
Foreign born	4,896	120.9	442	56.9	95
Negro	392	115.6	36	45.8	11
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.					
Total [1]	8,132	84.6	4,608	53.4	451
White [2]	7,874	83.9	4,553	53.3	440
Native	5,284	73.5	3,634	47.4	285
Foreign born	2,421	110.6	846	96.4	98
Negro	246	106.7	49	69.7	9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.					
Total [1]	2,898	74.8	3,856	49.7	705
White [2]	2,724	73.5	3,779	49.4	677
Native	1,953	63.5	2,790	41.9	327
Foreign born	702	111.1	862	87.8	226
Negro	165	100.4	68	86.8	27
SOUTH ATLANTIC.					
Total [1]	2,968	96.0	3,040	33.4	717
White [2]	2,183	100.1	2,023	34.3	614
Native	1,911	96.1	1,956	33.8	550
Foreign born	248	129.3	54	54.7	50
Negro	784	86.2	1,017	31.8	99
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.					
Total [1]	1,058	67.2	2,264	33.1	363
White [2]	816	76.6	1,725	36.8	191
Native	746	74.1	1,713	36.8	178
Foreign born	63	108.7	10	34.6	12
Negro	242	47.5	537	25.1	171
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.					
Total [1]	1,096	56.0	1,758	25.8	114
White [2]	975	64.3	1,549	29.8	85
Native	804	58.3	1,445	28.9	72
Foreign born	144	105.3	80	37.7	6
Negro	117	26.8	197	12.7	29
MOUNTAIN.					
Total [1]	924	97.5	549	32.6	150
White [2]	897	97.0	531	33.3	149
Native	579	77.1	348	26.1	79
Foreign born	299	107.5	172	65.3	44
Negro	25	161.9	3	49.8	1
PACIFIC.					
Total [1]	1,917	80.5	810	44.8	736
White [2]	1,841	80.2	787	45.5	698
Native	1,066	60.4	482	34.5	371
Foreign born	752	142.3	291	87.4	272
Negro	37	151.9	6	124.1	14

[1] Includes colored persons other than negroes.

[2] Includes whites of unknown nativity not shown separately in this table.

In the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions the difference between urban and rural communities is less marked in the case of the native whites than it is for the foreign-born whites. This is indicative of the fact that the difference between the native whites and the foreign-born whites as regards the ratio of admissions to hospitals for the insane is less in rural communities than in urban. This is also the case in the South Central divisions. In all the remaining divisions, however, the difference is the other way, or the same as it is for the United States as a whole, the divergence between the native and the foreign-born whites being less in urban communities than in rural.

In each of the three southern divisions the difference between urban and rural communities as regards the ratio of admissions to hospitals for the insane is somewhat less marked for the negroes than for the whites; and the difference between whites and negroes in this respect is less in rural than in urban communities. Outside the South a similar comparison gives very diverse results in different divisions, but the number of negroes in the country districts is so small that the difference in the ratios can not be regarded as significant.

States.—Table 58 gives the ratio of admissions from urban and rural communities in the several states. It should be remembered that in this tabulation the insane admitted to hospitals in any given state are all credited to the population of that state, although some of them may have come from other states. This element of

error, however, is probably not great enough to affect the ratios materially except in the case of the District of Columbia, where, as already noted, a large proportion of the inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane come from outside the District.

The ratio is higher for urban communities than for rural in all but seven states, the exceptions including four New England states, namely, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and outside New England the states of Minnesota, Arkansas, and Wyoming.

Table 58 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	From urban communities.		From rural communities.		Prior residence not reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.	
UNITED STATES	36,654	86.0	20,442	41.4	3,673
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:					
New England	5,804	106.4	1,009	91.9	173
Middle Atlantic	11,857	86.4	2,548	45.6	264
East North Central	8,132	84.6	4,608	53.4	451
West North Central	2,898	74.8	3,856	49.7	705
South Atlantic	2,968	96.0	3,040	33.4	717
East South Central	1,058	67.2	2,264	33.1	363
West South Central	1,096	56.0	1,758	25.8	114
Mountain	924	97.5	549	32.6	150
Pacific	1,917	80.5	810	44.8	736
NEW ENGLAND:					
Maine	285	74.7	221	61.2	3
New Hampshire	187	73.3	132	75.2	7
Vermont	115	68.1	150	80.2	5
Massachusetts	3,826	122.4	285	118.2	125
Rhode Island	442	84.2	45	250.6	3
Connecticut	949	94.9	176	153.2	30
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					
New York	7,290	101.5	1,192	61.8	48
New Jersey	1,256	65.9	348	55.2	36
Pennsylvania	3,311	71.5	1,008	33.2	180
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Ohio	2,281	85.6	966	46.0	89
Indiana	641	56.0	588	37.8	41
Illinois	2,854	82.1	1,047	48.4	152
Michigan	1,068	80.5	870	58.7	36
Wisconsin	1,288	128.2	1,137	85.5	133
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Minnesota	528	62.1	819	66.8	78
Iowa	611	89.8	846	54.8	54
Missouri	1,153	82.4	1,101	58.1	525
North Dakota	32	50.6	174	33.9	18
South Dakota	28	36.5	170	33.5	6
Nebraska	116	37.3	282	32.0	13
Kansas	430	87.1	464	38.8	11
SOUTH ATLANTIC:					
Delaware	83	85.5	43	40.9	1
Maryland	859	130.5	353	55.4	61
District of Columbia	479	144.7	1	(1)	117
Virginia	422	88.6	784	49.5	28
West Virginia	157	68.8	310	31.2	28
North Carolina	190	59.7	389	20.6	337
South Carolina	261	116.1	349	27.0	36
Georgia	411	76.3	699	33.8	2
Florida	106	48.4	112	21.0	107
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Kentucky	477	85.9	666	38.4	84
Tennessee	270	61.2	523	30.0	139
Alabama	227	61.3	556	31.5	48
Mississippi	84	40.5	519	32.6	92
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Arkansas	28	13.8	224	16.3	3
Louisiana	262	52.8	174	15.0	55
Oklahoma	169	52.8	539	40.3	35
Texas	637	67.9	821	27.8	21
MOUNTAIN:					
Montana	165	123.7	102	42.0	11
Idaho	57	81.5	116	45.4	30
Wyoming	11	25.5	31	30.2	
Colorado	493	121.8	132	33.5	97
New Mexico	29	62.3	55	19.6	
Arizona	80	126.5	50	35.4	5
Utah	68	39.3	28	14.0	7
Nevada	21	157.1	35	51.1	
PACIFIC:					
Washington	587	96.9	253	47.2	44
Oregon	313	101.9	214	58.5	63
California	1,017	69.2	343	37.8	629

[1] No basis upon which to compute ratio.

GENERAL PARALYSIS AND ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS.

On the schedule for reporting admissions was a question asking whether the patient was suffering from either general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis. General paralysis of the insane is indicative of syphilis, being one form of syphilitic brain diseases, while alcoholic psychosis is brought on by the excessive use of alcoholic drinks. The instructions for filling out the schedules contained the following definition regarding the use of the term "alcoholic psychosis":

> By "alcoholic psychosis" is meant one of the mental diseases which, by their characteristic symptoms, are known to be the *direct* result of alcoholic intemperance. Cases of mental disease in which alcoholic intemperance is only *one* of the etiological factors and cases merely associated with alcoholic intemperance should not be reported under alcoholic psychosis.

The number of reported cases of general paralysis and alcoholic psychosis among the admissions to hospitals for the insane in 1910 is shown in the following table:

Table 59 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

CLASS.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Per 100,000 population.
Total	60,769	100.0	66.1
Having either general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis	10,207	16.8	11.1
Having general paralysis	3,884	6.4	4.2
Having alcoholic psychosis	6,122	10.1	6.7
Having both diseases	201	0.3	0.2
All other	50,562	83.2	55.0

Of the 60,769 insane admitted to hospitals in 1910, 6,122, or 10.1 per cent of the total number, were suffering from alcoholic psychosis, and 3,884, or 6.4 per cent, from general paralysis. In the aggregate, 16.8 per cent, or about one-sixth, of the insane admitted to hospitals in 1910 were victims of one or the other of these diseases.

The number of cases of general paralysis and alcoholic psychosis in the admissions to hospitals in 1910 was equivalent to a ratio of 11.1 per 100,000 population; the number of other cases of insanity represented a ratio of 55 per 100,000. Of course, the sum of these two ratios is the ratio of total admissions to the total population, 66.1 per 100,000.

As indicated by Table 60, in proportion to the total number of insane admitted to hospitals the reported cases of general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis were most numerous in the Mountain division, such cases representing 24.5 per cent of the total number of admissions reported for that division. The Middle Atlantic division ranks second in this respect, the percentage in that division being 20.4. At the other extreme are the two South Central divisions, in which

only a little over 10 per cent of the total admissions were reported as cases of general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis.

Table 60 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

DIVISION.	Total.	Having general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis.				All other.
		Total.	General paralysis.	Alcoholic psychosis.	Both diseases.	
	NUMBER.					
United States	60,769	10,207	3,884	6,122	201	50,562
New England	6,986	1,278	360	898	20	5,708
Middle Atlantic	14,669	2,987	1,335	1,613	39	11,682
East North Central	13,191	2,329	965	1,321	43	10,862
West North Central	7,459	1,029	417	579	33	6,430
South Atlantic	6,725	857	287	538	32	5,868
East South Central	3,685	402	130	268	4	3,283
West South Central	2,968	303	50	239	14	2,665
Mountain	1,623	398	163	225	10	1,225
Pacific	3,463	624	177	441	6	2,839
	PER CENT OF TOTAL INSANE ADMITTED.					
United States	100.0	16.8	6.4	10.1	0.3	83.2
New England	100.0	18.3	5.2	12.9	0.3	81.7
Middle Atlantic	100.0	20.4	9.1	11.0	0.3	79.6
East North Central	100.0	17.7	7.3	10.0	0.3	82.3
West North Central	100.0	13.8	5.6	7.8	0.4	86.2
South Atlantic	100.0	12.7	4.3	8.0	0.5	87.3
East South Central	100.0	10.9	3.5	7.3	0.1	89.1
West South Central	100.0	10.2	1.7	8.1	0.5	89.8
Mountain	100.0	24.5	10.0	13.9	0.6	75.5
Pacific	100.0	18.0	5.1	12.7	0.2	82.0
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION.					
United States	66.1	11.1	4.2	6.7	0.2	55.0
New England	106.6	19.5	5.5	13.7	0.3	87.1
Middle Atlantic	75.9	15.5	6.9	8.4	0.2	60.5
East North Central	72.3	12.8	5.3	7.2	0.2	59.5
West North Central	64.1	8.8	3.6	5.0	0.3	55.3
South Atlantic	55.1	7.0	2.4	4.4	0.3	48.1
East South Central	43.8	4.8	1.5	3.2	[1] 0.0	39.0
West South Central	33.8	3.4	0.6	2.7	0.2	30.3
Mountain	61.6	15.1	6.2	8.5	0.4	46.5
Pacific	82.6	14.9	4.2	10.5	0.1	67.7

[1] More exactly, 0.04.

In proportion to the total population, cases of general paralysis and alcoholic psychosis were most numerous in New England, the ratio being 19.5 per 100,000. The Middle Atlantic division ranks second, with a ratio of 15.5 per 100,000, and the Mountain division third, with a ratio of 15.1 per 100,000.

It may be noted that the rank of the divisions according to the ratio of cases of general paralysis differs considerably from that according to the ratio of cases of alcoholic psychosis. In New England, for instance, the latter ratio is higher than in any other division, while as regards the ratio for general paralysis there are two divisions having higher rank than New England. This division, therefore, ranks first according to the ratio for alcoholic psychosis and third according to the ratio for general paralysis, while the Middle Atlantic division, which ranks fourth according to the former ratio, ranks first according to the latter.

It would be very difficult and probably impossible to account for all the variations exhibited by these ratios in this comparison by geographic divisions. The causes affecting them are too multiplex and too obscure. Doubtless to some extent it is a question of differences in the provisions for the institutional care of the insane and in the law and practice regarding their commitment to institutions; and to some extent it is affected by the accuracy and completeness of the diagnosis of these diseases in different institutions. It is also a question of variations in the composition of the population as regards race, sex, and age, and in the proportion of the total population living in large cities. Some light upon the influence of these factors may, however, be obtained from the analysis of the data presented in the text and tables which follow in this section.

City and country.—The following table shows that the cases of insanity caused by alcoholic psychosis and general paralysis are relatively more numerous in the city than in the country:

Table 61 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Total.	Having general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis.				All other.
		Total.	General paralysis.	Alcoholic psychosis.	Both diseases.	
	NUMBER.					
Total	60,769	10,207	3,884	6,122	201	50,562
Urban communities	36,654	7,691	2,987	4,553	151	28,963
Cities of 100,000 and over	19,730	4,521	1,958	2,470	93	15,209
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	3,228	709	237	463	9	2,519
Cities of 10,000 to 50,000	7,754	1,478	467	979	32	6,276
Cities of 2,500 to 10,000	5,942	983	325	641	17	4,959
Rural communities	20,442	2,119	775	1,302	42	18,323
Prior residence not reported	3,673	397	122	267	8	3,276
	PER CENT OF TOTAL ADMITTED.					
Total	100.0	16.8	6.4	10.1	0.3	83.2
Urban communities	100.0	21.0	8.1	12.4	0.4	79.0
Cities of 100,000 and over	100.0	22.9	9.9	12.5	0.5	77.1
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	100.0	22.0	7.3	14.3	0.3	78.0
Cities of 10,000 to 50,000	100.0	19.1	6.0	12.6	0.4	80.9
Cities of 2,500 to 10,000	100.0	16.5	5.5	10.8	0.3	83.5
Rural communities	100.0	10.4	3.8	6.4	0.2	89.6
Prior residence not reported	100.0	10.8	3.3	7.3	0.2	89.2
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION.					
Total	66.1	11.1	4.2	6.7	0.2	55.0
Urban communities	86.0	18.0	7.0	10.7	0.4	68.0
Cities of 100,000 and over	97.2	22.3	9.6	12.2	0.5	74.9
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	77.2	17.0	5.7	11.1	0.2	60.3
Cities of 10,000 to 50,000	80.2	15.3	4.8	10.1	0.3	64.9
Cities of 2,500 to 10,000	70.2	11.6	3.8	7.6	0.2	58.5
Rural communities	41.4	4.3	1.6	2.6	0.1	37.1

Of the insane admitted to hospitals in 1910 coming from urban communities 21 per cent, or more than one-fifth, were suffering from either alcoholic psychosis or general paralysis; but of those coming from rural communities only 10.4 per cent, or one-tenth, had these diseases. The percentage suffering from general paralysis increases with the increasing size of the cities as here classified. Of the insane admitted from rural communities 3.8 per cent had this disease, and of those from cities of from 2,500 to 10,000 inhabitants 5.5 per cent; but for cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the percentage was 9.9. The percentage suffering

from alcoholic psychosis, although markedly higher for urban than for rural communities, does not regularly increase with increase in population; it reaches its maximum in cities of from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and falls off in cities of over 100,000 to practically the same figure as that for cities of 10,000 to 50,000.

The ratios given in the third section of Table 61 indicate that in proportion to population urban communities contribute to the hospitals for the insane more than four times as many victims of these diseases as rural communities, the ratio being 18 per 100,000 population in one case as compared with 4.3 per 100,000 in the other. The remaining forms of insanity are also represented by proportionately larger numbers in the urban than in the rural population, but the contrast is not so marked. The elimination of the cases of general paralysis and alcoholic psychosis reduces the ratio of admissions from urban communities from 86 per 100,000 population to 68, while the ratio from rural communities declines from 41.4 per 100,000 to 37.1. Thus, if these cases are excluded, the ratio of admissions per 100,000 population is reduced about 21 per cent for urban communities, as compared with 10 per cent for rural communities.

Age.—Table 62 gives the age distribution of patients having either alcoholic psychosis or general paralysis, showing what percentage they formed of the total insane admitted in each age group and also the ratio per 100,000 population of the same age. These diseases apparently attain their greatest relative importance as a cause of insanity in the period of early middle life. Of the insane admitted between the ages of 35 and 40, 14.1 per cent were suffering from alcoholic psychosis and 8.2 per cent from general paralysis; in the next older age period, 40 to 44, inclusive, the percentages were 14.7 and 10.3, respectively. One-fourth (25.6 per cent) of the insane admitted to hospitals at this period of life had one or the other of these diseases. In the next older age group, 45 to 49 years, the percentage for alcoholic psychosis declines slightly (to 13.1), but that for general paralysis remains about the same (10.4); after the age of 50, the percentages decline for each disease.

Comparing by age groups the ratio of admissions to total population, as given in the last section of Table 62, it will be noticed that the ratio of cases of general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis increases up to the age of 40. From 40 to 50 it is nearly stationary, the number of such cases per 100,000 population being 31.5 in the age group "40 to 44 years," and 30.5 in the age group "45 to 49 years." Thereafter the ratio declines, reaching 13.2 per 100,000 in the age group "65 years and over." The ratio of commitments for other forms of insanity, on the other hand, shows a marked increase in old age. The increase in early life is also rapid up to the age of 40. From 35 to 45 years the ratio is about 90 per 100,000 and from 45 to 60 about 96 per 100,000. The advance thereafter carries it up to 142.8 per 100,000 for the age group "65 years and over."

Table 62 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	Total.	Having general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis.				All other.
		Total.	General paralysis.	Alcoholic psychosis.	Both diseases.	
	NUMBER.					
All ages	60,769	10,207	3,884	6,122	201	50,562
Under 15 years	327	21	17	3	1	306
15 to 19 years	2,539	83	47	35	1	2,456
20 to 24 years	5,701	363	134	223	6	5,338
25 to 29 years	7,027	834	218	600	16	6,193
30 to 34 years	7,295	1,312	421	870	21	5,983
35 to 39 years	7,495	1,700	612	1,056	32	5,795
40 to 44 years	6,469	1,656	669	954	33	4,813
45 to 49 years	5,681	1,362	590	744	28	4,319
50 to 54 years	4,877	1,078	445	610	23	3,799
55 to 59 years	3,368	687	267	408	12	2,681
60 to 64 years	2,872	439	165	262	12	2,433
65 years and over	6,161	521	231	277	13	5,640
Age unknown	957	151	68	80	3	806
	PER CENT OF TOTAL INSANE ADMITTED.					
All ages	100.0	16.8	6.4	10.1	0.3	83.2
Under 15 years	100.0	6.4	5.2	0.9	0.3	93.6
15 to 19 years	100.0	3.3	1.9	1.4	(1)	96.7
20 to 24 years	100.0	6.4	2.4	3.9	0.1	93.6
25 to 29 years	100.0	11.9	3.1	8.5	0.2	88.1
30 to 34 years	100.0	18.0	5.8	11.9	0.3	82.0
35 to 39 years	100.0	22.7	8.2	14.1	0.4	77.3
40 to 44 years	100.0	25.6	10.3	14.7	0.5	74.4
45 to 49 years	100.0	24.0	10.4	13.1	0.5	76.0
50 to 54 years	100.0	22.1	9.1	12.5	0.5	77.9
55 to 59 years	100.0	20.4	7.9	12.1	0.4	79.6
60 to 64 years	100.0	15.3	5.7	9.1	0.4	84.7
65 years and over	100.0	8.5	3.7	4.5	0.2	91.5
Age unknown	100.0	15.8	7.1	8.4	0.3	84.2
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME AGE.					
All ages	66.1	11.1	4.2	6.7	0.2	55.0
Under 15 years	1.1	0.1	0.1	[2] 0.0	[2] 0.0	1.0
15 to 19 years	28.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	[3] 0.0	27.1
20 to 24 years	62.9	4.0	1.5	2.5	0.1	58.9
25 to 29 years	85.9	10.2	2.7	7.3	0.2	75.7
30 to 34 years	104.6	18.8	6.0	12.5	0.3	85.8
35 to 39 years	117.2	26.6	9.6	16.5	0.5	90.6
40 to 44 years	122.9	31.5	12.7	18.1	0.6	91.5
45 to 49 years	127.1	30.5	13.2	16.6	0.6	96.6
50 to 54 years	125.0	27.6	11.4	15.6	0.6	97.4
55 to 59 years	120.8	24.7	9.6	14.6	0.4	96.2
60 to 64 years	126.7	19.4	7.3	11.6	0.5	107.3
65 years and over	156.0	13.2	5.8	7.0	0.3	142.8

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[2] More exactly, 0.01.
[3] More exactly, 0.003.

Sex.—As would probably be anticipated, the figures show that alcoholic psychosis and general paralysis are much more frequent causes of insanity for males than for females. Of the 34,116 males admitted to hospitals for the insane in 1910, 2,989, or 8.8 per cent, had general paralysis; and 5,220, or 15.3 per cent, had alcoholic psychosis. Of the 26,653 females admitted, 895, or 3.4 per cent, had general paralysis; and 902, or 3.4 per cent, had alcoholic psychosis. Of the male insane, 24.5 per cent, or almost one-fourth, had one or the other of these diseases, while for the female insane the corresponding percentage was only 6.9 per cent. It is evident that this is the main explanation of the fact that the ratio of admissions to insane asylums is higher for the male sex than for the female. The total number of commitments per 100,000 popula-

tion, as noted in the section on sex, is 72.1 for males, as compared with 59.7 for females. But if the cases of alcoholic psychosis and general paralysis are excluded, the number of males admitted in the year 1910 is reduced from 34,116 to 25,760, and the number of females from 26,653 to 24,802. Thus the numerical difference between the two sexes largely disappears, although males are still somewhat more numerous than females, as is also the case in the general population. When the cases of alcoholic psychosis and general paralysis are eliminated the ratio of admissions for the two sexes becomes practically identical, as is shown by the last column in the third section of the following table:

Table 63 — INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

SEX.	Total.	Having general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis.				All other.
		Total.	General paralysis.	Alcoholic psychosis.	Both diseases.	
	NUMBER.					
Both sexes	60,769	10,207	3,884	6,122	201	50,562
Male	34,116	8,356	2,989	5,220	147	25,760
Female	26,653	1,851	895	902	54	24,802
	PER CENT OF TOTAL ADMITTED.					
Both sexes	100.0	16.8	6.4	10.1	0.3	83.2
Male	100.0	24.5	8.8	15.3	0.4	75.5
Female	100.0	6.9	3.4	3.4	0.2	93.1
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME SEX.					
Both sexes	66.1	11.1	4.2	6.7	0.2	55.0
Male	72.1	17.7	6.3	11.0	0.3	54.4
Female	59.7	4.1	2.0	2.0	0.1	55.6

Among males there are about 7 cases of alcoholic psychosis to 4 cases of general paralysis, while among females the number of cases of each disease is nearly the same. The contrast between the sexes is accordingly more marked with regard to one disease than the other, the statistics indicating that among males as compared with females there are almost six times as many cases of alcoholic psychosis but hardly more than three times as many cases of general paralysis.

Sex and age.—In Table 64 the classification by sex is combined with a classification by age so as to show by age periods for each sex the number of cases of general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis and also the number of other cases of insanity, with the ratios per 100,000 persons of the same age and sex. Diagram 8, on page 57, is based upon the ratios in this table.

Table 64 — INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	Total.		Having general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis.		All other.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	NUMBER.					
All ages [1]	34,116	26,653	8,356	1,851	25,760	24,802
Under 15 years	181	146	12	9	169	137
15 to 19 years	1,471	1,068	52	31	1,419	1,037
20 to 24 years	3,234	2,467	268	95	2,966	2,372
25 to 29 years	3,911	3,116	679	155	3,232	2,961
30 to 34 years	4,018	3,277	1,091	221	2,927	3,056
35 to 39 years	4,090	3,405	1,411	289	2,679	3,116
40 to 44 years	3,618	2,851	1,353	303	2,265	2,548
45 to 49 years	3,163	2,518	1,131	231	2,032	2,287
50 to 54 years	2,712	2,165	905	173	1,807	1,992
55 to 59 years	1,975	1,393	582	105	1,393	1,288
60 to 64 years	1,698	1,174	360	79	1,338	1,095
65 to 69 years	1,255	936	211	59	1,044	877
70 to 74 years	994	782	84	30	910	752
75 to 79 years	676	504	62	26	614	478
80 years and over	513	501	34	15	479	486
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME SEX AND AGE.					
All ages [1]	72.1	59.7	17.7	4.1	54.4	55.6
Under 15 years	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.9
15 to 19 years	32.5	23.5	1.1	0.7	31.3	22.9
20 to 24 years	70.6	55.1	5.9	2.1	64.8	53.0
25 to 29 years	92.1	79.2	16.0	3.9	76.1	75.2
30 to 34 years	109.9	98.8	29.8	6.7	80.0	92.2
35 to 39 years	121.5	112.4	41.9	9.5	79.6	102.9
40 to 44 years	129.8	115.2	48.6	12.2	81.3	102.9
45 to 49 years	133.0	120.5	47.5	11.1	85.4	109.4
50 to 54 years	128.5	120.9	42.9	9.7	85.6	111.2
55 to 59 years	132.7	107.3	39.1	8.1	93.6	99.2
60 to 64 years	143.2	108.6	30.4	7.3	112.8	101.3
65 to 69 years	145.3	114.8	24.4	7.2	120.8	107.5
70 to 74 years	177.0	141.6	15.0	5.4	162.0	136.2
75 to 79 years	204.1	150.0	18.7	7.7	185.3	142.3
80 years and over	224.0	192.7	14.8	5.8	209.1	187.0

[1] Includes age unknown.

For males there is a rapid increase in the occurrence of alcoholic psychosis and general paralysis from childhood or youth up to the age of 45; thereafter the ratio declines. In the case of females the increase and decline are much less pronounced. At its maximum in the age period 40 to 44 the ratio is 48.6 per 100,000 for males, as compared with 12.2 per 100,000 for females. Upon eliminating the cases of general paralysis and alcoholic psychosis and considering the ratios in the table and the lines in the diagram representing other forms of insanity the contrast between the sexes is interesting and significant. Up to the age of 30 this ratio is somewhat higher for males, but from 30 to 60 it is higher for females, the difference being very marked in the age groups between 35 and 55. Beyond the age of 60 the ratio is again higher for males.

DIAGRAM 8.—RATIO OF MALES AND OF FEMALES HAVING GENERAL PARALYSIS OR ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS AND RATIO OF OTHER MALES AND FEMALES ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE IN 1910 PER 100,000 POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.

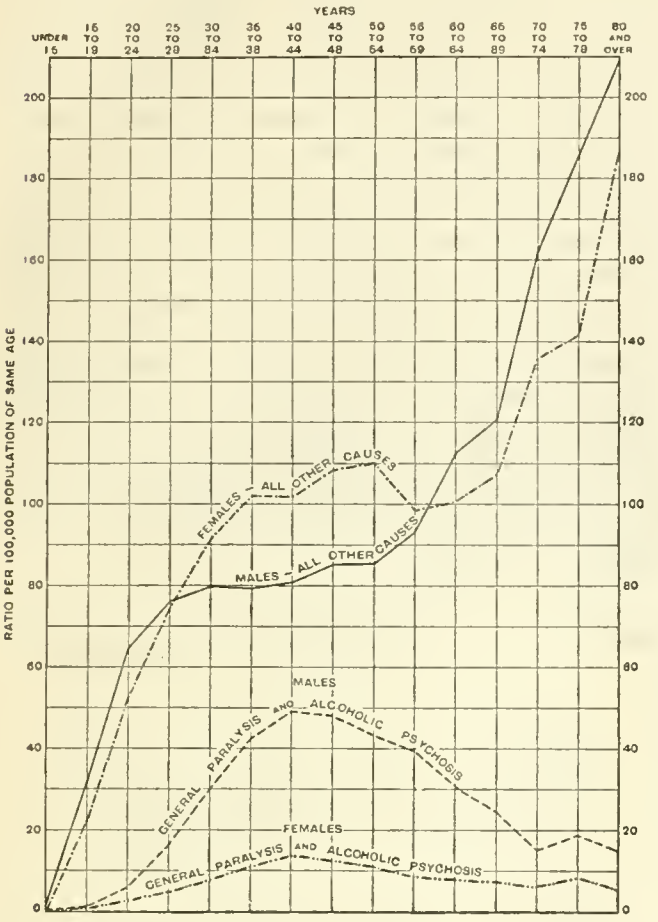


Table 65 shows separately the number of cases of general paralysis and of alcoholic psychosis occurring among the insane admitted to hospitals, classified by age and sex, also the ratio of such cases per 100,000 population of the same sex and age. Among females cases of alcoholic psychosis are considerably more numerous than those of general paralysis in the age groups from 30 to 44 but not in younger or older ages, while among males there are many more cases of the former disease than of the latter in every age group, from 20 to 75. The ratio of admissions for alcoholic psychosis reaches its maximum in the age period 40 to 44, the ratio then being 28 per 100,000 for males and 7 per 100,000 for females. The ratio for general paralysis is not quite as high in this age period as it is in the next older period, 45 to 49, when it is 20 per 100,000 for males and 5.5 per 100,000 for females.

Table 65

AGE GROUP.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.			
	Having general paralysis.		Having alcoholic psychosis.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	NUMBER.			
All ages	2,989	895	5,220	902
Under 15 years	11	6	1	2
15 to 19 years	28	19	23	12
20 to 24 years	80	54	186	37
25 to 29 years	144	74	526	74
30 to 34 years	325	96	749	121
35 to 39 years	495	117	894	162
40 to 44 years	546	123	781	173
45 to 49 years	475	115	633	111
50 to 54 years	347	98	540	70
55 to 59 years	217	50	356	52
60 to 64 years	126	39	225	37
65 to 69 years	56	33	150	23
70 to 74 years	33	21	48	8
75 to 79 years	37	20	25	6
80 years and over	19	12	14	3
Age unknown	50	18	69	11
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME SEX AND AGE.			
All ages	6.3	2.0	11.0	2.0
Under 15 years	0.1	[1] 0.0	[2] 0.0	[3] 0.0
15 to 19 years	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
20 to 24 years	1.7	1.2	4.1	0.8
25 to 29 years	3.4	1.9	12.4	1.9
30 to 34 years	8.9	2.9	20.5	3.6
35 to 39 years	14.7	3.9	26.6	5.3
40 to 44 years	19.6	5.0	28.0	7.0
45 to 49 years	20.0	5.5	26.6	5.3
50 to 54 years	16.4	5.5	25.6	3.9
55 to 59 years	14.6	3.9	23.9	4.0
60 to 64 years	10.6	3.6	19.0	3.4
65 to 69 years	6.5	4.0	17.4	2.8
70 to 74 years	5.9	4.0	8.5	1.5
75 to 79 years	11.2	6.0	7.5	1.8
80 years and over	8.3	4.6	6.1	1.2

[1] More exactly, 0.04. [2] More exactly, 0.007. [3] More exactly, 0.01.

Race, nativity, and parentage.—In Table 66 the number of cases of alcoholic psychosis and general paralysis among the insane admitted to hospitals in 1910 is shown for each of the principal race and nativity classes, together with the percentage which these cases form of the total number of admissions and the ratio to the total population of each class. In the total number of admissions, the percentage having these diseases is larger for the white insane (17.2) than for the negro (11.5); it is larger for the foreign-born white insane (19.8) than for the native white (16.1); and larger for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage (20.6) than for the native white of native parentage (14.6). As between the foreign-born white and the native white of foreign or mixed parentage, however, there is very little difference in this respect, the percentages being nearly the same for both classes.

These percentages, being based upon the admissions, indicate for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign-born white simply that in proportion to the total number of persons of each class admitted to hospitals for the insane there are practically the same number of cases of general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis. In proportion to the total population of each class, however, the total number of admissions is about twice as large for the foreign-born white as for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage. It follows, therefore, that in proportion to the total population of each class there are about twice as many cases of these diseases in the one class as in the other. This is indicated by the last section of the following table, which gives the number of admissions per 100,000 population of the same race and nativity.

Table 66 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Total.	Having general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis.				All other.
		Total.	General paralysis.	Alcoholic psychosis.	Both diseases.	
	NUMBER.					
All classes	60,769	10,207	3,884	6,122	201	50,562
White	56,182	9,676	3,670	5,819	187	46,506
Native	39,629	6,400	2,486	3,782	132	33,229
Native parentage	24,534	3,570	1,420	2,068	82	20,964
Foreign or mixed par.	10,685	2,197	783	1,377	37	8,488
Parentage unknown	4,410	633	283	337	13	3,777
Foreign born	15,523	3,081	1,111	1,917	53	12,442
Nativity unknown	1,030	195	73	120	2	835
Negro	4,384	505	208	284	13	3,879
Other colored	203	26	6	19	1	177
	PER CENT OF TOTAL.					
All classes	100.0	16.8	6.4	10.1	0.3	83.2
White	100.0	17.2	6.5	10.4	0.3	82.8
Native	100.0	16.1	6.3	9.5	0.3	83.9
Native parentage	100.0	14.6	5.8	8.4	0.3	85.4
Foreign or mixed par.	100.0	20.6	7.3	12.9	0.3	79.4
Parentage unknown	100.0	14.4	6.4	7.6	0.3	85.6
Foreign born	100.0	19.8	7.2	12.3	0.3	80.2
Nativity unknown	100.0	18.9	7.1	11.7	0.2	81.1
Negro	100.0	11.5	4.7	6.5	0.3	88.5
Other colored	100.0	12.8	3.0	9.4	0.5	87.2
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME RACE AND NATIVITY.					
All classes	66.1	11.1	4.2	6.7	0.2	55.0
White	68.7	11.8	4.5	7.1	0.2	56.9
Native	57.9	9.4	3.6	5.5	0.2	48.6
Native parentage[1]	56.3	8.2	3.3	4.7	0.2	48.1
Foreign or mixed par.[1]	62.3	12.4	4.5	7.8	0.2	49.8
Foreign born	116.3	23.1	8.3	14.4	0.4	93.2
Negro	44.6	5.1	2.1	2.9	0.1	39.5

[1] For the computation of the ratios the native white insane of unknown parentage have been apportioned between the two classes of known parentage.

The total number of admissions per 100,000 is 62.3 for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage, as compared with 116.3 for the foreign-born white, and the number of admissions representing cases of general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis is 12.4 per 100,000 for the former, as compared with 23.1 per 100,000 for the latter. Here again it must be remembered that the important factor of age may materially affect the comparison and largely account for the difference between the two classes, because the one class comprises a large, and the other a small, proportion of children. To repeat figures already given, 38.2 per cent of the native white of foreign or mixed parentage are under 15 years of age, as compared with 5.7 per cent of the foreign-born white. Insanity being generally a disease of adult life, it follows that any class including relatively few children would be likely to show a higher ratio of insanity than another class including relatively many children.

The influence of the age factor may be eliminated by making the comparison by age groups, on the basis of the statistics presented in Table 67. When that is done the difference between the native white of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign-born white largely disappears. In no single age group does the ratio for the one class differ widely from that for the other. In some age groups the ratio for the foreign-born white is the higher of the two, in others it is the lower, but the ratios are never far apart and in some instances are identical or nearly so.

Table 67 INSANE HAVING GENERAL PARALYSIS OR ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	Total.	Native white.[1]			Foreign-born white.	Negro.
		Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.		
	NUMBER.					
All ages	10,207	6,400	4,049	2,351	3,081	505
Under 15 years	21	19	14	5	1	1
15 to 19 years	83	58	31	27	8	17
20 to 24 years	363	259	174	85	64	36
25 to 29 years	834	544	357	187	221	55
30 to 34 years	1,312	868	535	333	338	80
35 to 39 years	1,700	1,126	647	479	468	68
40 to 44 years	1,656	1,069	656	413	500	68
45 to 49 years	1,362	812	505	307	480	46
50 to 54 years	1,078	658	398	260	359	41
55 to 59 years	687	401	257	144	244	30
60 to 64 years	439	243	190	53	167	20
65 years and over	521	270	225	45	208	32
Age unknown	151	73	60	13	23	11
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME AGE, RACE, AND NATIVITY.					
All ages	11.1	9.4	8.2	12.4	23.1	5.1
Under 15 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	[2] 0.0
15 to 19 years	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.6
20 to 24 years	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.5	3.5
25 to 29 years	10.2	9.7	8.8	12.1	13.3	6.2
30 to 34 years	18.8	18.2	15.7	24.5	22.4	12.0
35 to 39 years	26.6	26.0	21.2	37.5	33.2	10.7
40 to 44 years	31.5	30.7	26.8	40.2	38.4	14.9
45 to 49 years	30.5	27.9	24.4	36.4	41.9	11.9
50 to 54 years	27.6	25.0	20.4	38.2	38.8	12.6
55 to 59 years	24.7	21.4	17.2	37.9	35.2	14.3
60 to 64 years	19.4	16.9	15.5	24.7	26.6	10.7
65 years and over	13.2	11.0	10.2	17.6	17.6	10.9

[1] In this table the native white of unknown parentage have been apportioned between the two classes of known parentage.
[2] More exactly, 0.02.

The ratios for the native white of native parentage fn the several age groups fall considerably below those ior the two classes just considered while the ratios for the negroes are in general still lower. It is probable

that in the totals for the United States the comparison to some extent reflects the influence of differences in the territorial distribution of the several classes. The negroes as compared with the whites are largely concentrated in the South, where in general the provisions for the care of the insane in institutions are not as far developed as they are in the North. The foreign-born white, and likewise the native white of foreign or mixed parentage, are concentrated in cities and also in the northeastern section of the United States to a much greater extent than the native white of native parentage. They are therefore more affected by the influence of urban conditions; and as shown by statistics previously presented, the proportion of the insane afflicted with general paralysis or alcoholic psychosis is much larger in urban communities than in rural. The data have not been tabulated in sufficient detail to make it possible to compare the several race and nativity classes in urban and rural communities separately. The following table, however, presents the statistics by geographic divisions, so that the comparison can be made for the several classes living within the same section of the United States.

Table 68 INSANE HAVING GENERAL PARALYSIS OR ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

DIVISION.	Total.	Native white.[1]			Foreign-born white.	Negro.
		Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.		
	NUMBER.					
United States	10,207	6,400	4,049	2,351	3,081	505
New England	1,278	717	351	366	541	11
Middle Atlantic	2,987	1,732	893	839	1,142	95
East North Central	2,329	1,577	904	673	629	59
West North Central	1,029	681	462	219	246	31
South Atlantic	857	605	560	45	81	167
East South Central	402	303	275	28	8	89
West South Central	303	223	210	13	30	30
Mountain	398	246	195	51	128	10
Pacific	624	316	199	117	276	13
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME RACE AND NATIVITY.					
United States	11.1	9.4	8.2	12.4	23.1	5.1
New England	19.5	15.4	13.4	17.8	29.8	16.6
Middle Atlantic	15.5	12.3	10.6	15.0	23.7	22.7
East North Central	12.8	10.6	9.3	13.2	20.5	19.6
West North Central	8.8	7.0	7.1	6.8	15.2	12.8
South Atlantic	7.0	7.8	7.6	10.2	27.9	4.1
East South Central	4.8	5.3	6.2	13.0	9.2	3.4
West South Central	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.1	8.6	1.5
Mountain	15.1	11.8	13.3	8.3	29.3	46.6
Pacific	14.9	10.0	9.4	11.1	32.0	44.5
	NUMBER PER 100,000 ADULTS OF SAME RACE AND NATIVITY.					
United States	16.3	14.7	12.7	20.1	24.5	8.2
New England	26.8	23.8	18.3	33.3	31.8	21.9
Middle Atlantic	21.8	19.5	15.7	26.4	25.4	29.5
East North Central	18.1	16.3	14.3	20.0	21.5	25.5
West North Central	13.0	11.0	11.3	10.5	15.9	16.9
South Atlantic	11.3	12.4	10.6	15.2	29.8	6.8
East South Central	7.7	8.7	8.3	16.7	9.6	5.4
West South Central	5.6	5.9	6.1	3.4	9.5	2.5
Mountain	21.9	18.6	20.9	13.0	31.0	57.2
Pacific	19.7	14.3	13.3	16.5	33.5	54.7

[1] In this table the native white of unknown parentage have been apportioned between the two classes of known parentage.

The ratios presented in the last section of the above table indicate that in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central divisions there is little difference between the native white of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign-born white as regards the number of cases of general paralysis and alcoholic psychosis in proportion to the total number of adults. In each of the other divisions the ratios are rather far apart, that for the foreign-born white being the larger of the two in every division except the East South Central.

The ratio for the native white of native parentage is considerably lower than that for the foreign-born whites in every division, and is also lower than that for the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, in every division except the West North Central, West South Central, and Mountain divisions.

In the South the ratio for the negroes falls considerably below that for any of the three classes of the white population; but in other parts of the United States that is by no means the case. On the contrary, in every northern or western division except New England the ratio for negroes is higher than that for any class of the white population, and in New England it is higher than that for the native white of native parentage.

LENGTH OF TIME IN HOSPITALS.

For all but 14,162, or 7.5 per cent, of the 187,791 insane enumerated in hospitals on January 1, 1910, a report was obtained as to the total length of time spent in hospitals for the insane. Of the total number reporting 34.4 per cent had been in hospitals more than 10 years and 11.6 per cent more than 20 years (see Table 69). On the other hand, 13.7 per cent had been in hospitals less than one year and 22.6 per cent less than two years.

Table 69 INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JAN. 1, 1910.

TIME SPENT IN HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.	Both sexes.		Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	187,791		98,695		89,096	
Length of time known	173,629	100.0	91,108	100.0	82,521	100.0
Less than 5 years	76,035	43.7	40,927	44.9	35,108	42.5
Less than 1 year	23,788	13.7	13,363	14.7	10,425	12.6
1 year but less than 2	15,491	8.9	8,235	9.0	7,256	8.8
2 years but less than 3	14,703	8.5	7,760	8.5	6,943	8.4
3 years but less than 4	11,802	6.8	6,299	6.9	5,503	6.7
4 years but less than 5	10,251	5.9	5,270	5.8	4,981	6.0
5 years but less than 10	37,836	21.8	19,548	21.5	18,288	22.2
10 years but less than 15	23,772	13.7	12,289	13.5	11,483	13.9
15 years but less than 20	15,759	9.1	8,146	8.9	7,613	9.2
20 years and over	20,227	11.6	10,198	11.2	10,029	12.2
Length of time unknown	14,162		7,587		6,575	

These statistics indicate that the inmates present in hospitals for the insane on January 1, 1910, had spent on the average not less than seven years in such institutions, and probably nearer eight years than seven. This, however, affords no measure of the average

term in hospitals, or, in other words, the average length of time the patients spend in the hospitals before death or final discharge. That average might be either larger or smaller than the one derived from these statistics; for, on the one hand, the population present on a given day includes a comparatively large representation of those who remain in hospitals a long time and a comparatively small representation of those whose stay is short; and, on the other hand, the average length of time for the persons present is of course only the average up to date, and therefore is considerably less than the final average will be when their sojourn in hospitals comes to an end.

The average age when first admitted of those present in hospitals on January 1, 1910, was not far from 37½ [1] years, while their average age at the time of enumeration was about 45, thus indicating that the average interval between first admission and date of enumeration was about eight years, which is practically the same as the figure derived from the computation based on the reported length of time in hospitals.

A computation, by the same method, of the average age of those discharged from hospitals for the insane in 1910 brings out the rather surprising fact that they were apparently younger than those admitted in the same year, the average age of the latter being about 41, while the average age of those discharged was about 39. This must mean that those discharged come largely from the younger inmates, or that, in other words, persons admitted at more advanced ages are more apt to remain permanently than those admitted at younger ages; it also indicates that the patients discharged have usually been in hospitals a comparatively short time, and that the recovery or the improvement in the condition of the insane generally takes place within a short time after admission or not at all. It would seem, therefore, that as regards length of residence in hospitals for the insane the inmates could be divided into two broad and fairly well-defined classes—those who remain but a short time and those who remain many years or until death. The average age at death of those who died in 1910 in hospitals for the insane was not far from 51.

For convenience of reference and comparison the average ages as computed for various classes of inmates are here presented in a summary statement.

Approximate average age:	
Of persons admitted in 1910	41
Of inmates present on January 1, 1910	45
Of inmates dying in 1910	51
Of inmates discharged in 1910	39
Approximate average age at first admission:	
Of persons admitted in 1910	40
Of inmates present on January 1, 1910	38

[1] The average age as here given is only approximate because the age returns were tabulated not by single years but by five-year periods. Taking the minimum age in each period (except the youngest, "under 15 years," for which 15 years was taken), the average age at first admission is 35.1. This may be accepted as the minimum. The maximum limit in each group (taking 70 as the maximum for the age group "65 and over") would give an average five years older, or 40.1 years. The true average is probably not far from the mean between these extremes, or about 37½ years.

DURATION OF PRESENT ATTACK.

The duration of the present attack of insanity was reported for about four-fifths of the persons admitted to hospitals in 1910. The figures indicate that in the great majority of cases the insane were committed within a comparatively short time after the attack came on. In 15.6 per cent of the total number of cases for which a report was obtained the attack of insanity had come on within the month preceding admission; in 42.1 per cent it had come on within the preceding three months; in 54.1 per cent, or more than one-half of the total number, within the preceding six months; and in 64.5 per cent, or almost two-thirds, within the preceding 12 months. In 9.5 per cent, or nearly one-tenth, of the reported cases the attack had lasted six years or more prior to admission to the hospital; and in 6.2 per cent it had lasted 10 years or more. It is probable, however, that in many instances the diseases had in reality been existent much longer than the reported duration of the attack would indicate. In the case of general paralysis for instance, the earliest symptoms make their appearance long before the more striking incidents which in a routine clinical history of the case are apt to be recorded as determining the onset of the attack. The figures obtained from records as to duration of attack should probably be regarded as a minimum.

The percentage of cases in which the attack had lasted less than 3 months was not so large for the native whites (39.7) as for the foreign-born whites (45.7), and not so large for the latter as for the negroes (51.6). The percentage for females (40.7) was somewhat smaller than that for males (43.3).

Table 70 INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

DURATION OF PRESENT ATTACK PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Total.[1]	Native white.			Foreign-born white.	Negro.
		Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.		
	NUMBER.					
Total	60,769	24,534	10,685	4,410	15,523	4,384
Total reporting	48,603	20,902	8,671	3,068	11,937	3,464
Less than 3 months	20,470	8,338	3,403	1,227	5,461	1,787
3 to 6 months	5,845	2,660	1,027	354	1,331	406
6 to 12 months	5,013	2,165	915	305	1,238	339
1 to 2 years	5,192	2,295	956	344	1,189	344
2 to 4 years	5,234	2,273	1,005	326	1,299	277
4 to 10 years	3,823	1,669	749	264	912	183
10 years or more	3,026	1,502	616	248	507	128
Not reporting	12,166	3,632	2,014	1,342	3,586	920
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.					
Total reporting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 3 months	42.1	39.9	39.2	40.0	45.7	51.6
3 to 6 months	12.0	12.7	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.7
6 to 12 months	10.3	10.4	10.6	9.9	10.4	9.8
1 to 2 years	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.2	10.0	9.9
2 to 4 years	10.8	10.9	11.6	10.6	10.9	8.0
4 to 10 years	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.6	7.6	5.3
10 years or more	6.2	7.2	7.1	8.1	4.2	3.7

[1] Includes white of unknown nativity and colored persons other than negro.

PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS.

Of the 60,769 persons admitted to hospitals for the insane in 1910, 40,130, or 65 per cent, were reported as first admissions, and 13,914, or 23 per cent, were reported as having previously been in hospitals for the insane, while in the case of 6,715, or 11.1 per cent of the total number, no information covering this question was obtained. The number of persons who had been previously admitted represents about 26 per cent of the total number for which the facts as to previous admissions were ascertained. The figures indicate, therefore, that somewhat more than one-fourth of the persons admitted to hospitals for the insane in the year 1910 were recurrent cases.

Table 71 — INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Per cent of total reporting.
Total	60,769	100.0	
Number reporting	54,054	88.9	100.0
Not previously admitted	40,130	66.0	74.2
Previously admitted	13,924	22.9	25.8
Number of previous admissions:			
One	9,853	16.2	18.2
Two	2,474	4.1	4.6
Three	855	1.4	1.6
Four	336	0.6	0.6
Five or more	406	0.7	0.8
Number not reporting	6,715	11.1	12.4

The following table giving the data by race and nativity indicates that the percentage previously in hospitals for the insane is larger for whites than for negroes, and somewhat larger for the native whites than for the foreign-born whites.

Table 72 — INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

RACE, NATIVITY, AND SEX.	Total.	Reporting as to previous admission.			Not reporting.
		Total.	Previously admitted.		
			Number.	Per cent.	
Aggregate	60,769	54,054	13,924	25.8	6,715
Male	34,116	29,987	7,560	25.2	4,129
Female	26,653	24,067	6,364	26.4	2,586
White	56,182	50,239	13,361	26.6	5,943
Native	39,629	35,643	9,813	27.5	3,986
Native parentage	24,534	22,492	5,920	26.3	2,042
Foreign or mixed parentage	10,685	9,984	2,971	29.8	701
Parentage unknown	4,410	3,167	922	29.1	1,243
Foreign born	15,523	14,038	3,365	24.0	1,485
Nativity unknown	1,030	558	183	32.8	472
Negro	4,384	3,663	534	14.6	721
Other colored	203	152	29	19.1	51

The percentages in the above table are based not on the total number admitted but on the number for whom the information as to prior admissions was obtained. The percentage reporting prior admissions, computed on that basis, was 26.6 for the whites, 27.5 for the native whites, 24 for the foreign-born whites, and 14.6 for the negroes. It was 26.3 for the native whites of native parentage and 29.8 for the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. The reasons for these differences are not apparent and it may be doubted whether the differences have in fact very much significance. They may simply reflect variations in the accuracy and completeness of the information obtained from the different classes of the population regarding the previous history of the case.

The variations between the different sections of the country are shown in the following table:

Table 73 — INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS: 1910.

DIVISION, AND RACE AND NATIVITY.	Total.	Reporting as to previous admission.			Not reporting.
		Total.	Previously admitted.		
			Number.	Per cent.	
UNITED STATES [1]	60,769	54,054	13,924	25.8	6,715
Native white	39,629	35,643	9,813	27.5	3,986
Foreign-born white	15,523	14,038	3,365	24.0	1,485
Negro	4,384	3,663	534	14.6	721
NEW ENGLAND [1]	6,986	6,788	2,031	29.9	198
Native white	4,369	4,242	1,395	32.9	127
Foreign-born white	2,438	2,385	599	25.1	53
Negro	102	100	28	28.0	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC [1]	14,669	14,001	3,441	24.6	668
Native white	8,687	8,308	2,219	27.0	379
Foreign-born white	5,433	5,224	1,123	21.5	209
Negro	439	405	75	18.5	34
EAST NORTH CENTRAL [1]	13,191	12,062	3,268	27.1	1,129
Native white	9,203	8,502	2,442	28.7	701
Foreign-born white	3,365	3,117	749	24.0	248
Negro	304	264	37	14.0	40
WEST NORTH CENTRAL [1]	7,459	6,299	1,804	28.6	1,160
Native white	5,070	4,362	1,188	27.2	708
Foreign-born white	1,790	1,521	475	31.2	269
Negro	260	197	52	26.4	63
SOUTH ATLANTIC [1]	6,725	5,873	1,030	17.5	852
Native white	4,417	3,793	799	21.1	624
Foreign-born white	352	262	54	20.6	90
Negro	1,900	1,791	170	9.5	109
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL [1]	3,685	2,784	780	28.0	901
Native white	2,637	2,134	649	30.4	503
Foreign-born white	85	72	12	16.7	13
Negro	950	571	118	20.7	379
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL [1]	2,968	2,705	546	20.2	263
Native white	2,321	2,172	477	22.0	149
Foreign-born white	230	213	24	11.3	17
Negro	343	276	39	14.1	67
MOUNTAIN [1]	1,623	1,184	424	35.8	439
Native white	1,006	764	266	34.8	242
Foreign-born white	515	356	130	36.5	159
Negro	29	22	8	36.4	7
PACIFIC [1]	3,463	2,358	600	25.4	1,105
Native white	1,919	1,366	378	27.7	553
Foreign-born white	1,315	888	199	22.4	427
Negro	57	37	7	18.9	20

[1] Includes white of unknown nativity and colored persons other than negro.

DISCHARGES.

The number of persons discharged from hospitals for the insane in the year 1910 was 29,304. Of these 24,241, or 82.7 per cent, were discharged as either improved or recovered; 4,397, or 15 per cent, as unimproved; and 491, or 1.7 per cent, as not insane. No attempt was made to distinguish the "recovered" from the "improved." The reasons why this was not done are stated in the report on the insane for 1904 as follows:

> There is no standard definition of what constitutes recovery from insanity. Some officials class as such all who show betterment, while others are very chary in describing their patients as having fully recovered. In consequence the percentages of recoveries reported from different institutions vary in an astounding degree. It therefore seemed wiser to group all recoveries under the heading "Improved" and avoid the presentation of figures that could not be explained and therefore might lead to wholly unfair comparisons.

The returns obtained in 1904, however, gave a very different result from those of 1910 as regards the condition of persons discharged, probably because of differences in the terminology used at the two censuses. In the schedules for 1904 the classes distinguished were the "improved," the "unrecovered," and the "not insane"; in 1910, as already stated, they were the "improved or recovered," the "unimproved," and the "not insane." The results of the classification were as follows:

Table 74

CLASS.	PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM INSANE HOSPITALS: 1910. Number.	Per cent distribution.	CLASS.	PATIENTS DSICHARGED FROM INSANE HOSPITALS: 1904. Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	29,304	100.0	Total	22,524	100.0
Improved or recovered	24,241	82.7	Improved	17,124	76.2
Unimproved	4,397	15.0	Unrecovered	3,144	14.2
Not insane	491	1.7	Not insane	2,256	9.6
Not reported	175	0.6			

The classification for 1904, as compared with that of 1910, includes a much smaller percentage of "improved," a class which is supposed to include the "recovered" and a much larger percentage of "not insane." The last-named class was presumably intended to cover only those cases in which the patient proved not to be insane; but the large proportion—almost 10 per cent—so classified in 1904 makes it seem probable that in the absence of explicit instructions the agents making the returns included under the head of "not insane" many persons who had been insane but were considered "recovered" and therefore as not being insane at the time of their discharge. In 1910, it may be noted, the percentage reported to have been discharged as not insane was only 1.7.

The proportion of persons classified as recovered or improved in the total number of persons discharged from hospitals for the insane varied considerably in different sections of the United States, as is indicated by Table 75. In New England 75.3 per cent of the persons discharged were reported as "recovered or improved"; in the Middle Atlantic division the percentage was 85.4. In no division was the percentage lower than it was in New England; but in three divisions it was slightly higher than it was in the Middle Atlantic division. The variations are not easily explained and perhaps are not especially significant. Probably they represent differences in standards and practices as regards the discharge of patients, but they may be affected by differences in the class of cases treated.

Table 75 INSANE DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITALS: 1910.

DIVISION.	Total.	Improved or recovered.	Unimproved.	Not insane.	Condition not reported.
	NUMBER.				
United States	29,304	24,241	4,397	491	175
New England	3,343	2,517	762	47	17
Middle Atlantic	6,871	5,867	843	130	31
East North Central	6,609	5,326	1,140	114	29
West North Central	3,470	3,031	388	35	16
South Atlantic	3,226	2,707	414	78	27
East South Central	2,050	1,581	425	28	16
West South Central	1,524	1,323	183	13	5
Mountain	666	557	87	15	7
Pacific	1,545	1,332	155	31	27
	PER CENT OF TOTAL.				
United States	100.0	82.7	15.0	1.7	0.6
New England	100.0	75.3	22.8	1.4	0.5
Middle Atlantic	100.0	85.4	12.3	1.9	0.5
East North Central	100.0	80.6	17.2	1.7	0.4
West North Central	100.0	87.3	11.2	1.0	0.5
South Atlantic	100.0	83.9	12.8	2.4	0.8
East South Central	100.0	77.1	20.7	1.4	0.8
West South Central	100.0	86.8	12.0	0.9	0.3
Mountain	100.0	83.6	13.1	2.3	1.1
Pacific	100.0	86.2	10.0	2.0	1.7

DEATHS.

The number of inmates of insane hospitals who died during the year 1910 was 18,924, representing a death rate of 100.8 per 1,000 inmates present at the beginning of the year. Some of the deaths which occurred, however, were of persons admitted after the first of the year, and basing the death rate upon the inmates present at the beginning of the year plus those admitted during the year, it becomes 76.1. The rate is naturally very high because it relates to a class of people not in normal health.

The figures indicate an exceptionally high death rate for the comparatively small group of inmates under the age of 15 (see Table 76). The rate declines in the next older groups, reaching the minimum in the group 25 to 29 years of age. Thereafter it increases and, as would be expected, becomes exceptionally high again in the age groups above 60.

Table 76 INSANE IN HOSPITALS: 1910.

AGE.	Present on Jan. 1, or admitted during the year.			Deaths during the year.	
	Total.	Present Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Number.	Per 1,000 inmates present on Jan. 1.
All ages	248,560	187,791	60,769	18,924	100.8
Under 15 years	668	341	327	44	129.0
15 to 19 years	4,851	2,312	2,539	215	93.0
20 to 24 years	13,502	7,801	5,701	591	75.8
25 to 29 years	21,110	14,083	7,027	920	65.3
30 to 34 years	26,386	19,091	7,295	1,346	70.5
35 to 39 years	30,351	22,856	7,495	1,673	73.2
40 to 44 years	29,790	23,321	6,469	1,764	75.6
45 to 49 years	28,555	22,874	5,681	1,716	75.0
50 to 54 years	25,762	20,885	4,877	1,846	88.4
55 to 59 years	19,751	16,383	3,368	1,486	90.7
60 to 64 years	15,601	12,729	2,872	1,615	126.9
65 years and over	28,042	21,881	6,161	5,336	243.9
Age unknown	4,191	3,234	957	372	115.0

The distribution according to cause of death is shown in the following table, which also gives for purposes of comparison the distribution of the deaths occurring in the total adult population in the registration area[1] of the United States.

Table 77 DEATHS: 1910.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Among insane in hospitals.		In population 15 years of age and over in the registration area.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All classes	18,924	100.0	558,414	100.0
Typhoid fever	113	0.6	10,507	1.9
Dysentery	145	0.8	2,048	0.4
Erysipelas	157	0.8	1,645	0.3
Tuberculosis of the lungs	2,433	12.9	69,749	12.5
Other forms of tuberculosis	217	1.1	7,370	1.3
Cancer and other malignant tumors	282	1.5	40,700	7.3
Diabetes	44	0.2	7,576	1.4
Diseases of the nervous system	6,006	31.7	62,945	11.3
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening	1,147	6.1	40,006	7.2
General paralysis of the insane	2,447	12.9	2,943	0.5
Other forms of mental alienation	1,179	6.2	1,757	0.3
Epilepsy	795	4.2	1,927	0.3
All other diseases of the nervous system	438	2.3	16,312	2.9
Organic diseases of the heart	1,450	7.7	73,115	13.1
Diseases of the arteries	755	4.0	11,641	2.1
Pneumonia	1,509	8.0	37,937	6.8
Diarrhea and enteritis	497	2.6	5,464	1.0
Nephritis and Bright's disease	1,107	5.8	50,965	9.1
Senility	1,084	5.7	13,604	2.4
Suicide	154	0.8	8,558	1.5
All other forms of violence	150	0.8	36,635	6.6
All other causes	2,661	14.1	113,662	20.4
Cause unknown or ill-defined	160	0.8	4,293	0.8

Naturally a large proportion of the deaths occurring among the insane are caused by diseases of the brain or nervous system, 12.9 per cent, or more than one-eighth, of the total number being caused by general paralysis of the insane, 6.1 per cent by cerebral hemorrhage and softening, 6.2 per cent by "other forms of mental alienation," 4.2 per cent by epilepsy, and 2.3 per cent by "all other diseases of the nervous system." In all, the diseases of this group caused 31.7 per cent of the total number of deaths occurring among the insane, as compared with 11.3 per cent of the deaths occurring in the adult population of the registration area of the United States. It may be noted, however, that cerebral hemorrhage and softening accounts for a larger proportion of the total deaths of adults than it does of the total deaths of the insane alone—7.2 per cent of the total in one case and 6.1 per cent in the other. If this disease be omitted from the group of diseases of the nervous system, the other diseases in that group account for 25.7 per cent, or one-fourth, of the deaths among the insane in comparison with 4.1 per cent of the deaths in the total adult population. It is probable, however, that the contrast is not in fact as great as these figures would indicate. The report of deaths from general paralysis occurring outside of hospitals for the insane is believed to be very deficient, many of these deaths being wrongly reported as due to other causes.

The proportion of deaths caused by tuberculosis of the lungs is almost the same for the insane as it is for the total adult population—12.9 per cent of the total deaths in one case and 12.5 per cent in the other. Heart disease, cancer, and nephritis are of less importance as causes of death among the insane than among the general population, while pneumonia is of greater importance. Suicide accounts for 0.8 per cent of the deaths occurring among the insane confined in hospitals, and for 1.5 per cent of the deaths in the total adult population.

Table 78 INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHO DIED IN 1910.

AGE GROUP.	Number.		Number per 100,000 inmates present on Jan. 1, 1910.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total	11,045	7,879	111.9	88.4
Under 25 years	456	394	74.2	91.5
25 to 34 years	1,251	1,015	65.9	71.5
35 to 44 years	2,089	1,348	84.0	63.3
45 to 54 years	2,263	1,299	100.1	61.4
55 to 64 years	1,891	1,210	131.6	82.1
65 years and over	2,878	2,458	292.3	204.3

The above table shows the number of deaths of persons of each sex in each specified age period, with the ratio per 100,000 inmates of the same sex and age period present in the hospitals on January 1, 1910. The total death rate is higher for males than for females. In the two age groups under 35, the difference is the other way, the death rate being somewhat higher for females than for males; but in the older age groups and especially after the age of 44 the rate for males is very much the higher of the two.

[1] The "registration area" is the area covered by the annual mortality reports of the Bureau of the Census. It includes those states and cities in which the local registration of deaths is sufficiently accurate and complete to be accepted by the Bureau of the Census as a reliable basis for the compilation of death rates. It comprised in 1910 about 58 per cent of the total population of the United States.

SUMMARY OF LAWS RELATIVE TO THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

Prepared in the Bureau of the Census by Mary F. Griffin and Louis C. Taylor.

The leading provisions regarding the insane in the laws of the various states are summarized in the text and tables which follow. So far as practicable these provisions are shown in tabular form. Tables 1 to 3, inclusive, present information regarding administrative and supervisory agencies. Table 4 gives a classification of public institutions for the insane, and Tables 5 to 8 deal with commitment and discharge, while Table 9 shows provisions for the cost of maintenance of patients in the state hospitals. In these tables no account is taken of provisions for the criminal insane, which may or may not be the same as for other insane persons; but Tables 10 to 15 are summaries of the laws relating to this class.

Unless otherwise specified the laws were in force on January 1, 1910. Subsequent enactments and changes up to and including the session laws of 1914 [1] are noted in the tables and the text either by notes or by parenthetic clauses. In general, blank spaces in the tables or the omission of the names of states indicate that no provisions have been found. Provisions obviously obsolete but unrepealed have been disregarded entirely unless they appeared in recent official codes.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE OR SUPERVISORY AGENCIES.

Table 1 includes all state boards having oversight of the insane, except those whose duties are restricted to a single institution. Information regarding the latter class of boards is given in Table 2.

Of the state boards concerned with the care of the insane the majority fall into one of three main classes, namely, (1) insanity boards or lunacy commissions, (2) boards of control or boards of administration, and (3) boards of charities.

Boards of insanity or lunacy commissions have been created in nine states, namely, California, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Utah, and Vermont. The functions of the boards in Montana and Nevada are practically restricted to the management of the state hospital; but in the other states, with the exception of Utah, the relations of such boards with the state hospitals are supervisory instead of administrative.

The duties of the boards of control or boards of administration are chiefly administrative, particularly their duties with respect to the state institutions, though some of these boards are charged with the supervision or inspection of public institutions other than those maintained by the state and of private institutions. On the other hand, the duties of the state boards of charities are in most cases chiefly, if not wholly, supervisory. The board of state charities and corrections in Rhode Island and the state board of charities and corrections in South Dakota, however, are exceptional in this respect, each being primarily administrative.

The boards of control now in existence are somewhat less numerous than the agencies such as boards and commissioners of charities which have supervision over the insane, but it will be observed that six of the seven boards shown as having been created since January 1, 1910, are administrative boards.

In addition to the boards having administrative or supervisory powers and duties with respect to insane hospitals, there are a few boards or committees which are strictly visitatorial in character. Besides the states where such boards were found to exist on January 1, 1910, or subsequently, there are others whose laws contain provisions specifically permitting the appointment of visiting committees. In Kansas, for instance, the governor is authorized to appoint a visiting committee for the state institutions. The laws of West Virginia call for a biennial investigation of the insane hospitals by a joint committee of the legislature. In Tennessee the governor, judges of courts, and members of the general assembly are ex officio visitors of the hospitals. In New York justices of the supreme court are authorized to appoint visitors to state hospitals upon nomination of the state charities aid association.

The functions of a general state board are performed by the boards of trustees of the insane hospitals of Michigan (see Table 2) when they meet jointly twice each year, or oftener, at different hospitals to adjust questions pertaining to the institutions.

The commissioner of charities and corrections of New Jersey has authority to summon as an advisory board the chief executive officers of the state institutions and of all institutions in the state receiving funds from the state treasury.

Among the boards shown in Table 1 the uncompensated board is the more common, although several salaried boards exist and only two of the seven boards created since January 1, 1910, have uncompensated members. Most of the boards of control have salaried members, whereas practically all of the boards of charities shown are made up of members who receive no compensation (other than their necessary expenses). Ex officio members who receive no compensation for their services other than the salary of the position by virtue of which they serve on the board are listed as receiving no compensation.

Of the members of the boards shown in this table practically all either hold membership on the board by virtue of their official positions or are appointed by the governor. The board of trustees controlling the

[1] The session laws for 1914 were not available for Georgia, Massachusetts, New Mexico, or South Carolina. For these states, therefore, the summary covers the laws through 1913 only.

state hospitals in Alabama, however, is self-perpetuating, and the members of the board of public charities of North Carolina are elected by the general assembly. Appointments made by the governor must usually have the consent of the senate, or, in some states, the council.

In stating the term of office of members the laws frequently add some qualifying phrase such as "and until a successor is appointed and qualified" or "unless sooner removed for cause," and in some cases members hold office at the pleasure of the governor for a term not to exceed a specified number of years. The specified number of years is shown in the table as the term of office. In some cases, if members of boards fail to attend regular meetings for a specified length of time, their places may be declared vacant.

Among the restrictions with regard to the membership of the general state boards which appear in the statutes the most common relate to political affiliations, such as provisions stating that not more than a specified number of members may belong to the same political party, or the dominant political party.

Women members are required on some of the boards. For example, the board of hospital trustees in Maine, the state board of charities and corrections in the same state, and the board of control of Wisconsin must each have one woman member, while the state board of charities in Connecticut and the state board of charities and corrections in Missouri must each have two women members. In Ohio there is a committee of visitors composed entirely of women.

Restrictions with regard to the county or district of residence of members of the general state boards or the length of their residence in the state appear in the statutes of some states. In Kansas, for instance, no two members of the board of control of state charitable institutions may be residents of counties in which any state charitable institution is located, and in Kansas and Wisconsin no two members may reside at the time of appointment in the same congressional district. The latter restriction also applies in North Dakota, according to a law of 1911.

Special knowledge or experience with regard to the insane is not usually required by law in the case of any members of the general boards other than boards devoted exclusively to the insane. The board of administration in Illinois, however, must have one member who is qualified to advise about the care and treatment of the insane, while members of the Ohio board of administration must be selected with regard to knowledge concerning the care and treatment of the insane at the institutions and concerning business management.

In the case of most of the state boards of insanity one member must be a physician who has had experience in the treatment of the insane. The lunacy commission of Maryland must include two physicians, each a graduate of some legally authorized medical college with at least five years' actual practice in medicine just preceding the appointment; one of these must have had at least two years' experience in the treatment of the insane. Of the state board of insanity of Massachusetts at least two members must be experts in insanity and the executive officer must be a physician and expert in insanity. One member of the state hospital commission of New York must be a physician of at least ten years' actual practice and five years' experience in the care and treatment of the insane in institutions for the insane, and another must be an attorney of at least ten years' standing. Similarly, the committee on lunacy of the board of public charities of Pennsylvania must include a practicing physician of at least ten years' standing and a member of the bar of at least ten years' standing. The state board of health of New Hampshire, which constitutes a commission of lunacy, comprises the governor, the attorney general, three physicians, and a civil engineer. Of the supervisors of the insane of Vermont two must be physicians.

The general superintendent of state hospitals in California is required to be a graduate of an incorporated medical college with at least ten years' experience in his profession as well as six years' experience in the care and treatment of the insane, at least one year of which must have been in state hospitals of California.

TABLE 1.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE OR SUPERVISORY AGENCIES IN EXISTENCE ON JANUARY 1, 1910, OR CREATED SUBSEQUENTLY.

[For notes to this table, see p. 67.]

STATE.	Name.	Number of members.	How chosen.	Term of office (yrs.) (1)	Compensation.[2]	General character of duties.
AGENCIES IN EXISTENCE ON JANUARY 1, 1910.						
Alabama	The Alabama Insane Hospitals.[3]	7	Elected by board.[4]	7	None	Management of state insane hospitals.
Arizona	Board of Control	3	Governor and state auditor ex officio; other member appointed by governor.	2	Ex officio members, none; other member, salary.	Management of state charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions.
Arkansas	Board of Trustees	(5)	State treasurer ex officio; [5] others appointed by governor.	2	Ex officio members, none; others, per diem during session.	Management of 3 (4 since 1911) state charitable institutions.
California	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	7	Governor ex officio; others appointed by governor.	(7)	None	Supervision of all public charitable, correctional, and penal institutions.
	State Commission in Lunacy	5	Ex officio, including governor		None	Administration of laws regarding care, custody, and treatment of insane and other incompetent persons.
	General Superintendent of State Hospitals.[8]		Appointed by governor		Salary	Supervision of state hospitals.

TABLE 1.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE OR SUPERVISORY AGENCIES IN EXISTENCE ON JANUARY 1, 1910, OR CREATED SUBSEQUENTLY—Continued.

[For notes to this table, see p. 67.]

STATE.	Name.	Number of members.	How chosen.	Term of office (yrs.) [1]	Compensation.[3]	General character of duties.
			AGENCIES IN EXISTENCE ON JANUARY 1, 1910—Continued.			
Colorado	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	7	Governor ex officio; others appointed by governor.	6	None	Investigation of system of public charities and correctional institutions; inspection of charitable and correctional institutions and insane asylums receiving state, county, or municipal aid.
Connecticut	State Board of Charities	5	Appointed by governor	4	None	Supervision of all institutions where persons are held under compulsion; inspection of institutions for dependent classes.
District of Columbia	Board of Charities	5	Appointed by President of the United States.	3	None	Supervision of charitable, correctional, and reformatory institutions and associations which receive appropriations from Congress for care or treatment of residents of District of Columbia.
Florida	Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.	(5)	Ex officio, including governor		None	Supervision of state institutions; management of state hospital for insane.
Illinois	Board of Administration	5	Appointed by governor	6	Salary	Management of all state charitable institutions; inspection of all places where insane are detained.
	Charities Commission	5	Appointed by governor	5	None	Inspection of public charitable institutions.
Indiana	Board of State Charities	7	Governor ex officio; others appointed by governor.	3	None	Investigation of system of public charities and correctional institutions.
Iowa	Board of Control of State Institutions.	3	Appointed by governor	6	Salary	Management of state charitable and correctional institutions; inspection of county and private insane asylums.
	Visiting Committee	3	Appointed by governor		Per diem when actually employed.	Inspection of insane hospitals, especially investigation of treatment of insane.
Kansas	Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions.	3	Appointed by governor	4	Salary	Management of all state charitable institutions; inspection of all places where insane are detained; administration of laws relating to insane.
Kentucky	Kentucky State Board of Control for Charitable Institutions.	4	Appointed by governor	4	Salary	Management of state charitable institutions.
Louisiana	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	6	Governor ex officio chairman; others appointed by governor.	6	None	Inspection of public charitable and correctional institutions and private insane asylums.
Maine	Committee of Trustees [10]	7	Appointed by governor	3	Per diem when actually employed.	Management of state insane hospitals.
	Committee of Visitors	3	Appointed by governor	(11)	Per diem when actually employed.	Inspection of insane hospitals, especially investigation of treatment of inmates.
Maryland	Board of State Aid and Charities.	7	Appointed by governor	2	None	Investigation of system of state aid to institutions; inspection of institutions receiving state aid.
	The Lunacy Commission	5	Attorney general ex officio; others appointed by governor.	4	None	Supervision of all institutions in which insane are detained.
Massachusetts	State Board of Insanity	5	Appointed by governor	5	None	Supervision of all institutions for persons of unsound mind.
Michigan	The Board of Corrections and Charities.	5	Governor ex officio; others appointed by governor.	8	None	Supervision of charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions.
Minnesota	State Board of Control	3	Appointed by governor	6	Salary	Management of state charitable and correctional institutions.
	State Board of Visitors for Public Institutions.	7	Governor ex officio; others appointed by governor.	6	None	Inspection of state, county, and municipal charitable and correctional institutions.
Missouri	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	7	Governor ex officio; others appointed by governor.	6	None	Investigation of system of public charities and corrections; inspection of all charitable and correctional institutions and insane asylums receiving state, county, or municipal aid.
Montana	State Board of Commissioners for the Insane.	3	Ex officio, including governor		None	Provision for care of insane.
Nebraska	Board of Public Lands and Buildings.[12]	4	Ex officio		None	Supervision of public lands, buildings, and noneducational institutions.
	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	3	Ex officio, including governor		None	Investigation of system of public charities.
Nevada	Board of Commissioners	3	Ex officio, including governor		None	Provision for care and maintenance of indigent insane; management of state hospital for insane.
New Hampshire	Commission of Lunacy [13]	6	Governor and attorney general ex officio; others appointed by governor.	4	None	Supervision of all institutions for the insane.
New Jersey	Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.		Appointed by governo		Salary	Inspection of all charitable and correctional institutions receiving state aid.
New York	State Hospital Commission [14]	3	Appointed by governor	(15)	Salary	Supervision of the care, custody, and treatment of insane.
North Carolina	The Board of Public Charities of the State of North Carolina.	5	Elected by general assembly	2	None	Supervision of system of charitable and penal institutions of state; investigation of causes of mental and bodily infirmity.
	Board of Internal Improvements.	3	Governor ex officio; others appointed by governor.	2		Investigation of public institutions, except higher educational institutions which are not also charitable.
Ohio	Board of State Charities [16]	7	Governor ex officio; others appointed by governor.	3	None	Investigation of system of public benevolent and correctional institutions.
	Committee of Women Visitors	6	Appointed by governor	(11)	None	Inspection of benevolent, correctional, and pena institutions of the state.
Oklahoma	Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.		Elected	4	Salary	Investigation of system of public charities and corrections; inspection of charitable and correctional institutions rece ving state, county, or municipal aid.
Pennsylvania	Board of Public Charities	[17] 10	Appointed by governor	5	None	Investigation of charitable and correctional institutions; inspection of places where insane are detained.
Rhode Island	Board of State Charities and Corrections.[18]	9	Appointed by governor [18]	6	None	Supervision of state charitable and correctional institutions; management of state asylum for the insane.
South Dakota	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	3	Appointed by governor	6	Salary	Management of state charitable and penal institutions.
	Visiting Committee	[20] 3	Appointed by governor	2	Per diem when actually employed.	Inspection of charitable and penal institutions of the state.

TABLE 1.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE OR SUPERVISORY AGENCIES IN EXISTENCE ON JANUARY 1, 1910, OR CREATED SUBSEQUENTLY—Continued.

STATE.	Name.	Number of members.	How chosen.	Term of office (yrs.) [1]	Compensation.[2]	General character of duties.
AGENCIES IN EXISTENCE ON JANUARY 1, 1910—Continued.						
Tennessee	Board of State Charities	7	Governor ex officio; others appointed by governor.	3	None	Investigation of system of public charitable and correctional institutions.
Utah	Board of Insanity	3	Ex officio, including governor		None	Supervision and control of insane persons; management of State Mental Hospital.
Vermont	Supervisors of the Insane	3	Appointed by governor	6		Supervision of the care, custody, and treatment of the insane.
	Board of Visitors	3 or 4	3 ex officio, including governor; at discretion of governor, 1 woman.			Investigation of various state institutions and of public and private institutions for insane.
Virginia	Board of Charities and Corrections.	5	Appointed by governor	5	None	Inspection of charitable and correctional institutions.
	General Board of Directors	[21]	Commissioner of state hospitals for insane, ex officio chairman; others appointed by governor.	6	Commissioner of state hospitals for insane, salary; others, none.	Supervision of state insane hospitals.
Washington	State Board of Control	3	Appointed by governor	6	Salary	Management of state charitable and correctional institutions; supervision of state university, college, and normal schools.
West Virginia	State Board of Control	3	Appointed by governor	6	Salary	Management of all state noneducational institutions.
Wisconsin	State Board of Control	5	Appointed by governor	5	Salary	Management of state charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions; investigation of treatment of insane, etc.
	Visiting Committee	6	Appointed by governor (2 members from senate, 4 from assembly).	[22]	None	Inspection of state charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions.
Wyoming	State Board of Charities and Reform.	5	Ex officio, including governor		None	Supervision and control of state charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, and of other such institutions, except county jail and poor farm at Lander.
AGENCIES CREATED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1910.						
Maine	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	5	Appointed by governor	5	None	Investigation of system of public charities and correctional institutions; inspection of charitable and correctional institutions receiving state, county, or municipal aid.
	Hospital Trustees	7	Appointed by governor	4	Per diem when actually employed.	Management of state insane hospitals and school for feeble-minded.
Nebraska	Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.	3	Appointed by governor	6	Salary	Management of state charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions.
New Hampshire	Board of Control	[23] 5	2 ex officio, including governor; purchasing agent and 2 other members appointed by governor.	[24]	Ex officio, none; purchasing agent, salary; other members, per diem.	Management of state charitable institutions.
North Dakota	Board of Control of State Institutions.	3	Appointed by governor	2	Salary	Management of all charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions established by law, except Soldiers' Home; investigation of methods of caring for insane, delinquent, and criminal classes.
Ohio	The Ohio Board of Administration.	4	Appointed by governor	4	Salary	Management of state charitable and correctional institutions, except Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.
Oregon	Oregon State Board of Control.[25]	3	Ex officio, including governor		None	Management of state charitable and correctional institutions.

NOTES TO TABLE 1.

[1] For other than ex officio members.

[2] In many instances, especially where the members of the board receive no compensation, there are provisions for the appointment of a salaried secretary or executive officer, who in some states may be a member of the board. Traveling and other expenses incurred in performing the duties of the board are usually paid by the state or an allowance in lieu of such expenses or mileage is granted. In the case of ex officio members the term "none" means no compensation other than that of the office by virtue of which they are members of the board.

[3] Legal name as given in act creating board.

[4] In case senate disaffirms election of any trustee, it must declare office vacant and elect another person to serve balance of term.

[5] One appointed from each congressional district; state treasurer.

[6] The state treasurer is ex officio president and treasurer of the board, but is not allowed to vote except in case of a tie.

[7] At pleasure of governor in 1910 (4 since 1911).

[8] Ex officio a member of the State Commission in Lunacy.

[9] Governor and administrative officers of executive departments.

[10] Superseded in 1911 by a board of trustees having control of the school for feeble-minded as well as the insane hospitals.

[11] Appointed annually.

[12] Superseded in 1913, in its relation to the insane hospitals, by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

[13] Composed of the State Board of Health.

[14] Prior to April 3, 1912, designated State Commission in Lunacy.

[15] Medical member, during good behavior; others, 6 years.

[16] With the organization of the Board of Administration, all state charitable and correctional institutions, with the exception of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, were placed in charge of that board.

[17] Not including a salaried general agent and secretary, appointed by the board for a term of 3 years, who is ex officio a member of it.

[18] The board appoints an agent of state charities and corrections whose duties include general supervision of the treatment of the insane.

[19] Senate may elect member at January session if governor fails to make appointment during January or if senate has been in session for 3 days after making of appointment by governor without giving its advice and consent. In case a member appointed by governor when general assembly was not in session is in office at commencement of any session, if governor does not within 7 days after commencement of session nominate person to fill vacancy, or if senate has been in session for 3 days after governor has made nomination without giving its advice and consent, senate may elect person to fill vacancy for remainder of term.

[20] Three members (all women).

[21] Comprises all members of each special board of directors (see Table 2).

[22] Appointed biennially.

[23] Including purchasing agent.

[24] Purchasing agent, 3 years; other appointed members, 4 years.

[25] Created in 1913, superseding the board of trustees of the state hospital at Salem (see Table 2), whose duties were originally restricted to the management of that institution. In 1911 the board was directed to arrange for the establishment and equipment of the Eastern Oregon State Hospital at Baker City and to appoint a superintendent and assistants.

LOCAL AGENCIES—THE TOWN AND COUNTY OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH OVERSIGHT OF THE INSANE, INDIGENT, AND OTHERS.

The county poorhouses, which contain most of the insane maintained in public institutions other than state hospitals, are usually controlled by the general administrative board of the county, such as the board of county commissioners or county supervisors, or, in New Jersey, the board of chosen freeholders. In some states the county courts have charge of the almshouses or the insane in almshouses.

New Hampshire is the only New England state having county poorhouses, these being under the control of the county commissioners. In 1910 some insane persons were confined in these poorhouses, but according to a law which became effective on January 1, 1913, the state is now responsible for the care of all insane persons, and no county, city, or town is permitted to maintain any institution for the insane or be liable for the board or care of insane persons. In Massachusetts also the state has by law entire responsibility for the care of the insane. The almshouses of Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont are under the control of the overseers of the poor of the towns (who in Connecticut and Vermont are the selectmen). In all the states outside New England, except New Mexico, there are county poorhouses, and in practically all of these states some insane persons are maintained in such institutions.

County boards.—In addition to the general administrative boards of the counties, such as the county commissioners, county supervisors, etc., who usually have duties and powers with regard to the insane, certain county boards are provided for by law which are more or less particularly concerned with the insane. These fall into two main groups. The first comprises the boards of commissioners of insanity, who have general supervision over the care and custody of the insane in their respective counties or of the insane belonging to their counties. Such boards exist in Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, each consisting of one ex officio member and two other members who serve for terms of two years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. In Iowa and Nebraska one member is the clerk of the district court (or in Iowa the clerk or his deputy) and the others are appointed by the judge of the district court. In North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota the county judge is ex officio chairman of the commissioners of insanity, while the other members are appointed by the county commissioners. In each of the five states named the members appointed comprise a practicing physician and a practicing lawyer. Commissioners of insanity receive a per diem allowance for the time they are actually employed in their duties as commissioners. The law in Iowa provides for two such boards for counties in which the district court is held in two places—one board for each place.

The second group of county boards for which authorization is contained in the laws, comprises uncompensated boards of visitors for the inspection of charitable and correctional institutions in Colorado, Missouri, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and boards of county charities and corrections in Indiana, likewise to serve without compensation. In Colorado, Missouri, and Indiana the provisions state that each board is to consist of six members appointed for terms of three years. In Pennsylvania the number of members provided for is three or more and in both Ohio and Pennsylvania the term of office is one year. There are six members of the board in Ohio. Members are to be appointed by the judge of the probate court in Colorado, or (according to a law of 1911) if the probate judge in any county fails to appoint a board or fill vacancies, by the state board of charities and corrections; by the judge of the probate court also in Ohio; and by the board of public charities in Pennsylvania. In Indiana and Missouri the county boards authorized are to be formed upon the petition of 15 citizens or at the discretion of the judge of the circuit court, who, in either case, appoints the members.

INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPERVISORY AGENCIES.

The next table summarizes the statutory provisions relating to the boards charged with the control or supervision of individual institutions for the insane on January 1, 1910. It does not include, however, the general county boards, such as county commissioners, supervisors, or superintendents of the poor.

TABLE 2.—BOARDS CONTROLLING OR SUPERVISING INDIVIDUAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE: 1910.

STATE.	Name.	Number of members.	How chosen.	Term of office (yrs.) [1]	Compensation.[2]
California	Board of managers for each state hospital	5	Appointed by governor	4	Per diem when actually employed.
Colorado	State board of lunacy commissioners for management of the state hospital.	3	Appointed by governor	6	None.
Connecticut	Board of trustees for the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane.	13	Governor ex officio; others appointed by senate.	4	None.
	Board of trustees for the Norwich Hospital for the Insane (since 1911 the Norwich State Hospital for the Insane).	13	Governor ex officio; others appointed by senate.	6	None.
Delaware	Board of trustees for the state hospital	9	Appointed by governor	3	Per diem in session.
District of Columbia	Board of visitors for the Government hospital	9	Appointed by President of the United States.	6	None.
Georgia	Board of trustees for the state hospital	10	Appointed by governor	2	Salary.
Idaho	Board of directors for the Idaho Insane Asylum	3	Appointed by governor	2	Per diem when actually employed.
	Board of directors for the Northern Idaho Insane Asylum.[3]	3	Appointed by governor	3	Per diem when actually employed.
Illinois	Board of visitors for each state hospital	3	Appointed by governor	6	None.
Indiana	Board of trustees for each general state hospital[4]	4	Appointed by governor	4	Salary.
Louisiana	Board of administrators for each state hospital	9	Governor ex officio; others appointed by governor.	4	
Maryland [5]	Board of managers for the Maryland Hospital for the Insane (since 1912 Spring Grove State Hospital).	9	Appointed by governor	6	None.
	Board of managers for the Springfield State Hospital.	9	Governor, state treasurer, and comptroller of the treasury ex officio; others appointed by governor.	6	None.
Massachusetts	Board of trustees for each general state institution for the insane.[6]	7	Appointed by governor	7	None.
Michigan	Board of trustees for each general state hospital	6	Appointed by governor	6	None.
	Board of trustees for the state asylum for the criminal and dangerous insane at Ionia (since 1911 Ionia State Hospital).	3	Appointed by governor	6	None.
	Board of trustees for the State Psychopathic Hospital.	8	One-half chosen from trustees of state asylums; others chosen from the regents of the state university.	1	None.
Mississippi	Board of trustees for East Mississippi Insane Hospital.	5	Appointed by governor	2	
	Board of trustees for State Insane Hospital	6	Governor ex officio; others appointed by governor.	2	Ex officio, none; secretary, salary; others per diem when actually employed.
Missouri	Board of managers for each state hospital	5	Appointed by governor	4	Salary.
New Hampshire	Board of trustees for the state hospital [7]	12	Appointed by governor	4	None.
	Board of visitors for the state hospital	8	Governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house ex officio.		None.
New Jersey	Board of managers for each state hospital	8	Appointed by governor	5	None.
New Mexico	Board of directors for the state hospital	5	Appointed by governor	5	None.
New York	Board of managers for each general state hospital [8]	7	Appointed by governor	7	None.
North Carolina	Board of directors for each general state hospital [9]	9	Appointed by governor	6	None.
North Dakota	Board of trustees for the state hospital [10]	5	Appointed by governor	4	Per diem in session.
Ohio	Board of trustees for each state hospital [11]	5	Appointed by governor	5	None.
	Board of directors for Longview Hospital [12]	5	Two members appointed by governor; one by judges of court of common pleas of Hamilton County; one by judges of probate court of and for that county; and one by the commissioners of the same.	5	None.
Oklahoma [13]	Board of trustees for the state hospital at Supply.	3	Governor ex officio; others appointed by governor.		Per diem when actually employed.
	Board of examiners for the state hospital at Supply.	3	Appointed by the board of trustees for the state hospital.		Per diem when actually employed.
Oregon	Board of trustees for the state hospital at Salem [14]	3	Ex officio, including governor		None.
Pennsylvania	Board of trustees for each state hospital [15]	9	Appointed by governor	3	None.
	Board of managers for State Hospital for the Insane, Norristown.	13	Five appointed by governor; two by councils of city of Philadelphia; one by county commissioners of each of the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Northampton, and Lehigh.		None.
South Carolina	Board of regents for the state hospital	5	Appointed by governor	6	Per diem when actually employed.
Tennessee	Board of trustees for each state hospital	5	Appointed by governor	6	Per diem when actually employed.
	Board of commissioners for each county asylum for the insane, etc.—				
	In counties having 150,000 population or over (Shelby County).	3	Chairman of county court ex officio; others appointed by the court.	2	Ex officio member, none; others receive reasonable pay, allowed by county court.
	In counties having 40,000 population, but less than 150,000.	5	Elected by county court	4	Reasonable pay allowed by county court.
Texas	Board of managers for each state hospital	[16] 5	Appointed by governor	[16] 2	Per diem in session.
Vermont	Board of trustees for the state hospital	3	Appointed by governor	6	
Virginia	Board of directors for each state hospital	3	Appointed by governor	6	None.
Wisconsin	Board of trustees for each county asylum	3	Elected by county board	3	Per diem when actually employed.[17]

[1] For other than ex officio members.
[2] Not including traveling and other expenses.
[3] Name changed in 1913 to Northern Idaho Sanitarium.
[4] Provision was made in 1909 for the Indiana State Hospital for Insane Criminals at Michigan City, which has been established since 1910 and is under the management of the board of trustees and warden of the state prison.
[5] Provision was made in 1910 for a hospital for the negro insane, which has since been established at Crownsville. It is governed by a board similar in composition to that controlling the Springfield State Hospital. By an act approved April 8, 1910, the Lunacy Commission has power to appoint a board of five uncompensated visitors for each county asylum and almshouse where the insane are confined, to serve at its pleasure.
[6] Except that the Worcester State Asylum is under the control of the board of trustees of the Worcester State Hospital. The Bridgewater State Hospital (for the criminal insane) and the State Infirmary at Tewksbury are under the control of the board of trustees of the State Infirmary and State Farm.
[7] Superseded in 1913 by Board of Control. (See Table 1.)
[8] Regulations for the institutions at Matteawan and Dannemora are made by the superintendent of state prisons, subject to the approval of the Commission in Lunacy (since 1912 designated State Hospital Commission).
[9] The state hospital for the dangerous insane is under the management of the board of directors of the state prison.
[10] Superseded in 1911 by Board of Control. (See Table 1.)
[11] Superseded in 1911 by the Ohio Board of Administration.
[12] Longview Hospital is a county institution under state supervision and receiving a state appropriation.
[13] Provision was made in 1907 for the East Oklahoma Hospital, which was opened at Vinita in 1913. It is controlled by a board of trustees, comprising the governor as president ex officio and three trustees appointed by him to serve without compensation for terms of 3 years.
[14] Superseded in 1913 by Oregon State Board of Control. (See Table 1, note 25.)
[15] Except the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown and the Dixmont Hospital, which is a semistate institution, having 3 managers appointed annually by the governor.
[16] By a law of 1913 the number of members was changed to 6 and term of office to 6 years.
[17] Compensation same as for county board of supervisors. At time law was passed compensation of all county supervisors was a per diem allowance, but a law of 1907, amended in 1911 and 1913, prescribed a salary for supervisors in counties having 250,000 population or over.

The boards shown are all administrative in character, with the exception of the visitatorial boards provided for in Illinois, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma.

As in the case of the members of the general state boards, appointments by the governor must usually be confirmed by the senate. In Connecticut the governor may fill vacancies occurring while the general assembly is not in session, until its next regular session.

Failure to attend meetings without a valid excuse in some states renders an office vacant. Among the restrictions regarding the membership of these boards may be noted the requirement in Delaware that three members of the board controlling the state hospitals be physicians.

In 17 of the 31 states shown the members of the boards receive no compensation except traveling and other necessary expenses.

Table 3 shows the legal provisions regarding the qualifications and manner of appointment of the chief executive officers of the state institutions for the insane for which reports were received in 1910. The table is restricted to officers having immediate and exclusive control of the institutions. No information is given here regarding physicians or wardens of prisons who are also chief officers of hospitals for the criminal insane.

Where the appointment is made by the governor the confirmation of the senate is usually necessary. The superintendents of the general state hospitals in New York are appointed with the approval of the board of managers of the respective hospitals, and the superintendent of the Bridgewater State Hospital in Massachusetts with the approval of the board of trustees of the state infirmary. In Kansas the superintendents are appointed with the consent of the governor. In nearly all cases the governor or the controlling board of the hospital, or both, have the power of removal. The terms of office specified range from one year to "not less than ten years," but in many cases no term is stated in the statutes.

With regard to experience the provisions vary from the mere statement that the superintendent must be a physician to the requirement (in Colorado) of at least ten years' practice and five years' actual experience in a hospital for the treatment of the insane. The superintendent of the Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane at Supply must have spent immediately preceding his appointment either ten years in regular practice or five years in practice as a specialist in diseases of the human mind. For appointment as superintendent of one of the hospitals for the insane in New York five years' actual experience in a hospital for the insane is necessary, except that for the position of superintendent of the Dannemora State Hospital (for insane convicts) the same length of time spent as a state prison physician is regarded as an equivalent. Other state hospitals for the superintendents of which experience in the treatment of the insane or in the treatment of nervous diseases is a legal requisite are those in California, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan (except the State Psychopathic Hospital), Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont, as well as the Chester State Hospital and Peoria State Hospital in Illinois, and the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, Pa.

TABLE 3.—CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE: 1910.

[For notes to this table, see p. 71.]

STATE.	By whom appointed.	Qualifications.
Alabama	Board of trustees (Alabama Insane Hospitals) [1]	Graduate in medicine, of good business habits, and of good moral character.
Arizona	Governor	College graduate in medicine and surgery with at least 4 years' practice.
Arkansas	Board of Trustees	Skillful physician, married.
California	Board of managers of the hospital [2]	Graduate of an incorporated medical college, of good moral character, with at least 3 years' experience in the care and treatment of the insane.[3]
Colorado	State board of lunacy commissioners	Graduate of an incorporated medical college, with at least 10 years' practice and 5 years' actual experience in a hospital for the treatment of the insane.
Connecticut	Board of trustees of the hospital	Competent physician, not one of the trustees.
Delaware [4]		
District of Columbia	Secretary of the Interior	Well educated physician experienced in the treatment of the insane.
Florida	Board of Commissioners of State Institutions	
Georgia	Board of trustees of the hospital	Skillful physician, who has passed a rigid and thorough examination.
Idaho	Board of directors of the hospital	Graduate in medicine with at least 5 years' practice.
Illinois:		
General state hospitals	Board of Administration	Educated and competent physician.[5]
Chester State Hospital (for insane criminals)	Board of Administration	Well educated physician experienced in the treatment of the insane.
Peoria State Hospital (for the incurable insane).	Board of Administration	Well educated physician experienced in the treatment of the insane.
Indiana [6]	Board of trustees of the hospital	Reputable physician who has had experience in an institution for the insane.
Iowa	Board of Control of State Institutions	Physician of acknowledged skill and ability in his profession who is authorized to practice medicine in the state.
Kansas	Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions	Person with at least 2 years' experience as a superintendent or assistant in a similar institution, or a specialist in nervous diseases.
Kentucky	State Board of Control for Charitable Institutions	Skillful and competent physician with at least 3 years' practice.
Louisiana	Board of administrators of the hospital	
Maine	Committee of Trustees of the Hospitals (Hospital Trustees since 1911).	Physician.
Maryland:		
Maryland Hospital for the Insane (since 1912 Spring Grove State Hospital).[7]	Board of managers of the hospital	Well educated physician.
Massachusetts:		
General state institutions [8]	Board of trustees of the institution	Physician.[9]
Bridgewater State Hospital (for insane criminals).	Superintendent of the State Farm	Physician.
State Infirmary	Board of trustees of the State Infirmary and State Farm.	

TABLE 3.—CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE: 1910—Continued.

STATE.	By whom appointed.	Qualifications.
Michigan:		
General state hospitals	Board of trustees of the hospital	Well educated, legally registered physician experienced in the treatment of the insane.
State Asylum (institution for the dangerous and criminal insane called since 1911 Ionia State Hospital).	Board of trustees of the hospital	Physician duly qualified and authorized to practice medicine and surgery in the state, in good standing in his profession, and experienced in the treatment of the insane.
State Psychopathic Hospital	Board of trustees of the hospital	
Minnesota	State Board of Control	[10]
Mississippi	Governor	Skilled physician.
Missouri	Board of managers of the hospital	Physician of knowledge, skill, and ability in his profession, experienced in the management and treatment of the insane.
Montana [11]		
Nebraska: [12]		
Nebraska Hospital for the Insane	Governor	Physician of acknowledged skill and ability and a graduate of a regular medical college.
Nebraska State Hospital	Governor	
Norfolk State Hospital	Governor	
Nevada	Board of Commissioners	Graduate in medicine.
New Hampshire [13]		
New Jersey	Board of managers of the hospital	Physician.
New Mexico	Board of directors of the hospital	Graduate in medicine with at least 5 years' practice.
New York: [14]		
General state hospitals	State Commission in Lunacy (designated State Hospital Commission since 1912).	Well educated physician and a graduate of an incorporated medical college, with at least 5 years' actual experience in an institution for the care and treatment of the insane. Superintendents of the homeopathic hospitals must be homeopathic physicians.
Dannemora State Hospital (for insane convicts).	Superintendent of state prisons	Well educated physician with at least 5 years' actual experience as a state prison physician or in a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane.[15]
Matteawan State Hospital (for insane criminals).	Superintendent of state prisons	Well educated physician with at least 5 years' actual experience in a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane.
North Carolina:		
General state hospitals	Board of directors of the hospital	Skilled physician of good moral character, prompt business habits, and kindly disposition.
State Hospital for Dangerous Insane	Board of directors of the state prison	Skilled physician of good moral character, prompt business habits, and kindly disposition.
North Dakota	Board of trustees of the hospital (Board of Control since 1911).	Physician of acknowledged skill and ability, graduate of a reputable medical college, and of good moral character.
Ohio	Board of trustees of the hospital (Ohio Board of Administration since 1911).	Person of skill and experience in his profession and of good moral character.
Oklahoma [16]	Board of trustees of the hospital	Skillful physician, graduate of a reputable medical college, with at least 10 years' regular practice or 5 years' practice as a specialist in diseases of the human mind immediately preceding the appointment.
Oregon [17]	Board of trustees	Well educated graduate in medicine with at least 5 years' practice.
Pennsylvania: [18]		
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.	Board of trustees of the hospital	Skillful physician, married.
State Asylum for Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, Wernersville.	Board of trustees of the hospital	Competent and skillful physician.
State Hospital for the Insane, Danville	Board of trustees of the hospital	Skillful physician familiar with the treatment of the insane, married.
State Hospital for the Insane (department for men), Norristown.[19]		
State Hospital for the Insane (department for women), Norristown.[19]		
State Hospital for the Insane, Warren	Board of trustees of the hospital	Skillful physician.
Rhode Island	Board of State Charities and Corrections	
South Carolina	Governor	Physician.
South Dakota	State Board of Charities and Corrections	Physician of acknowledged skill and ability, of good moral character, and a graduate of a reputable medical college.
Tennessee	Board of trustees of the hospital	Skillful physician experienced in the treatment of the insane; of good moral character, prompt business habits, and kindly disposition; married.
Texas	Board of managers of the hospital	Skillful physician experienced in the treatment of insanity; married.
Utah	Board of Insanity	Well educated physician with at least 5 years' practice.
Vermont	Board of trustees of the hospital	Well educated physician experienced in the treatment of the insane.
Virginia	General Board of Directors	Skilled physician.
Washington	State Board of Control	Physician with at least 3 years' practice.
West Virginia	Governor	
Wisconsin	State Board of Control	
Wyoming	State Board of Charities and Reform	Graduate in medicine.

[1] One superintendent has charge of both state hospitals for the insane.
[2] Subject to an examination under the direction of the general superintendent of state hospitals.
[3] The superintendent of the Southern California State Hospital must be of the homeopathic school of medicine.
[4] No specific provision for the appointment of a superintendent. The board of trustees of the Delaware State Hospital appoints the physicians for that institution.
[5] The superintendent of the Watertown State Hospital must be a graduate in medicine and surgery from some reputable medical college and of acknowledged skill in his profession.
[6] Provisions relate to the general state hospitals only. The State Hospital for Insane Criminals at Michigan City, established since 1910 in accordance with provisions made in 1909, is under the management of the board of trustees and warden of the state prison.
[7] No specific provision for the appointment of a superintendent for either the hospital for negro insane at Crownsville, established since 1910 in accordance with provisions made in that year, or for the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville. The boards of managers of the institutions appoint the necessary officers and agents.
[8] The superintendent of the Worcester State Asylum is appointed by the board of trustees of the Worcester State Hospital.
[9] The superintendent of the Westborough State Hospital must be a homeopathic physician.
[10] The superintendent and physicians of the Fergus Falls State Hospital must be of the homeopathic school of medicine.
[11] Until 1913 the state hospital was managed under contract. Under the present law the superintendent is appointed by the governor and must be a regularly licensed physician.
[12] In provisions in force since 1913 it is prescribed that the superintendents of the Nebraska state hospitals be appointed by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, established in that year, and no qualifications are specified.
[13] No specific provision for the appointment of a superintendent. The board of trustees of the New Hampshire State Hospital appoints the physicians for that institution.
[14] The Psychiatric Institute connected with the Manhattan State Hospital is under a director appointed by the commission after a special civil service examination.
[15] Since 1912 the qualifications of the superintendent of the Dannemora State Hospital have been the same as those of superintendents of the general state hospitals.
[16] The superintendent of the East Oklahoma Hospital at Vinita, established since 1910 in accordance with provisions made in 1907, is appointed by the governor and must be a skilled physician.
[17] According to an act of 1913 the superintendent of the Oregon State Insane Asylum (now Oregon State Hospital), as well as the superintendent of the Eastern Oregon State Hospital (provided for in 1911), is appointed by the Oregon State Board of Control, and must be a well-educated physician, no further qualification being specified.
[18] The Dixmont Hospital is a semistate institution, having three managers appointed annually by the governor.
[19] No specific provision for the appointment of a superintendent. The board of managers of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown manages and directs the affairs of the institution and makes all necessary by-laws and regulations.

PROVISIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

Public institutions.—In Table 4 the public institutions for the insane in which insane persons were reported on January 1, 1910, are classified first as state, county, municipal, and other; and a further classification is made of the institutions in each group. Almshouses were not included unless they maintained separate departments for the insane. Of the institutions shown in this table 140 were state hospitals, 98 county institutions (49 hospitals and 49 insane departments of almshouses), and 7 municipal institutions (3 hospitals and 4 insane departments of almshouses). Of the state hospitals 127 were general hospitals for the insane, 3 were for the chronic or incurable insane, 6 were for the criminal insane, and the remaining comprised 2 hospitals for epileptics, the insane department of a state almshouse, and a psychopathic hospital.

In addition to the institutions enumerated on January 1, 1910, several hospitals have since been completed or are in course of construction, among which may be noted general hospitals for the insane in California, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Washington; hospitals for the criminal insane in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; and a hospital for negro insane at Crownsville, Md.

County asylums for the insane, as will be seen by reference to the table were enumerated in 1910 in Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin county institutions for the insane are classed as separate institutions because, although some are operated in connection with the county poor farm, entirely separate buildings and lands are set apart and the financial management is distinct. In any county which maintains both a poorhouse and a county asylum for the chronic insane, however, the trustees of the latter are ex officio superintendents of the poor unless the county board orders otherwise.

In Indiana and Wisconsin the county insane asylums are designed for the care of chronic or incurable cases, but those in most of the other states would appear to be open to persons of any degree of mental derangement who are residents of the county to which they belong.

Some of the county institutions for the insane are partly under state control, as the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane and the Longview Hospital in Ohio. By an act of 1913 provision has been made for the ultimate acquisition of the latter by the state and its operation as a state hospital.

Provisions specifically authorizing the establishment of county insane hospitals appear in the laws of Indiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wisconsin; and in Michigan the laws recognize the existence of a county insane asylum (that of Wayne County) by providing for the admission of patients and their support. In North Carolina, however, there were no such asylums among the institutions in which insane persons were enumerated on January 1, 1910. Four county asylums with insane departments exist in Tennessee. In Indiana, as in Michigan, there was only a single county insane asylum among the institutions for the insane as reported on January 1, 1910. In contrast with the provisions noted above, the law in Massachusetts, as well as that which went into effect in New Hampshire on January 1, 1913, prohibits the establishment or maintenance by any county of an institution for the insane.

In the statutes of several states there are specific provisions for the care of the insane in county poorhouses (or sections indicating that the insane are so maintained either permanently or temporarily). Such states include Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina (in which the provisions apply only to the county and city of Charleston), Tennessee, and Wisconsin. The laws of Rhode Island indicate that insane persons are not maintained in town poorhouses except while awaiting commitment to the state asylum. Ohio has a provision prohibiting the keeping of an insane person in a county infirmary.

In the majority of states some insane paupers are maintained in county almshouses, but there are only a few states (as will be seen from Table 4) in which any of the county almshouses have separate departments for the insane.

In New Mexico there is no public almshouse, and in the District of Columbia the Government Hospital for the Insane is the only public institution where insane persons are permanently detained.

Some states have laws providing measures for the temporary detention and observation of alleged insane persons with a view to preventing commitment to an insane hospital where this may be profitably avoided. In addition to the psychopathic hospital listed in the table and the psychopathic wards or institutes connected with some state insane hospitals, which are likewise covered by the statistics in this report, psychopathic wards in general hospitals for the sick are maintained in some localities. These are not represented in the statistics of this report.

In Minnesota the state board of control is directed by law to establish places of detention for the alleged insane in every city in the state containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, and after the completion of the detention hospitals all commitments from the district in which the hospital is situated (except of the criminal insane) must be made to that hospital.

In California the board of supervisors of each county is required by law to maintain in a receiving hospital or elsewhere in the county a suitable room or rooms for the detention and treatment of the alleged insane for a period of not less than 1 nor more than 20 days.

In Ohio the county commissioners, upon the request of the probate judge, are authorized to establish, in proximity to the probate court, a detention hospital for alleged insane persons, to be under the charge of a registered physician appointed as superintendent by the probate judge. The establishment of psychopathic wards in general hospitals for the sick was authorized in Pennsylvania by an act of 1911.

TABLE 4.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS[1] FOR THE INSANE FROM WHICH INSANE WERE REPORTED: JANUARY 1, 1910.

STATE.	Total.	STATE.				COUNTY.			MUNICIPAL.			Other.
		Total.[2]	General.[3]	For criminal or dangerous insane.	For chronic or incurable insane.	Total.	Insane institutions.	Insane departments of almshouses, hospitals, etc.	Total.	Insane institutions.	Insane departments of almshouses.	
UNITED STATES	248	110	127	6	3	98	49	49	7	3	4	3
Alabama	2	2	[4] 2									
Arizona	1	1	1									
Arkansas	1	1	1									
California	5	5	[5] 5									
Colorado	2	1	1						1	1		
Connecticut	2	2	2									
Delaware	1	1	1									
District of Columbia	1											[6] 1
Florida	1	1	1									
Georgia	1	1	1									
Idaho	2	2	2									
Illinois	9	7	5	1	1	2	1	1				
Indiana	6	5	5			1	1					
Iowa	30	4	4			26		26				
Kansas	3	3	2									
Kentucky	3	3	3									
Louisiana	2	2	2									
Maine	2	2	2									
Maryland	9	2	2			6	2	4	1		1	
Massachusetts	12	12	[5] 9	1								
Michigan	7	6	4	1		1	1					
Minnesota	5	5	[5] 5									
Mississippi	2	2	2									
Missouri	8	4	4			2		2	2	1	1	
Montana	1	1	1									
Nebraska	3	3	3									
Nevada	1	1	1									
New Hampshire	2	1	1			1		1				
New Jersey	11	2	2			9	6	3				
New Mexico	1	1	1									
New York	16	16	[7] 14	2								
North Carolina	4	4	[4] 3	1								
North Dakota	1	1	1									
Ohio	7	6	6			1	1					
Oklahoma	1	1	1									
Oregon	1	1	1									
Pennsylvania	19	5	4		1	10	3	7	3	1	2	[8] 1
Rhode Island	1	1	1									
South Carolina	1	1	1									
South Dakota	2	1	1									[9] 1
Tennessee	7	3	3			4		4				
Texas	3	3	3									
Utah	1	1	1									
Vermont	1	1	1									
Virginia	4	4	[4] 4									
Washington	2	2	2									
West Virginia	3	3	2		1							
Wisconsin	37	2	2			35	34	[10] 1				
Wyoming	1	1	1									

[1] Include insane departments of institutions not primarily for the insane.
[2] Includes the State Infirmary at Tewksbury, Mass., which has insane wards; the hospitals for epileptics in Kansas and Massachusetts; and the State Psychopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor, Mich.
[3] Includes 5 homeopathic hospitals and 3 hospitals for the colored insane.
[4] Includes 1 hospital for the colored insane.
[5] Includes 1 homeopathic hospital.
[6] Maintained by the Federal Government.
[7] Includes 2 homeopathic hospitals.
[8] Dixmont Hospital is a semistate institution.
[9] The Asylum for Insane Indians at Canton is maintained by the Federal Government.
[10] Clark County Poorhouse, from which 2 insane persons were reported for January 1, 1910.

Private institutions.—Private institutions for the insane are subject to the supervision of the general state boards charged with oversight of the insane (or one of such boards) in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. In Georgia such institutions are subject to inspection by the superintendent of the Georgia State Sanitarium and the chairman of the state board of medical examiners. The laws of Colorado give the county boards of visitors power to inspect private institutions for the insane in their respective counties. In Ohio the county commissioners or the municipal boards of health are

authorized to exercise such power. Licenses are required for private institutions for the insane in California, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts (except in special cases), New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon (by a law of 1911), Pennsylvania (except in special cases), Tennessee, and Vermont. In these states one of the general state boards or agencies (see Table 1) or a committee of such board, as in Pennsylvania, is empowered to license private institutions for the insane, except that in Connecticut such licenses are granted by the governor, in Massachusetts by the governor and council upon the recommendation of the state board of insanity, in Oregon by the county court, and in Tennessee by the clerk of the county court.

According to the laws of some states persons may not be admitted to any institution for the insane, whether public or private, without judicial order.

Outside of institutions.—In the majority of the states no specific provisions for the care of the insane outside of institutions are found in the statutes. The county authorities are in some states made responsible for the care of harmless, incurable, indigent insane persons who can not be admitted to a state asylum, but presumably place them in most cases in a county asylum for the insane, if there is one, or in the county almshouse. The county officers must, in some states, provide temporarily for the care and custody of violent as well as harmless cases when there is no vacancy in the state hospitals. In most of the states where there is no specific authorization in the statutes for the care of insane persons by the county authorities, unless the state is declared liable for the support of all insane persons, the county authorities, by reason of their responsibility for the dependent poor, probably have power to arrange for the care and custody of the indigent insane. In many states a person adjudged insane may be given over into the care and custody of relatives or friends.

The only states in which the laws specify that insane persons may be boarded out by the hospital authorities are Illinois, where any insane patient in a state hospital may be placed at board in a suitable family home by the board of administration; Massachusetts, where harmless patients of any institutions for the insane, other than persons committed as inebriates, may be placed at board in families by the state board of insanity or by trustees of the institutions; and Minnesota, where an incurable insane patient of a hospital may be placed in a suitable private family by the superintendent of the hospital.

CLASSES COMMITTED.

With respect to the degree of derangement which renders a person a suitable case for admission to state institutions for the insane no general statement can be made, on account of the vagueness of the terms used in the statutes to denote the various kinds or stages of mental unsoundness, and the fact that a term is sometimes used in a more inclusive sense in one section of the laws than in another. For example, in states whose laws contain a definition of the term "insane person," sections stating what classes of persons may be admitted to the state hospital for the insane sometimes construe the term "insane" in a narrower sense. And in some states the sections prescribing the legal procedure for committing persons to the state hospitals limit the class of persons to be thus committed to a smaller group than the sections relating to classes of persons admitted to such institutions. It should, of course, be noted that in many states persons are admitted to the state insane hospitals as voluntary patients or otherwise as pay patients whose mental derangement is not such that they may be committed by the courts. Furthermore, the legal definition of an insane person is frequently meant to cover all adults for whom guardians may be appointed, and therefore includes persons whose mental incompetence is not such as to warrant their commitment to an institution or even their restraint.

In the following states the sections of the law defining the term "insane person,"[1] or "person of insane mind," expressly include idiots under that heading: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois (in a section giving general rules for construing the statutes), Iowa (likewise in a section giving rules for construing the statutes), Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota (in one section), Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, West Virginia (though the term "lunatic" is defined as including every insane person who is not an idiot), Wisconsin, and Wyoming. On the other hand, the legal definition of the term "insane person" excludes idiots or imbeciles, or both, in Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota (in a section relating to probate courts), New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Virginia; and in the statutes of Illinois, in a definition of the word "insane" contained in a chapter relating to commitment, it is stated that idiots are not to be regarded as insane. In sections of the laws of Iowa (in a chapter relating to the care of the insane), Missouri, Nebraska,[2] North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, the term "insane" is defined as including every species of mental derangement; but it is not clear from this whether idiots are included, although the fact that this definition is followed in the case of Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota by a statement that the term "idiot" is restricted to persons supposed to be naturally "without mind" would appear to indicate that the term "insane" is not intended to include idiots in those states.

[1] According to the definitions in the Maine statutes, the words "insane person" may include idiots except in the chapter relating to the insane hospitals.

[2] According to a section omitted in the Revised Statutes of 1913.

The states in which the provisions regarding persons to be admitted to the general state insane hospitals either expressly exclude mere idiots from the classes to be admitted or indicate that such persons are not considered suitable patients, are the following: Alabama, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota (except for the asylums for dangerous insane at St. Peter State Hospital), Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. In Georgia harmless idiots and other harmless subjects not requiring hospital treatment may be refused admission to the Georgia State Sanitarium as long as there are recent and dangerous cases unprovided for.

In contrast to the states named in the last paragraph, Oregon had in 1910 a provision (repealed in 1913) specifically including idiots, if they had been legally adjudged idiotic, among the classes who might be committed to the state hospital. Idiots and feebleminded persons may be admitted to the Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases if they have certain prescribed residence qualifications; and the feebleminded and noninsane epileptics are admitted to the State Mental Hospital of Utah.

No restrictions as to the degree of mental unsoundness of persons to be committed to the state asylums for the insane are found in the statutes of Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts (except when the person in question has not been an inhabitant of the state throughout the six months preceding his trial and no satisfactory provision has been made for his maintenance at the hospital), Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Utah; nor are any such restrictions made in the provisions of law relating to the Government Hospital for the Insane in Washington, D. C.

It will be noted by a comparison of the groups of states named in the preceding paragraphs that some of the states in which the term "insane person" is held to include idiots, exclude them from the classes eligible for admission to the general state hospital, while others have no restrictions as to the degree of derangement of persons to be admitted to the state hospital. In the latter group of states it seems probable that the decision as to whether a person is a fit subject for treatment in the state hospital is made by the committing authority.

Only the dangerous insane or persons whose mental disorder is such as to endanger health, person, or property may be committed to the state insane hospitals through regular commitment proceedings[1] in Arizona, California, Montana, Nevada (unless the insane person has certain prescribed residence qualifications), and New Hampshire. In Arkansas the application for commitment must state that the person's being at large is dangerous to the community or prejudicial to his chances of recovery, and in Oregon (according to the law in force since 1913) it must state that the person by reason of insanity is unsafe to be at large or is suffering from exposure or neglect.

The harmless insane, or those who are harmless and incurable, are declared not to be fit patients for the state hospitals in California, Florida, Kentucky, New York, and Vermont. In Alabama simple, harmless, incurable "dements," dotards, and imbeciles are classed as not being fit patients for the state hospitals.

Epileptics as such are by law excluded from the persons who may be committed to the state hospitals for the insane in California, Kentucky, Michigan (except under certain conditions), and New York. Insane epileptics are probably admitted to state hospitals for the insane in most states, unless a separate institution for epileptics is maintained.

The states vary considerably with regard to the admission of inebriates, drug users, etc. In the following states the statutes specify that inebriates may be admitted to state hospitals for the insane: California (1911), Idaho (1913), Iowa (females), Massachusetts (females), Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Vermont. In Wisconsin inebriates may be committed to county asylums for the insane. Demented inebriates may be admitted to the Georgia State Sanitarium.

On the other hand, in Alabama the law states that no class of patients other than the insane shall be admitted to the state hospitals, and in California prior to 1911, persons suffering from acute *mania a potu* were excluded from the state hospitals.

The admission of drug users to state hospitals is expressly permitted by the laws of California (1911), Idaho (1913), Iowa (females), Massachusetts (females), Michigan, Nebraska, South Carolina, and Vermont.

In some states there are restrictions with regard to the length of residence rendering a person eligible for admission to the state hospitals.

Within the limits prescribed by law the suitability of a case for commitment to a state hospital is usually determined by the committing authority or by the superintendent or board in control of the institution.

LEGAL PROCEDURE IN COMMITMENT.

The legal procedure prescribed for securing the commitment of an insane person to an institution is in most states somewhat as follows: Some one makes written application to a designated court or judge (or to county commissioners of insanity) in a sworn statement alleging that the person (either a resident of the county or found within the county) whose commitment is sought is insane. The judge then causes two regular practicing physicians (in some

[1] That is, the regular form of application states that the person's being at large is dangerous to the community, etc.

states special medical examiners) to examine the person alleged to be insane and report their conclusions as to his sanity. As a rule, neither of these physicians may be related by blood or marriage to the alleged insane person nor interested, financially or otherwise, in the asylum to which the person is to be committed. The judge is authorized to summon witnesses and in some cases to call a jury. After hearing the evidence the judge or the jury decides as to the sanity of the alleged insane person, and if the judge believes him a fit subject for confinement in an institution, he must issue an order for commitment.

There are numerous exceptions to this manner of procedure, as will be noted by examination of Table 5. In some states the only legal requirement regarding medical testimony is that a physician or physicians be included among the witnesses; in others the person applying for the commitment is required to submit certificates of physicians with the application, and such certificates sometimes constitute the only medical testimony required. Where a board determines the question of the sanity of the person under examination, one member is usually a physician, as in the case of the commissioners of insanity in Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota; and in one of the states where provision is made for trial by jury the law specifies that one member of the jury should be a physician. Even in the few states whose laws make no specifications as to medical testimony the judge presumably is empowered to obtain testimony from physicians. In South Carolina a judge, and in Wyoming a jury, determines the insanity of the person in question before a physician's certificate of lunacy is secured.

As shown by the headnote, Table 5 gives information regarding regular procedure in commitment to the state hospitals for the insane, but does not indicate states in which pay patients may be committed to the hospital without court proceedings. A list of such states is given on page 77. In some cases it is probably necessary that the person should have been previously adjudged insane or have a guardian.

The table does not give information about voluntary commitments nor provisions for temporary commitment unless these are involved in the procedure prescribed for indefinite commitment, nor does it cover transfers from other public institutions. While it is contrary to the Federal Constitution to deprive a person of his liberty permanently without "due process of law," an insane person may be taken into custody temporarily without legal process. For more than temporary detention, however, proceedings which shall constitute "due process of law" must be had within a reasonable time. According to decisions of several courts, "due process of law is not confined to judicial proceedings, but extends to every case which may deprive a citizen of life, liberty, or property, whether the proceedings be judicial, administrative, or executive."[1] For the purpose of committing insane persons to the state hospitals, judicial duties are sometimes devolved upon boards such as the commissioners of insanity and other administrative boards or officers.

According to the laws of Delaware, insane persons may be admitted to the state hospital by the written order of any one of the trustees, upon the certificate of two practicing physicians of the county where the person resides. In all the other states commitments, other than temporary, to a state hospital for the insane, except in the case of pay patients or voluntary patients, are regularly made by some judicial officer or officers, except that in Maine the municipal officers have the same jurisdiction as the probate judge over commitments, and in Maryland indigent insane persons are committed by the county commissioners of the several counties or the supervisors of city charities in Baltimore. In Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota the county commissioners of insanity have jurisdiction of commitments to the state hospitals.

Although it has been held that the Federal Constitution requires that due notice of the intended proceedings should be given to an alleged insane person, there are few states in which the statutes specifically require that notice be given in such cases. Notification of the alleged insane person is expressly required by statute in California, Colorado (except under certain conditions), Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey (since 1913), Rhode Island, and Vermont (according to a provision of 1910), but is left to the discretion of the committing authority in Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, and Wisconsin. In the other states there are no specific provisions.

A trial by jury is not held to be necessary for the commitment of an insane person unless it is required by the state constitution or statutory law. A jury trial is prescribed by the laws of Colorado, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Wyoming, and was required in Texas until an amendment of 1913 substituted a commission for the jury. Such a trial must be held if demanded in behalf of the alleged insane person in Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Washington, and Wisconsin. If the judge deems it advisable he may call a jury in Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and New Jersey. In Maryland and Michigan persons concerned who are not necessarily acting in behalf of the alleged insane person may demand a trial by jury, and in California any person aggrieved by the failure of the judge to commit an alleged insane person has this privilege.

In certain states, as shown on page 82, appeals from orders of commitment may be tried before courts which grant a trial by jury. A list of states in which

[1] National conference of charities and corrections, Proceedings, 1910, p. 260.

the laws specifically state that persons found to be insane may have their sanity tested by habeas corpus proceedings is given on page 85.

In California, according to an act of 1913, the court may commit persons found on examination as provided by law to be mentally sick and bordering on insanity, but not dangerously insane, to the care and custody of psychopathic probation officers, or the court may allow such a person to be held in his own home or in a suitable home or sanitarium, subject to the supervision of the psychopathic probation officer and the further order of the court. The office of psychopathic probation officer may be created in any county in the state by the board of supervisors of the county.

Pay patients committed without judicial proceedings.—In a large number of states the laws contain specific provisions to the effect that persons may be admitted as pay patients to the state hospitals without the regular legal procedure prescribed for commitment to the institution; and it seems probable that in some states where no such provisions appear in the laws either the superintendent or the board controlling the institution has authority to admit as a pay patient a person not regularly committed whose guardian, relatives, or friends desire to make such an arrangement. The laws in several states require the presentation of a certificate of insanity signed by a physician, or by two or more physicians. Table 9, on page 86, shows in what states pay is charged for patients committed by formal proceedings and what persons are responsible.

Nonresident insane persons may be admitted as pay patients in Delaware, Georgia, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, and West Virginia; but in South Carolina and West Virginia the proceedings indicated in Table 5 are necessary. In California United States soldiers and sailors may be admitted as pay patients, even though they are not residents, and in Connecticut nonresident paupers may be committed to the state hospital by the governor upon the presentation of a certificate signed by a reputable physician.

Provisions regarding voluntary patients are noted in the next section. The following states have specific provisions authorizing the admission of pay patients, other than voluntary patients, not committed by judicial proceedings: California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

Voluntary commitment.—In 15 states the statutes provide for voluntary commitments to the state insane hospitals—that is, a person who of his own accord applies to such a hospital for treatment may be detained there if there is room to accommodate him. In some of these states such persons may be admitted only as pay patients.

With regard to the class of persons who may be admitted as voluntary patients there is usually some specification in the laws, as that the person seeking admission should be in the early stages of insanity, or should not have reached a degree of derangement which would render it legal to grant an order for his commitment as an insane person, or that he must comprehend the act of voluntary commitment, etc. In Michigan the application must be accompanied by a certificate signed by two physicians stating that the person needs asylum treatment but is not insane. A physician's certificate is necessary for the commitment of a voluntary patient in North Carolina, and a certificate signed by two physicians in Wisconsin.

The period for which a voluntary patient may be detained is limited in Ohio to 60 days, and in Pennsylvania to one month, with the privilege of renewal. Some laws prescribe that a person may not be held as a voluntary patient after his condition becomes such that he should be regularly committed to some hospital.

A voluntary patient may not be detained for more than a certain specified length of time after he has made written request to be allowed to go at large, this period ranging from 24 hours to 10 days.

The following is a list of the states having provisions regarding voluntary patients: California (1911), Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia (1914), and Wisconsin.

In Minnesota there are provisions for voluntary commitment to detention hospitals. The superintendent may continue the detention of such a patient when he deems it advisable, and if the patient asks to be released, and it is considered unsafe, must within three days call in the state hospital commission (see Table 5, note 20) to determine whether the patient is insane. If found insane the patient must be committed to the state hospital; otherwise he must be released.

TABLE 5.—PROCEDURE IN COMMITMENT

[The provisions summarized below relate only to regular procedure prescribed for committing persons to the state institutions for the insane. Proceedings in cases where a person insane are not shown unless such proceedings are involved in the formal commitment of persons to the state hospitals. For lists of states in which pay

	STATE.	Person making application. 1	Authority to whom application is made. 2	Presence of alleged insane person at hearing or trial required. 3
1	Alabama	Anyone	Probate judge of county of residence of alleged insane person.	At discretion of judge
2	Arizona	Anyone	Probate judge (since 1913 judge of superior court).	Yes
3	Arkansas	Any reputable citizen of state	County and probate judge of county of residence of alleged insane person.	
4	California	Anyone	County magistrate	Yes
5	Colorado	Any reputable person	County judge	
6	Connecticut	Anyone	Probate court [4]	At discretion of court
7	Delaware	Anyone	Superintendent of state hospital [6]	
8	District of Columbia [7]	Commissioners of District of Columbia	Equity court	
9	Florida	5 reputable citizens (not more than 1 may be a relative of alleged insane person.)	County judge or circuit court judge	
10	Georgia [9]	Anyone	County ordinary (or, in certain cases,[9] judge of superior court).	Alleged insane person may in certain cases[9] be arrested.
11	Idaho	Anyone	Magistrate of county	Alleged insane person must be arrested and taken before judge of a court of record.
12	Illinois	Any reputable citizen of county	Clerk of county court	As circumstances warrant
13	Indiana	A respectable citizen of county of residence.	Justice of peace of county	
14	Iowa	Anyone	County commissioners of insanity	At discretion of commissioners of insanity.
15	Kansas	Any reputable citizen of town or township.	Probate judge	Unless certified by credible person to be inadvisable.
16	Kentucky	Anyone	Circuit court, if in session in county; otherwise a judge of a circuit court or presiding judge of county court.	Unless certified by 2 regular practicing physicians to be unsafe.
17	Louisiana [13]	Anyone	Judge of district court (district court or parish court in provisions relating to hospital at Jackson).	Yes
18	Maine [14]	Any blood relative, the husband or wife, or a justice of peace.	Municipal officers (acting as board of examiners) or probate judge.	Presence permitted
19	Maryland [15]	Anyone	County commissioners of county (or if person resides in Baltimore, supervisors of city charities of department of charities and corrections of Baltimore).	
20	Massachusetts	Anyone	Either of Judges of probate for Suffolk County, judge of probate for Nantucket County, or a justice (not a special justice except in cases of emergency) of a police, district, or municipal court (except municipal court of Boston).	Examination by judge, at his discretion
21	Michigan	Near relative or certain officials	Probate court	Presence permitted unless deemed unsafe by judge.
22	Minnesota [20]	Near relative or guardian	Probate judge of county of residence of alleged insane person.	
23	Mississippi [21]	Any citizen	Clerk of chancery court	Yes
24	Missouri [22]	Any citizen of county of residence of alleged insane person.	Clerk of county court	
25	Montana	Magistrate of county	Any district judge in the county; in absence of such, chairman of board of county commissioners.	Yes
26	Nebraska	Anyone	County commissioners of insanity	
27	Nevada	Anyone	Judge of district court; in his absence, county clerk.	Yes
28	New Hampshire [23]	Anyone	Probate judge, supreme court, or any justice of supreme court.	
29	New Jersey [25]	Anyone	Justice of supreme court presiding in courts of county of residence of alleged insane person, or judge of circuit court, or judge of court of common pleas.	
30	New Mexico	Anyone	Justice of peace	Alleged insane person must be brought before judge by peace officer.
31	New York [27]	Anyone with whom alleged insane person lives, near relative, next of kin available, committee of his person, or an overseer of poor.	Judge of a court of record of city or county, or justice of supreme court.	
32	North Carolina	Any respectable citizen of county of residence of alleged insane person.	Clerk of superior court (in an emergency, justice of peace makes examination).	Personal examination by clerk
33	North Dakota	Anyone	County commissioners of insanity	At discretion of commissioners of insanity.
34	Ohio	Any resident citizen of county	Probate judge; in his absence, judge of court of common pleas.	Alleged insane person must be brought before judge or visited by judge.
35	Oklahoma	Anyone	County commissioners of insanity	At discretion of commissioners of insanity.
36	Oregon [31]	Any citizen	County judge	Yes
37	Pennsylvania	Any respectable citizen	Court of common pleas or quarter sessions	Statements of alleged insane person or his counsel must be heard by examining commission.
38	Rhode Island [33]	Anyone	Any justice of supreme court	Yes

TO GENERAL STATE HOSPITALS.

application is made merely for the confinement or restraint of the person alleged to be insane or his temporary commitment to the hospital and proceedings for adjudging patients and voluntary patients, respectively, may be admitted to the state hospitals without judicial proceedings, see p. 77. For notes to this table, see pp. 80 and 81.]

Medical testimony. 4	Trial by jury. 5	Authority determining insanity. 6	Authority committing. 7	
1 physician	At discretion of judge	Jury, if called; otherwise probate judge	Probate judge	1
2 (since 1913, 1 or more) reputable practitioners of medicine.		Probate judge (since 1913 judge of superior court).	Probate judge	2
2 reputable, competent, and disinterested physicians, examining at different times and places.[1]		County and probate judge	County and probate judge	3
At least 2 medical examiners[2]	(2)	Judge of superior court of county	Judge of superior court of county	4
(3)	Yes	Jury	County judge	5
At least 2 reputable and qualified physicians selected by court.[5]		Probate court	Probate court	6
2 practicing physicians, examining separately.[6]			Order of admission signed by 1 or more trustees of state hospital.[6]	7
	Yes	Equity court	Equity court	8
2 practicing physicians of good professional standing, residents of the county.		County judge or circuit court judge, upon report of examining committee.[8]	County judge or circuit court judge	9
1 physician (see column 6)		Commission appointed by ordinary (1 member a physician), except in certain cases.[9]	County ordinary (or, in certain cases,[9] judge of superior court).	10
1 or more graduates in medicine		Judge of a court of record within county	Judge of a court of record within county	11
1 or more physicians	If demanded, or if deemed advisable by judge.	Jury, if called; otherwise commission of 2 physicians appointed by judge.[10]	County court	12
2 reputable practicing physicians of county.[11]		Justice of peace	Clerk of county court	13
1 practicing physician of county (who may be one of commissioners) appointed by commissioners.		Commissioners of insanity	Commissioners of insanity	14
1 qualified physician	If demanded, or if deemed advisable by court.	Jury, if called;[12] otherwise commission of 2 physicians appointed by judge.	Probate court	15
If person under examination is not present, 2 regular practicing physicians.	Yes	Jury	Judge (see column 2)	16
		Judge (see column 2)	Judge (see column 2)	17
2 reputable physicians		Municipal officers (acting as board of examiners) or probate judge.	Municipal officers or probate judge	18
2 qualified physicians examining separately.[16]	If demanded by alleged insane person or any of his relatives or friends or requested by commissioners (or supervisors of city charities of Baltimore), jury is convened by circuit court of county (or by criminal court of Baltimore).	Jury, if called; if no jury, county commissioners (or supervisors of city charities in Baltimore).[17]	County commissioners (or supervisors of city charities in Baltimore).[17]	19
2 physicians (3 if deemed advisable by judge).[18]	At discretion of judge	Jury, if called; otherwise judge or justice (see column 2).	Judge or justice (see column 2)	20
2 reputable physicians [19]	If demanded; otherwise at discretion of court.	Jury, if called; otherwise probate judge	Probate court	21
Board of 3 physicians (1 the family physician, if there is such) appointed by judge of probate, determines whether alleged insane person needs treatment at detention hospital.		State hospital commission, upon request of superintendent of detention hospital.	State Board of Control	22
	Yes	Jury or majority of its members	Clerk of chancery court	23
1 physician	If ordered	Jury, if ordered: otherwise county court	County court	24
At least 2 graduates in medicine		Judge or chairman of board of county commissioners.	Judge or chairman of board of county commissioners (if the latter, proceedings must be certified and approved or rejected by district judge).	25
1 regular practicing physician appointed by commissioners.		Commissioners of insanity	Commissioners of insanity	26
1 or more licensed practicing physicians		Judge of district court or county clerk	Judge of district court or county clerk	27
2 reputable physicians may be appointed by court or judge.[24]		Probate judge, supreme court, or justice of supreme court.	Probate judge, supreme court, or justice of supreme court.	28
2 physicians [25]	At discretion of judge	Jury, if called; otherwise justice or judge (see column 2).	Justice or judge (see column 2)	29
At least 1 witness must be a graduate in medicine.		Judge of district court	Judge of district court	30
At least 2 qualified examiners in lunacy [26]		Judge or justice (see column 2)	Judge or justice (see column 2)	31
2 physicians [29]		Clerk of superior court (in cases of great emergency, justice of peace).	Clerk of superior court (in cases of great emergency, justice of peace; but subsequent order from clerk is required within 30 days).	32
1 regular practicing physician of county (who may be one of commissioners), appointed by commissioners.		Commissioners of insanity	Commissioners of insanity	33
2 reputable physicians [30]		Probate judge or judge of court of common pleas.	Probate judge or judge of court of common pleas.	34
1 regular practicing physician of county (who may be one of commissioners), appointed by commissioners.		Commissioners of insanity	Commissioners of insanity	35
1 or more competent physicians		County judge	County judge	36
Medical member of examining commission.		Commission of 3 persons appointed by judge (1 member must be a doctor, another a lawyer).	Judge (see column 2)	37
		Justice, upon report of at least 3 commissioners appointed by him.	Justice of supreme court	38

TABLE 5.—PROCEDURE IN COMMITMENT

[The provisions summarized below relate only to regular procedure prescribed for committing persons to the state institutions for the insane. Proceedings in cases where a person insane are not shown unless such proceedings are involved in the formal commitment of persons to the state hospitals. For lists of etates

	STATE.	Person making application. 1	Authority to whom application is made. 2	Presence of alleged insane person at hearing or trial required. 3
1	South Carolina	Relative, friend, or citizen	Probate judge of county of residance of alleged insane person.	
2	South Dakota	Anyone	County commissioners of insanity	At discretion of commissioners of insanity.
3	Tennessee [34]	Respectable citizen of county	Justice of peace of county of residence of alleged insane person.	
4	Texas [35]	Anyone	County judge or justice of peace	Alleged insane person must be arrested if judge believes he is insane.
5	Utah	Anyone	District judge of county in which person resides or, if latter is nonresident, of county in which he is found.	At discretion of judge
6	Vermont [22]	Husband or wife of alleged insane person, or guardian of either, or guardian of minor children; in case of pauper, selectmen of town, on application of overseer of poor.	Probate judge	([36])
7	Virginia	Any respectable citizan	County or corporation judge or justice of peace	Yes
8	Washington	Anyone	Superior court of county or judge of such court	Yes
9	West Virginia	([40])	Any justice of county [40]	Yes
10	Wisconsin	Any 3 respectable citizens	Judge of county court; in his absence or disability, judge of any court of record for county.	Judge may have alleged insane person brought before him; if jury is called, presence of insane person is required.
11	Wyoming	Anyone	District court or judge of such court	If person is able to attend

NOTES TO TABLE 5.

[1] Neither physician may be related to the person examined.

[2] State Commission in Lunacy may apply directly to superior court judge for commitment of insane person not properly cared for by relatives or guardian. Medical examiners, of whom at least 2 are appointed by superior court of each county, must be reputable physicians, graduates of incorporated medical colleges, with at least 5 years' active practice. If a judge refuses to commit an alleged insane person, anyone aggrieved may demand a trial by jury.

[3] Any physician testifying for the purpose of securing commitment must be certified by the judge of a court of record to be a practicing physician of reputable character, a graduate of some incorporated medical college, and a permanent resident of the state. This certificate constitutes him an examiner in lunacy. He must not be connected with state asylum, either as an officer or regular medical attendant, unless he is superintendent of that asylum.

[4] Provisions summarized relate only to persons not indigent or paupers. Paupers, upon application by selectmen of the town, and indigent persons, after application by any person in their behalf, may be committed by probate court without formal hearing, upon report of two reputable physicians appointed by it and, in the case of an indigent person, a selectman of town where person resides, likewise appointed by judge. Provision is also made for the commitment of insane persons by any judge of superior court after inquiry by a committee of three persons appointed by him, of whom one must be a physician and another a lawyer or a judge or a justice of the peace. Nonresident insane are regularly committed by order of governor.

[5] Each must he a graduate of a legally organized medical institution, with at least 3 years' practice in the state; neither may be connected with any asylum or related by blood or marriage to complainant or to alleged insane person.

[6] A person may also be admitted by order of court. Physicians signing certificate must be residents of county in which insane person resides. Each must have been in active practice for at least 5 years. Neither may be related by blood or marriage to alleged insane person or in any way connected with state hospital. Certificate signed by any physician living in Wilmington must also be signed by one or both of the physicians appointed for the purpose by trustees of state hospital.

[7] Provisions relate to residents of District of Columbia who are indigent or dangerously insane. Persons from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and other Government services are admitted by superintendent upon order of Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, or Secretary of the Treasury, as the case may be.

[8] Comprising 2 physicians and an intelligent citizen who is not one of the petitioners.

[9] When insane person has no guardian or guardian on notice fails to confine ward, and anyone makes oath that such person should not longer be left at large, ordinary, or, in his absence, judge of superior court, must issue warrant for arrest of such person, and, after investigation of facts, may commit him to State Sanitarium. In this provision no mention is made of physician.

[10] Two qualified physicians in regular and active practice, residents of county, and of known competency and integrity. In all cases of inquest by jury one member of jury must be a qualified physician.

[11] Appointed by judge of circuit or superior court or by justice of peace. They must reside in proper county. In addition, certificate of medical attendant of alleged insane person is required.

[12] One member must be a physician of good standing, with 3 years' regular practice.

[13] The provisions summarized were repealed by an act approved July 7, 1910. According to this act, when written application is made by any respectable citizen to the judge of the district court, judge must cause person whose commitment is sought to be brought before him and must summon 2 licensed and reputable physicians, of whom 1 must be coroner of parish and the other physician of suspected person, if he has any. Neither physician may be related to suspected person or have any interest in his estate. Judge and 2 physicians constitute a commission to inquire whether person is insane and a suitable subject for a hospital for insane. If after examining suspected person and hearing witnesses physicians do not agree, judge must determine issue. If judge finds person insane, he must issue a warrant for his commitment to hospital designated by him as nearest appropriate hospital having vacancy. These provisions do not interfere with method of commitment of insane by recorders of city courts of New Orleans upon affidavits.

[14] Where complaint is made to probate judge it must be accompanied by certificate of some reputable physician stating that he believes person insane. Provisions summarized do not relate to insane minors, who may be sent to insane hospital by parents and guardians without legal examination within 30 days after attack. The authority (municipal officers or judge of probate) first taking jurisdiction in a given case has exclusive jurisdiction in case until complaint is disposed of, and if one tribunal refuses to commit an alleged insane person, complaint may not be made to other tribunal within 30 days after decision of first is recorded. If both tribunals—probate judge and municipal officers—upon application neglect or refuse to act for a period of 3 days after complaint, application may finelly be made to 2 justices of peace, who must proceed in form prescribed for municipal officers.

[15] Provisions relate to indigent persons in cases where there are no relatives or others legally chargeable with their support who are able to pay rates for private patients in any institution or home for insane in state.

[16] Each must be a graduate of a medical school with 5 years' practice. Neither may be related by blood or marriage to alleged insane person or connected with hospital to which commitment is to be made.

[17] If county commissioners (or supervisors of city charities of Baltimore) are not satisfied that person is insane, state's attorney of county (or city of Baltimore) must he notified and immediately bring question before circuit court of county (or criminal court of Baltimore) for determination.

[18] Each must be a registered physician, of satisfactory character and professional knowledge of insanity, and a graduate of a legally chartered medical school or college, and must have been in actual practice for the 3 years last preceding the making of the certificate. Neither may hold any office, unless as consulting or advisory physician, in the hospital to which commitment is to be made.

[19] Physicians must be appointed by probate court of county in which alleged insane person resides, must be permanent residents of the state, duly registered, and must not he related by blood or marriage to alleged insane person or to person applying for such certificate; neither physician may he a trustee, superintendent, or an attending physician of institution to which commitment is to be made.

[20] State hospital commissions created in each city or village where a state bospital for insane is located have power to examine insane persons to determine as to their sanity. Each commission is composed of 3 persons (at least 1 of whom is a duly qualified physician) appointed by judge or judges of district court of county containing detention hospital. According to provisions which also appear in General Statutes published in 1913, but have been practically superseded by the law summarized in the tahle, probate judge or, in his absence, court commissioner of any county, upon receiving verified information that an insane person in tuis county needs care and treatment, must order person orought before him for examination and appoint 2 examiners in lunacy, who with the judge or court commissioner constitute a jury. If examiners find person insane and a fit subject for hospital treatment, commitment is ordered by the judge or court commissioner.

[21] The superintendent and trustees of an asylum may admit residents of the state not legally adjudged insane, if application is accompanied by sworn certificate of insanity from 2 licensed practicing physicians and 1 respectable citizen acquainted with person in question, all of whom must be residents of county in which such person resides.

[22] The provisions summarized apply only in the case of indigent persons.

[23] The parent, guardian, or friends of an insane person may cause him to be committed with consent of trustees (superseded by Board of Control). An insane pauper may be committed by overseers of the poor or, if they neglect to do so, supreme court or any judge of such court. In all cases, except where commitmant is by order of the court or the judge of probate, certificates of 2 reputable physicians of the qualifications stated in note 24 are necessary.

TO GENERAL STATE HOSPITALS—Continued.

application is made merely for the confinement or restraint of the person alleged to be insane or his temporary commitment to the hospital and proceedings for adjudging in which pay patients and voluntary patients, respectively, may be admitted to the state hospitals without judicial proceedings, see p. 77.]

Medical testimony. 4	Trial by jury. 5	Authority determining insanity 6	Authority committing. 7	
2 physicians [23]		Probate judge	Probate judge	1
1 regular practicing physician of county (who may be one of commissioners), appointed by commissioners.		Commissioners of insanity	Commissioners of insanity	2
Medical witnesses, number not specified		Justice of peace	Clerk of county court	3
	Yes [25]	Jury [26]	County judge	4
2 practicing physicians		District judge	District judge	5
2 legally qualified physicians [27]		Probate judge	Probate judge	6
2 licensed and reputable physicians; in case of disagreement, 3.[28]		Commission consisting of judge or justice and the physicians (see columns 2 and 4).	Judge or justice [29]	7
2 reputable physicians	If demanded by alleged insane person or anyone in his behalf.	Jury, if called; otherwise judge of superior court.	Judge of superior court	8
		Justice	Justice [40]	9
2 physicians appointed by judge [41]	If demanded by alleged insane person or any friend or relative in his behalf.	Jury, if called; otherwise judge	Judge	10
(42)	Jury of 6 men	Jury	Judge (see column 2)	11

NOTES TO TABLE 5—Continued.

[24] Each must be legally registered in the state, with at least 3 years' practice. Neither may be a relative of alleged insane person or an official of the institution. They must make examination jointly.

[25] According to provisions in force Jan. 1, 1910, an application accompanied by sworn certificates of insanity from 2 physicians had to be filed with head officer of institution, but no person admitted on such application might be held for more than 15 days, unless the application filed as stated or certified copies were presented within that time to justice of the supreme court presiding in courts of county of residence of alleged insane person or to a judge of circuit court or of court of common pleas in such county, or, if that county was not known or person was a nonresident, to one of these officials in the county containing the institution. The judicial officer was authorized to institute an inquiry and at his discretion call a jury. According to provisions enacted in 1913, no person admitted on an application in the form prescribed may be held without an order of temporary commitment from the judge of a court of record of the city or county in which the alleged insane person resides or is found longer than is necessary to obtain such an order. This order must institute an inquiry within 15 days as to mental condition of such person, such inquiry to be held before a judge of circuit court or judge of court of common pleas of county of residence of alleged insane person (or, if this is not known, of county containing the institution). Time of conclusion of inquiry may be extended by judge to 30 days from date of order instituting inquiry. If person does not, in opinion of person making application or of physicians signing certificate, require immediate restraint, application for his commitment must first be made to judge of court of common pleas in county in which person resides or is found, or to judge of circuit court of that county, for order instituting an inquiry and specifying time and place and judicial officer to hear matter (who must be one of those noted above as authorized to hold inquiry). Alleged insane person must be present at hearing unless he waives this right or it is deemed inadvisable by medical director of hospital or, if he is not in hospital, his personal physician. Judicial officer hearing case may, with or without jury, visit alleged insane person. If judge finds person insane, he must specify place of commitment. Application for commitment is to be made to justice of supreme court only when common pleas judge or circuit court judge having jurisdiction to hold inquiry neglects to do so within the 15 days allowed for holding of original inquiry, in which case any interested person, if person has not been temporarily confined, or medical director of hospital may make application. Decision of justice of supreme court is final.

[26] Each must be of reputable character, a graduate of some incorporated medical college, and a permanent resident of the state, with at least 5 years' actual practice. Neither may be an officer or regular professional attendant in institution to which commitment is to be made or a near relative, either by blood or marriage, or a guardian or trustee of alleged insane person.

[27] If a judge or justice refuses to grant an application for an order of commitment of an insane person proved to be dangerous to himself or others, any person aggrieved may obtain a rehearing and review and a determination of question of insanity by a jury. According to a law of 1912 an officer of a well-recognized charitable institution may make application for the determination of a person's sanity.

[28] Application must be accompanied by certificate of lunacy made after a joint examination by 2 examiners in lunacy, each of whom must be a reputable physician and a regular graduate of an incorporated medical college, with at least 3 years' actual practice, and must have filed with Commission in Lunacy (since 1912 designated State Hospital Commission) the certificate of a judge of a court of record showing such qualifications. Neither physician may be a relative of alleged insane person or have any interest in institution to which commitment is to be made.

[29] Clerk of superior court may call to his assistance the county physician or some other licensed and reputable physician and must take testimony of at least 1 licensed physician, a resident of the state.

[30] These must have had at least 5 years' practice; must not be related by blood or marriage to alleged insane person or to person making application nor have any official connection with any state hospital.

[31] The provisions summarized were superseded by an act of 1913, which does not differ in respect to items noted in table, except that it does not state that person notifying the judge should be a citizen.

[32] Any justice or clerk of a district court, on complaint that a person within the county is dangerous by reason of insanity, must have him brought before district court for examination, and if court holds complaint true, must commit him to Butler Hospital or state hospital for insane. If examination is held elsewhere than in open court, testimony of 2 practicing physicians of good standing is required.

[33] Called by judge to certify to insanity of person in question when judge is informed that person can be received in state hospital. Physicians must be registered in accordance with state law and must have examined person separately; they must not be related by blood or marriage to person examined.

[34] The provisions summarized relate to nonpaying patients. If after inquest justice is satisfied that person in question is insane, he must require medical witnesses named in application to make out a certificate in prescribed form.

[35] When affidavit is filed with county judge or justice of peace (who transmits it to county judge), alleged insane person must be arrested, if judge believes information true. Justice of peace may cause person to be arrested. According to provisions as amended in 1913, county judge upon receipt of affidavit is required to appoint a commission of 6 persons which must include 1 physician in counties of less than 5,000 inhabitants; 2 physicians in counties of 5,000 but less than 10,000; 3 in counties of 10,000 but less than 25,000; 4 in counties of 25,000 but less than 50,000; and must be made up entirely of physicians in counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants. If majority of members find person insane, and in need of restraint and treatment, county judge must commit him to one of the state insane asylums.

[36] In the case of an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, application is made by the superintendent. The procedure noted in the table is necessary in the case of all insane persons supported wholly by state, except those committed by order of supreme or county court or removed from state prison or house of correction, and is probably followed in the case of all persons committed to the state hospital, with exceptions noted. According to an act approved Jan. 14, 1911, upon satisfactory proof that person whose commitment is sought by selectmen desires to attend hearing and be heard, court must order him brought before it.

[37] Unless committed by supreme or county court. Physicians must be residents of the state, not members of same firm nor officers of a hospital for insane in Vermont, nor members of board of supervisors for insane.

[38] One, when practicable, must be physician of suspected person; neither may be related in any manner to such person or interested in his estate.

[39] Judge or justice orders temporary restraint; sheriff or commissioner of state hospitals arranges for final commitment.

[40] Justice orders arrest of suspected person in his county and determines whether he is insane. The justice may summon a physician or any other witness. If justice finds person insane, circuit court of county of which he is an inhabitant must appoint a committee for him. When patient arrives at hospital, he is examined by a board composed of the superintendent and a director, and if these do not concur in opinion with the justice, they must order that person in question be conveyed back to county in which he was examined. When a person residing in the state, not found insane by a justice, is suspected to be insane, circuit court of county of which such person is an inhabitant must on application of any person interested, after 5 days' notice to person suspected, examine into his mental condition, and if satisfied that he is insane, appoint a committee for him. If such person is sent to hospital, the clerk of court must transmit to the auditor a certified copy of the bond of the committee and of any order of court relating to the insane person, and after person is admitted, must send copies of such orders to the State Board of Control.

[41] According to provisions in force in 1910, each must be of good repute for medical skill and moral integrity and either a graduate of a legally incorporated medical school or licensed to practice medicine in the state; and must have had at least 2 years' practice or 1 year's experience as physician in an insane hospital after graduation. According to an amendment of 1913, each must be disinterested.

[42] If jury finds person insane, the county physician or some reputable physician appointed by the court must furnish a lunacy statement to clerk of district court

Appeal from order of commitment.—Besides the regular legal procedure for appeal from the decisions of such courts as commit insane persons in the various states, there are specific provisions in some states for appeal from an order of commitment.

The provisions summarized in Table 6 do not cover such appeals as may be made by a relative or friend of the person alleged to be insane, or by the person himself, when release from confinement is sought on the ground that the person in question is wrongfully detained. Such cases, as well as special provisions for securing writs of habeas corpus for persons held as insane, are discussed under the heading of "Discharge." Appeals from decisions in lunacy inquests are not noted here, except where such inquests are necessary in procedure for commitment.

The case against the person committed must be represented in California by the district attorney of the county, and in Connecticut, at the discretion of the superior court, by the state's attorney or some deputy.

In Connecticut a court granting an order of commitment may, after hearing, revoke the order absolutely or, upon receiving the bond of some responsible person for the confinement of the insane person in a suitable place other than an asylum, it may suspend the commitment for such time as it deems advisable.

In Vermont, where commitments may be made to the hospital upon certificate of two physicians, a person who has thus been declared insane, or any next friend or relative, may appeal from the decision of the physicians to the probate court for the district in which the person resides or in which the hospital to which he is committed is located. Notice of the appeal must be given in such manner as the court may direct to the state's county attorney, who must appear and represent the state. If a jury of 12 men finds the person insane, the court must certify the verdict and the person may then be committed to a hospital for the insane.

In addition, it should be noted that in Oregon, according to the provisions in force on January 1, 1910, an appeal might be made from the county court in lunacy proceedings in the same manner as appeals from the county court in other cases, but this provision was repealed in 1913.

In Arizona, according to a section appearing for the first time in the Revised Statutes of 1913, an appeal may be taken to the supreme court from the order of a superior court committing a person to the state asylum for the insane.

In Pennsylvania an appeal may be taken to the supreme court from an order by a court regarding the care of an insane person and the disposition of his estate. Provisions for appeal from guardianship proceedings and decisions of insanity are not noted in the table.

TABLE 6.—APPEAL FROM ORDER OF COMMITMENT.

STATE.	Person making appeal.	Conditions of appeal.	Trial of appeal held by—
California	Person ordered to be committed or any friend.	Appeal must be made within 5 days of order of commitment.	Jury before superior court of county in which commitment was ordered.[1]
Connecticut	Any person aggrieved by order of commitment.	Probate court may require appellant to give bond for payment of costs of appeal in case it is unsuccessful	Superior court.
Georgia	Any relative or friend of person ordered to be committed.	Appellant must make affidavit that he believes alleged cause of commitment did not and does not exist and that conviction of lunacy was obtained by fraud, collusion, or mistake.	Jury.
Illinois		Appellant must give such bond and security as court may direct.	Circuit court.
Iowa	Alleged insane person		District court.[2]
Kansas		Appellant must give such bond and security as court may direct.	District court.
Michigan	Any person aggrieved by order of commitment.	Appellant must give bond and security	Circuit court for county in which commitment was ordered.
New York	Person ordered to be committed or any one representing him.	Petition must be made for a rehearing and review of proceedings within 30 days after order of commitment is made. Unless he is a near relative of alleged insane person or is the person with whom the latter resided, petitioner must give bond for payment of costs of rehearing in case order of commitment is sustained.	Jury before justice of supreme court (other than justice who made order of commitment).[3]

[1] Verdict of at least three-fourths of jury necessary to sustain order of commitment.
[2] Judgment of district court is final.
[3] If jury declares person sane, he must be immediately discharged; if he is declared insane, order of recommitment is issued in same manner as order of commitment.

Cost of commitment.—In seven states, namely, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, (in the case of persons arrested as dangerously insane), Kansas, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming, the laws provide that if a person for whom commitment is sought is found upon investigation not to be a suitable subject for commitment as insane, the one instigating the investigation (in Wyoming county officials are specifically exempted) either must be held liable for all costs or may be so held at the discretion of the investigating agency.

In these states as well as in Arizona, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, and Utah the cost of commitment of the insane person must be borne by him if he has sufficient estate, and, in a number of them, persons legally liable for his support are made responsible for such cost or a part of it. In Massachusetts the cost of commitment of patients whose expenses at the hospital are not to be paid by the state would appear to be chargeable to the person making application for

commitment or some one in his behalf. If the person committed is indigent, however, the cost is chargeable in Florida (apparently), Kansas, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, and Pennsylvania to the county of legal residence or the county of legal settlement of the insane person, as also in Delaware (where there are no specific provisions regarding the cost of commitment of nonindigent persons); in Connecticut,[1] Maine, and Rhode Island, to the town liable for his support; in New York, to the town, city, or county securing the commitment; in California (with the exception of the sheriff's fees and expenses, which are paid by the state), Georgia, Illinois, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming, as well as in South Carolina and West Virginia (where there appear to be no specific provisions regarding the cost of committing the nonindigent insane),—and probably also in Arizona, Idaho, Indiana, and Michigan—to the county from which the commitment was made; and in Colorado to the state. The District of Columbia pays the commitment expenses for indigent insane persons committed there.

In Arkansas, Indiana (except in the case of persons arrested as dangerously insane), Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon (by a law of 1913), Washington, and Wisconsin, the county of legal residence is chargeable with the cost of commitment of all insane persons, except that in North Carolina the cost of conveying a person to the hospital must be paid by him, if he has sufficient estate.

In Louisiana the parish, and in Ohio the county, where the proceedings are held pays the cost of commitment of all insane persons; the county paid this cost in Oregon also, prior to 1913. In Virginia the county or corporation from which the patient is sent to the hospital is chargeable with this expense, except in the case of voluntary patients who, according to the act of 1914 providing for their admission, must pay the cost of their transportation to the hospital. For indigent insane persons in New Mexico the cost of commitment is paid by the county from which the person is taken to the asylum. In Vermont the town instituting the inquiry is required to pay the cost of commitment for indigent insane persons.

According to the laws of Nevada, all costs of commitment for indigent persons, including transportation, are a charge upon the state.

Where an insane person is not found to have any legal settlement in the state but is eligible for commitment, some laws make the state chargeable with the cost of commitment. In certain states where the county is chargeable with the cost of the actual commitment proceedings, the state must pay the cost of conveying the insane person to the state hospital.

In Alabama, New Jersey, South Dakota, and Tennessee, practically the only provisions concerning cost of commitment relate to the cost of conveying the insane person to the hospital. For an indigent patient in Alabama the county of residence must pay such expenses. In New Jersey the trustee, guardian, or relative liable for the support of the insane person must pay for his transportation to the hospital. The state pays this expense in Kentucky and South Dakota. For nonpaying patients in Tennessee the county to which the patient belongs pays the cost of transportation to the hospital; no provision regarding judicial proceedings for the commitment of paying patients exists in Tennessee.

No special provisions in regard to cost of commitment are made in Maryland, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, but it is probable that these charges are paid in the same manner as court charges generally.

Conveying patients to the hospital.—According to the laws of Arkansas, Indiana, New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin no female insane person (in Wisconsin no female over 10 years of age) may be conveyed to the hospital to which she is committed unless accompanied by at least one female attendant. Such a provision existed also in Oregon until repealed in 1911, the choice of the attendant who is to be sent to bring the patient to the asylum being now left to the superintendent without restriction. In Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine (by an act of 1911), Maryland (by an act of 1910), Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania,[2] the laws require that such a person must be accompanied by some other female or by some member of her family; while in California, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Utah any relative of the patient may serve as a substitute for the female otherwise required to accompany her, although in Minnesota the law specifies that the substitute must be a near relative.

In most of the remaining states the procedure prescribed for commitment includes a provision that the court direct the superintendent to send an attendant to bring the patient to the hospital, the superintendent thus being allowed to follow his own judgment in the matter.

PAROLE OF PATIENTS.

In a large number of states, namely, Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas (by a law of 1913), California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland (by a law of 1910), Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin, the laws contain provisions for the parole of insane patients under various headings, such as furlough, conditional discharge subject to revocation, parole, etc. The provisions noted in Tennessee apply only to inmates of private institutions.

[1] The costs of proceedings for commitment by a superior court judge, however, are taxed at his discretion, and the cost of commitment of certain soldiers, sailors, and marines is paid by the state.

[2] The provision noted applies only to indigent females.

The provisions for parole apply usually to persons judged harmless by either the superintendent or the board controlling the hospital, the power of paroling patients in practically all of the states named being vested in the superintendent or the board, or in both. In New Hampshire the superior court or any justice thereof may parole any person committed to the state hospital, and the court or justice may at any time thereafter revoke such parole and order the person returned to the state hospital under the original commitment.

In Michigan pay patients may be paroled for not more than 30 days under conditions prescribed by the board of trustees, and patients discharged by the superintendent may, with his approval, be readmitted at any time within 6 months without a new order of commitment. The maximum period for which patients may be paroled varies from 30 days in California, Maryland (by an act of 1910), North Carolina, Tennessee, and Vermont, to 3 months in Illinois, Ohio, and South Carolina (90 days in Ohio); 6 months in Alabama, Arkansas (unless extended for another 6 months), Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, and Rhode Island; and 2 years in Wisconsin. In Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Hampshire, and Virginia, the period is indeterminate, or at the discretion of the authority granting the parole..

According to the laws of Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, South Carolina, and Tennessee, if the paroled patient is not returned to the hospital within the maximum period allowed for parole he must be considered discharged. In the other states the order of commitment presumably remains in force until he is legally discharged.

DISCHARGE.

In a large number of states the superintendent has authority to discharge patients who have recovered their sanity, subject to the rules of the board controlling the institution; but in some states, as in Ohio and Texas, he must have the approval of the board controlling the hospital or one or more members of this board, and in some he may merely file a certificate with the controlling board. In Colorado the superintendent must notify the judge of the county court by which the person was adjudged insane, and in Arkansas he must notify the county and probate judge of the county from which the person was committed.

In several states the superintendent may arrange for the discharge of persons not completely recovered, who are harmless and may safely be cared for in homes or by the counties, to make room for more urgent cases. The parole of a patient, as has been indicated, may result in his discharge automatically.

The laws of Connecticut provide that upon proper application and proof that a person committed by a probate court has been restored to reason, such court may order his discharge. In New Hampshire any person committed to the state hospital may be discharged by any three trustees (since 1913, members of the board of control), the commission of lunacy, or a justice of the supreme court, whenever further detention in a hospital is deemed unnecessary.

In Table 7 information is given regarding appeals for the discharge of patients claimed to be sane.

TABLE 7.—APPEAL FOR DISCHARGE OF PATIENT CLAIMED TO BE SANE.

STATE.	Court to which application is made.	Authority determining question of sanity.
Colorado [1]	County court of county where person is confined.	Two physicians appointed by court.[2]
Connecticut [3]	Any judge of superior court.	Commission of 2 or more persons appointed by judge at his discretion.
Delaware [4]	Chancellor	Jury summoned by sheriff upon order of chancellor.
Georgia [5]		
Iowa	Probate judge of district court of county in which hospital is located.	Judge, upon report of commission [6] appointed by him and other testimony.
Kansas	Judge of probate court of county in which hospital is located.	Court, after inquiry.[6]
Kentucky	County or circuit court	Jury ordered by court to inquire into case in open court.
Massachusetts	Justice of supreme judicial court in any county.	Jury, if ordered by judge or requested by any person appearing in case; otherwise justice.
Nebraska [7]	Judge of district court of county in which hospital is located or of county in which patient has his legal settlement.	Judge, upon report of commission of not more than 3 persons [8] appointed by him, accompanied by statement of superintendent of hospital.
New Hampshire	Supreme court or any justice of such court.	Court or justice, after investigation.
North Dakota [7]	County judge of county in which hospital is located or of county in which patient has his residence.	Judge, upon report of commission of not more than 3 persons [8] appointed by him, signed by superintendent of hospital.[9]
Oklahoma [7]	County judge of county in which hospital is located or of county in which patient has his legal settlement.	Judge, upon report of commission of not more than 3 persons [8] appointed by him, signed by superintendent of hospital.
Rhode Island	Justice of supreme court	Justice, after receiving report of commission issued by him.
South Dakota [7]	County judge of county in which hospital is located or of county in which patient has his residence.	Judge, upon report of commission of not more than 3 persons [8] appointed by him, signed by superintendent of hospital.
Utah	Board of Insanity, which must ask inquiry by district judge of district in which hospital is located.	District judge (see preceding column).
Wisconsin [10]	Judge of any court of record of county in which person resides or of county in which he was adjudged insane.	Jury, if demanded; otherwise judge, upon report of 2 physicians appointed by him and other testimony.

[1] Provisions apply to all persons confined as insane, except those in state insane asylum.
[2] Not more than one of these may be officially connected with institution where patient is confined.
[3] Provisions relate to persons alleged to be unjustly detained in any insane asylum or in custody or control of individuals under order of probate court. Appointment of commission is not mandatory. Commission may not be repeated within six months.
[4] Sworn petition must be presented by person committed to state hospital, anyone related to him within third degree of consanguinity, or any other three persons.
[5] Trial by jury may be had by all patients convicted of lunacy, if a relative or friend makes affidavit that he believes cause of commitment has ceased to exist and superintendent refuses to discharge patient after demand is made.
[6] Inquiry may not be had within six months of admission of patient and may not be repeated within six months.
[7] Commission may be appointed only in case of person who has been a patient in the hospital at least six months and may not be repeated within six months.
[8] One must be a physician, and if two or more are appointed, one must be a lawyer.
[9] According to an amendment of 1913, county judge, after receiving report of commissioners and before finding person sane, must notify nearest relative or friend of patient, together with all persons who testified at hearing at which patient was found insane, to appear before him within five days of the mailing of the notice and give testimony.
[10] Provisions relate to persons adjudged insane by any court or authorized officer and persons restrained of liberty because of alleged insanity.

In Connecticut, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin the provisions are of general application, and in Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and South Dakota they apply to patients in any hospital, but in Colorado patients in the state hospitals are expressly excluded from the application of the provisions noted. For the other states the sections summarized apply only to inmates of state hospitals.

In California an insane patient having no guardian who is absent on leave granted by the medical superintendent of a state hospital or anyone in his behalf, if refused a certificate of recovery by the superintendent, may apply for a hearing to a judge of the superior court of the county where the person resides.

Provisions regarding appeals for the discharge of a patient who has not recovered are summarized in Table 8. In Connecticut and the District of Columbia the provisions are of general application, but in Massachusetts they are restricted to persons not committed by the courts, in Pennsylvania to persons legally committed to any hospital, and in the other states to inmates of the state hospitals.

TABLE 8.—APPEAL FOR DISCHARGE OF PATIENT WHO HAS NOT RECOVERED.

STATE.	Authority to which application is made.	Procedure.
California	Any superior court judge of county in which hospital is located.	Judge, after giving superintendent a hearing, may order discharge upon security for patient's good behavior and maintenance.
Connecticut [1]	Any judge of superior court.	Commission of 2 or more persons may be appointed by judge; if, in their opinion, patient is illegally detained or his confinement is no longer advisable, judge must order his discharge.
District of Columbia.	Any judge of supreme court of District of Columbia.	Judge may deliver person to party giving bond for his restraint and care until his recovery.
Maine [2]	Municipal officers of patient's town.	Municipal officers may cause release of patient.
Massachusetts [3]	Probate judge (for county in which institution is located or county in which inmate has his residence) or a justice of supreme judicial court.	Judge or justice, after due notice to superintendent or trustees of institution or State Board of Insanity, may discharge patient, if it appears that he will be properly cared for or that his detention is no longer necessary for his own welfare or safety of public. If guardian or any relative opposes discharge it may not be made without written notice to person opposing it.
Michigan	Probate court of county from which patient was admitted into asylum.	Probate court, after giving superintendent a hearing, may order discharge upon security for patient's good behavior and maintenance.
Nebraska	Commissioners of insanity of county where patient belongs.	On making provision for care of patient within county, commissioners of insanity may authorize his discharge.
New York	Any judge of court of record in district in which hospital is located.	Judge, after giving superintendent a hearing, may order discharge upon security for patient's good behavior and maintenance.
North Dakota	Commissioners of insanity of county where patient belongs.	On making provision for care of patient within county, commissioners of insanity may authorize his discharge.
Pennsylvania [4]	Any law judge.	Judge must make suitable inquisition and act in his discretion.
South Dakota	Commissioners of insanity of county where patient belongs.	On making provision for care of patient within county, commissioners of insanity may authorize his discharge.
Utah	Judge of district court issuing commitment.	Judge may direct delivery of patient to applicant upon security for patient's proper care and custody and obedience to orders of judge.

[1] Provisions relate to persons alleged to be unjustly detained in any insane asylum or in custody or control of individuals under order of probate court. Commission may not be repeated within six months.
[2] Provisions apply to applications by persons liable for the support of a patient who has been in either state hospital for six months and who has not been committed by the supreme court and is not afflicted with homicidal insanity. If application is unsuccessful, it may not be renewed within six months.
[3] Provisions do not apply to persons committed by courts. No unrecovered person known to have committed violence or attempted violence to others may be discharged without approval of State Board of Insanity.
[4] Applicant must state that patient in hospital is losing his bodily health and that his welfare would be promoted by discharge or that his mental disorder has so far changed its character as to render further confinement unnecessary.

Habeas corpus proceedings.—In the laws of a number of states it is specifically provided that persons confined as insane (in some states the law applies only to persons confined in hospitals or to those in state hospitals) are entitled to a writ of habeas corpus.

The authority to whom application for a writ of habeas corpus is to be made is in California the superior judge of the county in which the hospital is located; in Massachusetts, a justice of the supreme judicial court; in Michigan, the circuit court of the county in which the asylum is situated; in Pennsylvania, any law judge; and in Washington, the supreme court or superior court or any judge of either court.

In Nebraska the clerk of the court which ordered the commitment must be given notice of the hearing, and if the person committed is not restored to reason, but the commitment proceedings were irregular, the latter may be returned to the county from which he was committed to be proceeded with according to law.

The states having specific provisions concerning habeas corpus proceedings in the case of persons confined as insane are as follows: Alabama, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Removal of patients to homes.—The arrangements to be made for the removal of discharged patients to their homes or the county or town from which they came are prescribed in the laws of some states, while in the others they are probably fixed by the board in control of the institution. In Alabama the probate judge, and in Arkansas the county and probate judge, of the county from which the patient came, must, when notified, arrange for the return of the patient. In California a discharged patient must be returned to the county from which he was committed at its expense, and in Washington an indigent discharged patient may be so returned. In Wyoming patients are returned at state expense to the county from which they were committed. In Maine the overseers

of the poor of the town liable for the commitment expenses of the patient arrange for his removal to the town. Before a patient is discharged in Michigan notice must be given to his friends or the superintendent of the poor of the county from which he came. In Massachusetts inquiry must be made into the future situation of every discharged patient.

The statutes of 19 states contain sections providing that a patient discharged as cured must be furnished with suitable clothing and money (in some cases limited to a specified maximum amount) for necessary traveling expenses, these states being Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. Minnesota, Virginia, and West Virginia likewise have provisions regarding the payment of expenses. In some of these states the provision is specifically restricted to indigent persons or paupers or public patients, and it is probable that such expense is always a charge against the patient or the responsible relatives, if these are able to pay.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS IN STATE HOSPITALS.

In Table 9 is a statement of the political divisions or persons paying the cost of maintenance of insane patients regularly committed to the state hospital—that is, committed according to the procedure shown in Table 5.

TABLE 9.—COST OF MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS IN STATE HOSPITALS.

(This table applies only to persons admitted according to the provisions summarized in Table 5. It does not cover pay patients admitted by arrangement with guardian, relatives, or friends or upon voluntary commitment, nor the criminal insane.)

STATE.	POLITICAL DIVISIONS OR PERSONS PAYING THE COST OF MAINTENANCE OF INSANE PATIENTS REGULARLY COMMITTED TO STATE HOSPITALS.	
	Paying expenses not paid by individuals.[1]	Individuals paying when able.
Alabama	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support, or other relatives or friends if they are willing.
Arizona	State	Patient, or friends if they are willing.
Arkansas	State	Patient.
California	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
Colorado	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
Connecticut	Town of legal residence part[2] and state the remainder; if no legal residence in any town, state.	Patient or relatives liable for his support, or other relatives or friends if they are willing.
Delaware	State	Patient.
Dist. Columbia[3]	The District one-half; United States the remainder.	Patient.
Florida	State	
Georgia	State[4]	
Idaho	State	Patient.
Illinois	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support, or other relatives or friends if they are willing.
Indiana	State	Patient.
Iowa	County of legal residence; if no legal residence in any county, state.	Patient or relatives liable for his support, or other relatives or friends if they are willing.
Kansas	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
Kentucky	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support, or other relatives or friends if they are willing.
Louisiana	State	
Maine	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support, or other relatives or friends if they are willing.
Maryland[5]	County of legal residence (or city of Baltimore) part and state the remainder.	
Massachusetts	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
Michigan	State; county of legal residence for first year.	Patient or relatives liable for his support, or other relatives or friends if they are willing.
Minnesota	State	
Mississippi	State	Patient.
Missouri	County	
Montana	State	Patient.
Nebraska	County of legal residence if any found; otherwise state.	Patient, or relatives or friends if they are willing.
Nevada	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
New Hampshire	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
New Jersey	County of legal residence one-half and state the remainder; if no legal residence in any county, state.	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
New Mexico	State	Patient.
New York	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support, or other relatives or friends if they are willing.
North Carolina	State	Patient.
North Dakota	County	Patient, or relatives or friends if they are willing.
Ohio	State	[6]
Oklahoma	State	
Oregon	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
Pennsylvania	County from which committed part and state the remainder.	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
Rhode Island[7]	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
South Carolina	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support, or other relatives or friends if they are willing.
South Dakota	County	Patient.
Tennessee	State[8]	
Texas	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
Utah	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
Vermont	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
Virginia	State	
Washington	State	
West Virginia	State	Patient or relatives liable for his support.
Wisconsin	County of residence part and state the remainder.	Patient or relatives liable for his support, or other relatives or friends if they are willing.
Wyoming	State	Patient, or friends if they are willing.

[1] An indigent patient able to pay part of his expenses is usually required to do so. Where two political divisions share the expenses of dependent patients, the amount so paid by a patient is usually credited to the lesser subdivision.

[2] Person making application for commitment of an indigent person pays part of his expenses, state paying remainder. State pays all expenses for certain soldiers, sailors, and marines.

[3] Provisions relate to residents of the District of Columbia. Other patients are supported directly by the Federal Government or by their pensions.

[4] The code of 1911 contains provisions indicating that when able the patient or relatives liable for his support must pay the cost of maintenance, although these would appear to have been repealed by a law of 1877 stating that the sanitarium is free to all insane residents of the state.

[5] Persons able to pay entire cost of maintenance in hospital or having relatives or others liable for their support who are able to do so, are committed only as pay patients (see p. 77). Indigent patients able to pay part of their expenses, provided they have no relatives or others legally chargeable with their support who are able to pay the rates charged for private patients in any institution for the insane in the state, may be committed as reimbursing patients, the amount paid by the patient being paid to the county. According to a section enacted in 1904 and amended in 1908, which provides for the ultimate removal of all insane persons from county and municipal institutions to the state hospitals, persons thus removed are to be supported by the state after Jan. 1, 1911.

[6] According to a law of 1910 the patient or relatives liable for his support must meet his expenses if able.

[7] The information given in the table is taken from a section of the General Statutes of 1909, which states that no town is liable for any portion of the cost of maintenance of an indigent insane person at the state hospital for the insane. Another section of the General Statutes, however, states that the town of settlement of such a person is liable for his maintenance in the state hospital.

[8] Provided number of patients supported by state from any county relatively to the population of the county does not exceed a ratio fixed by law. For indigent patients sent to the hospital from any county in excess of its legal quota, the county pays the cost of maintenance.

The table does not cover provisions for private pay patients who may be admitted by special agreement with the authorities controlling the hospital (see p. 77). Where the county liable for the cost of maintenance is the county of legal residence or the county of legal settlement, the laws do not always make the distinction clearly; but in cases where the county of residence is specified it is probable that this county could collect from the county of legal settlement—that is, the county liable under the poor laws. In some cases it is possible that the state or county may collect from relatives liable under the poor laws even though the law relative to the state hospital mentions only the liability of the patient.

In about three-fourths of the states the state is responsible for the cost of maintaining dependent patients at the state hospital. The state pays part of such cost in Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, the remainder being chargeable to the county from which the person is committed in Pennsylvania, to the town of residence in Connecticut, and to the county of residence in the other states named. Unless otherwise specified in the table, the county liable for the cost of maintenance of insane persons is the county of residence or the county of legal settlement. In Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota the expenses of poor and indigent patients in the state hospital are chargeable to the county of residence or the county of legal settlement of the insane person. The District of Columbia pays one-half of the expenses of its indigent insane patients in the Government Hospital for the Insane and the Federal Government the remainder.

Provisions regarding the length of residence which entitles a person to relief as a pauper are shown in a "Summary of State Laws relating to the Dependent Classes," published by the Bureau of the Census, but are too complicated for treatment in this connection.

POSTAL REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF INMATES.

The statutes of several states contain special regulations concerning the postal rights and privileges of inmates of the insane asylums. These regulations vary from rules that no censorship whatever may be exercised, as in Nebraska, to provisions that allow each patient to choose a correspondent with whom he may communicate without any censorship of letters written or received by him, as in Arkansas. Other states provide that any inmate may correspond freely with any member of the controlling board of the institution. In Washington the superintendent of each of the state hospitals is required by law to inspect all letters of inmates, but must submit to the board of control any letters written by inmates that he does not cause to be mailed. Statutory provisions regarding the postal privileges of inmates of state insane hospitals exist in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin. In Georgia there are provisions which apply to inmates of private insane asylums only.

THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

The statutory provisions of the different states regarding the treatment of the criminal insane are given in the following tables. Tables 10 to 13 show provisions relating to cases where the question of insanity comes up in regard to persons who have not been convicted, or, if convicted, have not been sentenced, whereas Tables 14 and 15 show provisions regarding sentenced prisoners. The extent to which the method of treatment of the question of insanity in connection with criminal charges and the procedure in the case of sentenced prisoners who become insane are covered by statutory law varies greatly in the different states.

PERSONS CHARGED WITH CRIME.

In Table 10 a summary is given of the procedure when persons charged with crime, undergoing trial, or in confinement under other legal process, as well as persons convicted but not sentenced, appear insane, or plead insanity; except that provisions regarding the plea of insanity are given in Table 11 and those regarding the verdict and subsequent proceedings in the case of persons acquitted are summarized in Table 12.

The methods of procedure when the plea of insanity is made at the beginning of a trial differ. In some states the trial is suspended until the question of insanity is determined, while in others the trial takes its regular course and the jury takes account of the plea of insanity in rendering its verdict.

In Maine and New Hampshire, when the plea of insanity is made, the justice of the court before which the person is to be tried may order the accused committed to the custody of the superintendent of a state hospital for observation.

In New York, when the plea of insanity is raised, the court in which the indictment is pending, instead of proceeding with the trial of the indictment, may appoint a commission to examine and report to the court as to the person's sanity at the time of the commission of the crime; and if the commission finds the defendant insane, the trial must be suspended until he becomes sane.

Provisions are made in most states for cases in which doubt as to the insanity of the defendant arises before or during the trial or after conviction. In such cases, if the defendant is found to be insane at that time, he is usually committed to a hospital to remain until his recovery, when the proceedings must be resumed.

TABLE 10.—PERSONS CHARGED WITH CRIME, UNDERGOING TRIAL, CONVICTED BUT NOT SENTENCED, OR IN CONFINEMENT UNDER OTHER LEGAL PROCESS, WHO APPEAR INSANE OR PLEAD INSANITY.

[For procedure after acquittal of persons pleading insanity, see Table 12. For notes to this table, see pp. 92 and 93.]

STATE	Class of persons.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure upon recovery.
Alabama	Persons in confinement under indictment for felony whose sanity is doubted by trial court.	Trial must be suspended until jury (impaneled, from regular jurors in attendance or from a special venire, according to discretion of court) inquires into insanity. If accused is found insane, he must be committed by court to an insane hospital.	Superintendent of hospital, when he believes sanity restored, must notify judge and sheriff of trial court, whereupon judge must order person remanded to prison and criminal proceedings must be resumed.
	Persons in confinement under indictment or for want of bail for good behavior, for keeping the peace, or for appearing as a witness or in consequence of any summary conviction or by an order of any justice, who appear insane.	Judge of any court of record of county where person is confined must investigate, calling a physician and other credible witnesses; he may call a jury if he deems it necessary. If person is found insane, judge may discharge him from imprisonment and order his removal to hospital.	If judge so directed in order of transfer, superintendent of hospital must inform judge and sheriff, whereupon person must be remanded to prison and criminal proceedings must be resumed or he must be discharged otherwise.
Arizona	Defendants whose sanity is doubted when action is called for trial, during trial, or when they are brought up for judgment on conviction.	Court must order question as to sanity submitted to jury, and trial or pronouncing of judgment must be suspended until question is decided by its verdict. Trial jury may be discharged or retained according to discretion of court while issue of insanity is pending. Both sides are represented by counsel. If accused is found insane, trial or judgment must be suspended and court must order that he be committed by sheriff to state insane asylum and that upon recovery he be redelivered to sheriff.	Superintendent of state asylum must notify sheriff and district attorney of county, (since 1912 county attorney) whereupon sheriff must bring defendant from asylum and place him in proper custody until he is brought to trial or judgment or is legally discharged.
Arkansas	Persons arraigned for felony whose sanity is doubted by court.	Proceedings must be postponed until jury has been impaneled to inquire whether defendant is insane. If jury so finds him, court must direct that he be kept in prison or conveyed by sheriff to State Hospital for Nervous Diseases, to remain in custody until his recovery.	If confined in State Hospital for Nervous Diseases, defendant must, upon demand, be returned to sheriff to be reconveyed by him to county jail.
	Persons under presentment or indictment on criminal charge who can not be tried because of insanity.	Upon presentation of certificate from judge before whom trial is pending stating that person has been presented or indicted and by reason of insanity can not be tried, superintendent of State Hospital for Nervous Diseases must admit accused to hospital and keep him there until his recovery.	Superintendent of hospital must notify sheriff of county in which indictment or presentment is pending, who must take accused from hospital and hold him in custody until he is admitted to bail or is otherwise discharged according to law.
	Persons convicted of a criminal charge who allege insanity as cause against judgment.	Court, if of opinion that reasonable grounds exist for believing person is insane, must summon and impanel jury of 12 qualified jurors to determine question of insanity. If jury finds him insane, he must be kept in confinement in the county jail or the insane asylum until sane.	When court believes convicted person has become sane, judgment must be pronounced.
California	Defendants whose sanity is doubted at any time during pendency of action before judgment is pronounced.	Court must order question as to sanity submitted to jury, and trial or pronouncing of judgment must be suspended until question is determined by its verdict. Trial jury may be discharged or retained at discretion of court during pendency of action. Both sides are represented by counsel. If jury finds accused insane, trial or judgment must be suspended until his recovery and court must order that he be committed to a state hospital for insane and that upon recovery he be redelivered to sheriff.	Superintendent of hospital must notify sheriff and district attorney of county. Sheriff must bring defendant from state hospital and place him in proper custody until he is brought to trial or judgment or is legally discharged.
Colorado	Persons becoming insane after crime or misdemeanor but before sentence.	Court must impanel jury to determine whether accused is insane at time of impaneling. Notice must be given to district attorney or other officer charged by law to prosecute offense. Persons charged with committing a high crime or misdemeanor are designated by law as patients to be confined in the criminal ward of the state insane asylum.	----------
Connecticut	Persons committed to county jail on binding over process, bench warrant, or appeal who appear insane at time of commitment or at any later time before trial.	Sheriff of county in which jail is located may make application to a judge of superior court, who after hearing upon such application (previous notice having been given to state's attorney) may at his discretion appoint 3 reputable physicians to examine person committed. If physicians find person insane, sheriff must, upon order of the judge, transfer him to a state hospital for insane for confinement and treatment until time of trial.	----------
Delaware	Prisoners who become insane after conviction of capital charge but before sentence.	Court may appoint a commission comprising at least 2 practicing physicians to report on mental condition of prisoner. If found insane, he must be remanded to custody of sheriff until further order of court.	Sentence must be pronounced by court trying prisoner. Recovery may be determined by court on any evidence it may choose to consider.
District of Columbia	Persons indicted or charged by an information for an offense who before trial or after a verdict of guilty are alleged to be insane.	When before trial or after a verdict of guilty prima facie evidence is submitted to court that accused is then insane, court may cause jury to be impaneled from jurors then in attendance on court, or if regular jurors have been discharged, may cause jury to be drawn to inquire into insanity of accused in its presence and under its direction. If jury finds accused insane, court may certify fact to Secretary of the Interior, who may order person confined in Government Hospital for the Insane. Person whose sanity is in question is entitled to his bill of exceptions and an appeal as in other cases.	When person confined in Government Hospital for the Insane who is charged with crime and subject to be tried for it recovers, superintendent of hospital must notify the justice holding the criminal court and deliver accused to court according to its proper precept.
Georgia	Persons pleading insanity at time of trial.	Court must cause issue on plea of insanity to be first tried by a special jury and, if that is found to be true, must order defendant delivered to superintendent of State Sanitarium, to remain until legally discharged.	(See preceding column.)
	Persons insane at time of trial	Court must cause issue of insanity to be tried by jury and, if defendant is found insane, must order him delivered to superintendent of State Sanitarium, to remain until legally discharged.	(See preceding column.)
Idaho	Defendants whose sanity is doubted when indictment is called for trial or when they are brought up for judgment on conviction.	Court must order question of insanity submitted to a jury, and trial or pronouncing of judgment must be suspended until determination of question. Both sides must be represented by counsel. If jury finds person insane, trial or judgment must be suspended until his recovery. If person has been convicted, he must be committed to state insane asylum, or if his discharge is deemed dangerous by court he may be so committed. In order of commitment to asylum court must direct that person be redelivered to sheriff upon recovery.	If person was committed to insane asylum, superintendent must notify sheriff and prosecuting attorney of county, whereupon sheriff must take defendant and place him in proper custody until he is brought to trial or judgment or is legally discharged.
Illinois	Persons who become insane after crime, but before sentence.	Court must impanel jury to determine whether accused is insane at time of impaneling, and proceedings against accused must be suspended during continuance of insanity. In case of persons under indictment, state's attorney in charge of case must notify superintendent of hospital to which accused is sent of indictment pending. If superintendent discharges accused at any time he must notify state's attorney and give reasons for discharge.	(See preceding column.)

TABLE 10.—PERSONS CHARGED WITH CRIME, UNDERGOING TRIAL, CONVICTED BUT NOT SENTENCED, OR IN CONFINEMENT UNDER OTHER LEGAL PROCESS, WHO APPEAR INSANE OR PLEAD INSANITY—Contd.

[For procedure after acquittal of persons pleading insanity, see Table 12. For notes to this table, see pp. 92 and 93.]

STATE.	Class of persons.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure upon recovery.
Indiana	Defendants in criminal cases whose sanity is doubted by court when they appear for judgment.	Jury of 12 qualified persons must be summoned and impaneled as directed by court to determine question of insanity. Witnesses may be examined. If jury finds accused insane, court must order commitment of defendant to a state insane hospital.	Superintendent of hospital must notify court, who must direct sheriff to return defendant that judgment may be pronounced; or court may enter such order whenever informed of defendant's recovery.
Iowa	Defendants whose sanity is doubted when they appear at any stage of trial of a criminal prosecution.[3]	Proceedings must be suspended and a trial must be had upon question of insanity. If accused is found insane, no further proceedings may be taken under indictment until his recovery; and if his discharge will endanger public peace or safety, court must order him committed to department for criminal insane at Anamosa.	If accused was committed to department for criminal insane at Anamosa, person in charge must notify sheriff and county attorney of proper county when patient recovers. Sheriff must receive and hold accused in custody until he is brought to trial or judgment or is discharged by district court or judge.
Kansas	Persons sent to a state hospital while under indictment for crime.[4]	In cases where person is sent to a state hospital for insane, county attorney in charge of case must notify superintendent of hospital of indictment pending against person. If superintendent at any time discharges patient, he must notify county attorney of discharge and give reason.[5]	(See preceding column.)
Kentucky [6]	Persons appearing for trial whose sanity is doubted by court.	If court believes there are reasonable grounds for considering defendant insane, proceedings must be postponed until jury is impaneled to inquire whether he is insane. If jury finds him insane, court must direct that he be kept in prison or conveyed by sheriff to nearest insane asylum and there kept until his recovery.	If sent to asylum, accused must be returned to sheriff on demand, to be reconveyed by him to jail of county.
	Persons convicted who allege insanity as cause against judgment.	If court believes that there is reasonable ground for considering defendant insane, question of insanity must be determined by jury of 12 qualified persons impaneled as directed by court. If jury finds accused insane, he must be kept in confinement in county jail or insane asylum until, in opinion of court, he becomes sane.	Judgment must be pronounced.
Louisiana [7]			
Maine	Inmates of county jails and persons under indictment who become insane before final conviction.	Accused may be committed to either insane hospital by any judge of supreme judicial court or judge of superior court in county where person is to be tried or case is pending for observation under such limitations as such judge may direct.	
	Persons indicted for offense or committed to jail on such a charge by a trial justice or judge of a police or municipal court, who plead insanity.	If plea of insanity is made in court or any justice of court before which case is to be tried is notified that such plea will be made, justice may commit accused to custody of superintendent of either insane hospital to be detained until further order of court, that truth or falsity of plea may be ascertained. Superintendent of hospital to which person is committed must at stated times while person remains in his care report to judge of court before which person is to be tried whether his longer detention is required for purposes of observation.	
	Persons convicted of crime in supreme judicial court or either superior court and found to be insane by judge of court when motion for sentence is made.	Court may cause person to be committed to building for criminal insane at Augusta State Hospital, if he is convicted of crime punishable by imprisonment in state prison; otherwise, to either state hospital for insane.[8]	
Maryland	Persons indicted for crime or misdemeanor in whose defense insanity is alleged.	Jury impaneled to try person must find by its verdict whether or not person was insane at time of commission of offense or still is insane. If jury finds by its verdict that accused was insane at that time and is insane at time of verdict, court before which trial was had must cause accused to be sent to a hospital or some other place deemed more suitable by court to be confined until he becomes sane and is legally discharged.	Upon satisfactory proof of permanent or temporary recovery, any judge of circuit court for county where person in question is detained or of supreme bench of Baltimore city may upon habeas corpus proceedings make any order, absolute or conditional, for permanent or temporary discharge. ([10])
	Persons appearing or alleged to be insane who are arrested and charged with crime or misdemeanor during recess of circuit court for any county or criminal court of Baltimore before judge of such court or who have been arrested on any process issued by any court or judge, founded on oath, requiring security to keep the peace, and fail to give such security.	Judge must order sheriff of county or city where offense was committed to summon immediately jury of 12 men to inquire whether accused was insane at time offense was committed and still is insane. If jury so finds, judge must commit accused to a hospital or some other place deemed more suitable by court to be confined until he becomes sane and is legally discharged.[9]	
	Persons arrested for improper or disorderly conduct or charged with any crime or misdemeanor who appear or are alleged to be insane and against whom no indictment has been found.	(Procedure is practically the same as for preceding group of persons except that court, instead of judge, must cause jury to be impaneled and, if person is found insane, must direct his commitment to some suitable place).	
Massachusetts	Persons under complaint or indictment for a crime, found insane by court at time appointed for trial or sentence or at any time prior thereto.	Court may commit person to a state hospital for insane under such limitations as it may order. Court may in its discretion employ one or more experts in insanity or other legally qualified physicians to examine defendant.	When person removed to a state hospital is, in opinion of trustees and superintendent of hospital, restored to sanity, he must be immediately returned to jail or custody from which he was removed, where he must be held in accordance with terms of process by which he was originally committed or confined.
Michigan	Persons accused of murder, attempt at murder, rape, attempt at rape, incest, abduction, highway robbery, arson, or attempt to do great bodily harm who appear insane.	Court, upon certification of insanity of accused, must ascertain whether insanity continues, and if it does, must order him sent to State Asylum at Ionia (now Ionia State Hospital).	
	Persons in confinement under indictment for murder, attempt at murder, rape, attempt at rape, incest, abduction, highway robbery, arson, or assault to do great bodily harm who appear insane.	Judge of circuit court of county where accused is confined must institute investigation, calling 2 or more physicians and other credible witnesses and the prosecuting attorney to aid in examination. Jury may be called, if deemed necessary. If it is proved that person is insane, judge may order him removed to State Asylum at Ionia (now Ionia State Hospital), to remain until his recovery.	When person transferred to State Asylum at Ionia recovers, if judge of circuit court so directed, superintendent of asylum must inform such judge and prosecuting attorney of recovery of accused, so that he may within 60 days be remanded to prison and criminal proceedings may be resumed or he may be otherwise discharged.
Minnesota	Persons under indictment or information found to be insane before or during trial.	Court in which indictment or information is filed must order commitment to proper state hospital; if person is found to have homicidal tendencies court must order his commitment to state asylum for dangerous insane (connected with St. Peter State Hospital).	Patient must be returned to court from which he was received.

TABLE 10.—PERSONS CHARGED WITH CRIME, UNDERGOING TRIAL, CONVICTED BUT NOT SENTENCED, OR IN CONFINEMENT UNDER OTHER LEGAL PROCESS, WHO APPEAR INSANE OR PLEAD INSANITY—Contd.

[For procedure after acquittal of persons pleading insanity, see Table 12. For notes to this table, see pp. 92 and 93.]

STATE.	Class of persons.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure upon recovery.
Mississippi	Persons found during trial to have been insane at time of crime and to be still insane.	Conservator of peace must remand prisoner to custody and notify chancellor or clerk of chancery court, who must proceed as with other insane persons.	(See preceding column.)
Missouri	Persons indicted for crime who become, in opinion of court, insane before trial	Court must suspend proceedings against person and order question of insanity submitted to a jury. Prosecuting attorney and alleged insane person must be notified. If person is found insane, court must commit him to the insane asylum.	Patient must be returned to county from which he came, and proceedings against him resumed.
Montana	Defendants whose sanity is doubted when action is called for trial, during trial, or when they are brought up for judgment on conviction.	Court must suspend proceedings against person and order question of insanity submitted to a jury. Trial jury may be discharged or retained during pendency of issue of insanity. If person is found insane, court must commit him to an asylum.	Superintendent of asylum must notify sheriff and county attorney. Sheriff must remove patient from asylum, and proceedings against him must be resumed.
Nebraska	Persons becoming insane after offense but before sentence.	Proceedings must be suspended and court must impanel jury to determine question of insanity of person at time of impaneling.	
Nevada	Persons whose sanity is doubted when action is called for trial or when they are brought up for judgment on conviction.	Court must suspend criminal proceedings against person and order question of insanity submitted either to the regular jury or to a jury specially impaneled for the purpose. If person is found insane, court, if it deems his discharge dangerous to public peace or safety, may order sheriff to commit him to custody of some proper person.[11]	Sheriff and district attorney of the county must be notified and sheriff must place person in proper custody until he is brought to trial or judgment or is legally discharged. (12)
New Hampshire	Persons indicted for any offense or committed to jail on any criminal charge to await action of grand jury, who plead insanity.	If plea of insanity is made in court or any justice of court before which accused is to be tried is notified that such plea will be made, justice may order person committed to custody of superintendent of state insane asylum to be detained until further order of court, that truth or falsity of plea may be ascertained.[12]	
New Jersey	Persons in confinement under commitment, indictment, or any other than civil process who appear insane.[13]	Justice of supreme court presiding in courts of county in which person is confined, or a judge of circuit court, or judge of court of common pleas of the county may inquire into sanity of person, as in the case of persons detained in institutions for insane. If he is found insane, justice or judge must order him confined in a state or county institution for insane.[14]	Chief officer of institution where person is confined must notify justice or judge that committed him to institution for insane, who must order him remanded to place in which he was originally confined, to be dealt with according to law.
New Mexico	Persons indicted for any offense who are found insane.	If upon arraignment accused is found insane by a jury lawfully impaneled for the purpose or is so found at trial by jury charged with indictment, court may order him kept in strict custody in place specified by court while insanity continues.	(See preceding column.)
New York	Persons in confinement under indictment or any other than civil process, who appear insane.[15]	County judge of county where person is confined must institute an investigation, calling 2 legally qualified examiners in lunacy and other witnesses and inviting district attorney to aid in examination, and if he deems it necessary, calling a jury. If prisoner is found insane, judge must order his removal to a state asylum. In case of persons in confinement under indictment, court before which indictment is pending may at any time before or after conviction appoint commission of not more than 3 disinterested persons to examine accused and report to court as to his sanity at time of examination. If prisoner is found insane by commission and court deems his discharge dangerous to public peace and safety, court must order that he be committed to a state asylum and that upon his recovery he be redelivered to sheriff.	If person was sent to asylum, superintendent of asylum must notify judge and district attorney of his recovery so that patient may within 60 days be remanded to prison to be dealt with according to law. (See also preceding column.)
	Persons in confinement under indictment who plead insanity.	When defendant at time of arraignment pleads insanity as a specification under plea of not guilty, court in which indictment is pending, instead of proceeding with trial of indictment, may appoint commission of not more than 3 disinterested persons to examine him and report to court as to his sanity at time of commission of crime. Commission must be attended by district attorney of county and may call and examine witnesses. Defendant's counsel may take part in proceedings. If commission finds defendant insane, trial must be suspended until he becomes sane, and court, if it deems his discharge dangerous to public peace or safety, must order that he be committed by sheriff to a state insane asylum and that upon recovery he be redelivered by superintendent to sheriff.	If accused was received in insane asylum, superintendent of asylum must notify judge of supreme court of district in which asylum is situated as to his recovery. Judge must require sheriff to bring defendant from asylum and place him in proper custody until he is brought to trial or is legally discharged.
North Carolina	Persons accused of crime found by court to be without sufficient mental capacity to undertake their defense or to receive sentence after conviction.	Trial court must detain person in custody pending an inquisition into his sanity and must notify person of date of inquisition. Judge must cause witnesses to be summoned, and if upon inquisition judge finds person dangerous to himself or others he must commit him to hospital for dangerous insane.	If person was sent to hospital for dangerous insane, authorities of hospital must report recovery to sheriff of county from which patient came, who must order that he appear before judge of superior court of the district to be dealt with according to law. When person against whom an indictment is pending recovers, superintendent must notify clerk of court of county from which patient was sent, who must place case against him upon docket of superior or criminal court of his county for trial; and patient may not be discharged without an order from such court. No person convicted of a crime upon whom judgment was suspended by judge on account of insanity may be discharged from hospital except upon order of the judge of the district or of the judge holding the court of the district in which he was tried.
North Dakota	Defendants whose sanity is doubted when criminal action is called for trial, during trial, or when they are brought up for judgment on conviction.	Court must suspend proceedings against person and order question of insanity submitted to a jury. Trial jury may be discharged or retained during pendency of issue of insanity. If person is found insane, court must order sheriff to commit him to the state hospital for insane.	Superintendent of hospital must notify sheriff and state's attorney of the county. Sheriff must remove patient from hospital and proceedings against him must be resumed.
Ohio	Persons indicted for an offense who before sentence are alleged to be insane.[16]	Court in which indictment is pending, when notified by attorney of accused person and presented with physician's certificate as to person's insanity, must order jury impaneled to try question of person's insanity at time of impaneling. If person is found insane by three-fourths of jury, clerk of probate court must be notified, and accused must be dealt with as after an inquest.	Accused may be prosecuted for an offense committed by him prior to his insanity; if he had been convicted and was awaiting sentence at time of insanity proceedings he may be sentenced.

TABLE 10.—PERSONS CHARGED WITH CRIME, UNDERGOING TRIAL, CONVICTED BUT NOT SENTENCED, OR IN CONFINEMENT UNDER OTHER LEGAL PROCESS, WHO APPEAR INSANE OR PLEAD INSANITY—Contd.

[For procedure after acquittal of persons pleading insanity, see Table 12. For notes to this table, see pp. 92 and 93.]

STATE.	Class of persons.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure upon recovery.
Ohio—Continued.	Persons confined in jail charged with an offense, but not yet indicted, who are alleged to have been insane at time offense was committed or to have since become insane.	Sheriff or jailer must notify judge, clerk of court, and prosecuting attorney of proper county, and an examining court must be held; and if judge finds that person was insane when he committed offense and still is insane, or afterwards became and still is insane, he may proceed as required by law after an inquest.	Superintendent having person in charge must notify prosecuting attorney of proper county. Unless the prosecuting attorney causes a capias to be issued, superintendent must discharge patient.
Oklahoma[17]	Defendants whose sanity is doubted when indictment or information is called for trial or when upon conviction they are brought up for judgment.	Court must suspend proceedings against person and order jury impaneled to inquire into person's insanity. If person is found insane, court, if it deems his discharge dangerous to public peace or safety, may order him committed to care of sheriff.	Sheriff must place person in proper custody until he is brought to trial or judgment or is legally discharged.
Pennsylvania[18]	Persons indicted for an offense who are found insane upon arraignment	Jury must be impaneled to inquire into supposed insanity; and if person is found insane, court may order him kept in strict custody, in place and manner deemed advisable by court, so long as his insanity continues.	(See preceding column.)
	Persons found insane during trial	If person appears insane to jury, trial court must direct such finding recorded, and may order person kept in strict custody in place and manner deemed advisable by court, so long as his insanity continues.	(See preceding column.)
	Persons committed to a county jail or other prison by a committing magistrate on criminal charge less than felony who are found insane.	If upon examination of prisoner by at least 2 physicians he is found insane, county commissioners must, with approval of court of quarter sessions of the county or one of the judges of that court, remove prisoner to proper hospital for insane.	
Rhode Island[19]	Persons awaiting trial or imprisoned in any county who are reported to be insane.	Any justice of the supreme court on petition of the agent of state charities and corrections, or of officer having custody of person in question, may make such examination of person as he deems proper and, if he finds him insane, may order his removal to the state asylum for insane if he can be received there, and if not, to Butler Hospital.	Any justice of supreme court may remand patient to place of original confinement to await trial for offense for which he stands committed.
South Carolina	Persons charged with crime found insane upon trial before a judge of the circuit court.	Judge before whom trial is held may send person to state hospital for insane.	
South Dakota	Defendants whose sanity is doubted when indictment or information is called for trial or when upon conviction they are brought up for judgment.	Court must suspend proceedings against person and order jury impaneled to inquire into person's sanity. If person is found insane, court, if it deems his discharge dangerous to public peace or safety, may order him committed to care of sheriff.	Sheriff must place person in proper custody until he is brought to trial or judgment, as case may be, or is legally discharged.
Tennessee	Persons arraigned for criminal offense punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary or death, in whose behalf plea of present insanity is urged	If in case of person not previously known or believed to be insane plea of present insanity is urged, court must charge jury to determine from evidence question of insanity. Upon a finding of insanity, unless offense charged was felonious assault or a misdemeanor, court is required to cause person to be committed to hospital for insane.	If accused was committed to hospital, trustees and physician of hospital must cause patient to be delivered to jailer of Davidson County and immediately notify clerk of county in which patient was arraigned. At next term of court district attorney may resume proceedings against person; otherwise he must be discharged. (See preceding column.)
	Persons indicted for a criminal offense and held by court to be insane.	Court, if satisfied that person is insane and has been so for four successive terms, may discharge him upon recognizance of sufficient sureties for his appearance at next succeeding term. Court may renew recognizance from term to term as long as defendant continues insane.	
Texas	Persons pleading guilty to crime who are believed by jury to be insane.	If jury believes person pleading guilty is insane, it must so report to court and issue as to that fact must be tried before another jury. If upon such trial defendant is found insane, proceedings are the same as in the case of persons found insane after conviction. (See below).	
	Persons convicted who are believed by court to be insane.	If court has good reason to believe defendant insane, a jury must be impaneled to try the issue. If person is found insane, court must commit him to custody of sheriff, and proceedings must immediately be certified to county judge, who must arrange for his detention in insane asylum.	When court in which defendant was convicted is notified of his recovery by certificate of superintendent of asylum or by affidavit of any credible person, if defendant is not confined in insane asylum, judge or court must order defendant brought before court, and jury must be impaneled to try issue of sanity. If he is found sane, conviction may be enforced against him.
Utah	Persons becoming insane during trial or when brought up for sentence.	Upon complaint under oath court may submit question of person's insanity to a jury and criminal proceedings against him must be suspended. If person is found insane, judge, if court deems his freedom a menace to public quietude, must order sheriff to commit him to State Mental Hospital.	If person was committed to hospital, superintendent of hospital must notify sheriff of county from which patient was sent, who must place him in proper custody until he is brought to trial or judgment.
Vermont	Persons indicted for criminal offense or committed to jail on a criminal charge by a justice, municipal, or city court, who plead insanity.	Presiding judge of the county court before whom accused is to be tried, if plea of insanity is made, or if satisfied that such plea will be made, may order person into care of superintendent of state hospital for insane to be detained until further order of judge or court, so that truth or falsity of plea may be ascertained.	
	Persons under arrest charged with an offense punishable by death or imprisonment in state prison or house of correction, who appear insane.	Governor, if he believes person is insane and in need of treatment, may direct officer having person in charge to remove him to state hospital for insane pending proceedings upon the charge.	
Virginia[20]	Persons held for trial whose sanity is doubted by court at time of trial.	Court must suspend trial until a jury impaneled for the purpose inquires into supposed insanity. If jury finds person insane at time of verdict it must further decide whether or not person was insane at time of alleged offense. If person is found to have been insane at that time, court may dismiss prosecution and either discharge him or order him committed to an insane asylum. If jury finds he was not insane at that time, court must commit him to jail or order him confined in an insane asylum until he recovers so that he can be tried.	If person was committed to hospital, superintendent of hospital must notify clerk of court by whose order patient was confined, and clerk must cause patient to be returned to jail. When prisoner is so brought from insane asylum and committed to jail or when it is found by verdict of another jury that a prisoner whose trial has been suspended has been restored to sanity, the court must proceed to try him.
	Persons convicted but not sentenced, whose sanity is doubted by court.	Court may impanel jury to inquire into insanity, and, if person is found insane, must commit him to jail or to an insane asylum.	If person was committed to hospital, superintendent of hospital must notify clerk of court by whose order patient was confined, and clerk must cause patient to be returned to jail. When prisoner is so brought from insane asylum and committed to jail, or when it is found by verdict of another jury that a prisoner whose sentence was suspended has been restored to sanity, court must pronounce sentence.

TABLE 10.—PERSONS CHARGED WITH CRIME, UNDERGOING TRIAL, CONVICTED BUT NOT SENTENCED, OR IN CONFINEMENT UNDER OTHER LEGAL PROCESS, WHO APPEAR INSANE OR PLEAD INSANITY—Contd.

[For procedure after acquittal of persons pleading insanity, see Table 12.]

STATE.	Class of persons.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure upon recovery.
Washington	Persons arraigned for an indictable offense who are found to be insane.	Superior court, if person is found by the jury to be insane at time of arraignment, may commit him to hospital for insane.	
	Persons convicted of crime who in judgment of court were insane at time of act charged or at time of conviction or sentence.	Court trying case may direct that person be confined for treatment in a state hospital for insane or in the insane ward of state penitentiary until his recovery. In determining insanity of any such person court may take counsel with one or more experts in the diagnosis and treatment of insanity.	(See preceding column.)
West Virginia	Persons indicted for criminal offense whose sanity is doubted by court at time of trial.	Court must suspend trial until a jury impaneled for the purpose inquires into supposed insanity. If jury finds person insane at time of verdict, it must further decide whether or not person was insane at time of alleged offense. If person is found to have been insane at that time, court may dismiss prosecution and either discharge him or order him committed to a hospital for insane. If jury finds he was not so at that time, court must commit him to jail or order him confined in a hospital for insane until he recovers so that he can be tried.	If person was committed to hospital, superintendent of hospital must notify clerk of court by whose order patient was confined, and clerk must cause patient to be returned to jail. When prisoner is so brought from hospital and committed to jail, or when it is found by verdict of another jury that a prisoner whose trial has been suspended has been restored to sanity, court must proceed to try him.
	Persons convicted but not sentenced whose sanity is doubted by court.	Court must impanel jury to inquire into insanity, and if person is found insane, must commit him to jail or to hospital for insane.	If person was committed to hospital, superintendent of hospital must notify clerk of court by whose order patient was confined, and clerk must cause patient to be returned to jail. When prisoner is so brought from insane asylum and committed to jail, or when it is found by verdict of another jury that a prisoner whose sentence was suspended has been restored to sanity, court must pronounce sentence.
Wisconsin	Persons indicted or informed against for any offense who are alleged to be insane.	If informed that there is a probability that accused is insane at time of trial, court must, in a summary manner, make inquisition by a jury or otherwise, and if person is found insane, trial must be suspended and accused confined in a state hospital for insane.[21] If it is determined by proper authorities of hospital that accused is incurable, he must not be retained in hospital to the exclusion of more hopeful cases; but no such person who is under charge or conviction of a crime punishable by imprisonment in state prison and was committed to hospital by order of court of record having jurisdiction of case, may be removed except upon order of such court.	Superintendent of hospital must notify sheriff of county in which proceedings are pending, who must commit patient to county jail or have him held on bail.
	Persons under charge of or convicted before court of record for crime punishable by imprisonment in state prison, who are awaiting hearing, trial, conviction, or sentence on account of alleged insanity at time of crime or later.	Any court of record having jurisdiction of accused may commit him to a state hospital for insane for safe-keeping and treatment.	(See procedure in case of persons indicted or informed against for any offense.)
Wyoming	Persons confined awaiting trial who are insane.	Anyone having person in charge must, and any citizen of the state may, make complaint, and question of insanity must be inquired into by a jury in accordance with procedure prescribed for other cases. If found insane, person must be taken to such place for treatment as is provided or prescribed by State Board of Charities and Reform either generally or for that particular case.	Patient must be returned to place of confinement from which he was sent and tried there.

NOTES TO TABLE 10.

[1] In case of person brought up for judgment on conviction, court must order a jury to be summoned from the list of jurors selected by the county commissioners for the year.

[2] A law approved Mar. 15, 1913, contained provisions as follows: "If at any time before trial of any criminal cause or during trial and before submission of cause to court or jury trying it, court has reasonable ground for believing defendant insane, he must fix a time for hearing question of insanity and must appoint 2 physicians to examine defendant and testify concerning question at hearing. Other evidence may be introduced at hearing. If court finds defendant unable to understand proceedings and make his defense, he must order defendant, if a male, committed to Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals, or, if a female, to any hospital of state where female insane are confined. If court finds otherwise, trial must not be delayed or continued on ground of alleged insanity." The procedure upon recovery is practically the same as that stated in the last column of this table as applying to persons convicted but not sentenced, except that upon release defendant must be placed on trial for charges.

[3] The code of Iowa also contains the following provisions, which, however, have been held by supreme court to be invalid so far as they purport to give the commissioners of insanity authority to determine the question of the insanity of a prisoner under arrest on an indictment:

On a written application made by any citizen stating that a person confined in any prison within the county who is charged with a crime but not convicted of it nor on trial for it is insane, the commissioners of insanity must cause prisoner to be brought before them, and if they find him insane, must direct his removal to one of the hospitals for insane. Upon patient's recovery, superintendent must direct sheriff of county from which person was received to return him to the jail of that county to answer charge against him.

[4] In 1911 the following provisions were enacted relating to persons under indictment or information before or during trial and before verdict is rendered:

Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.—If person is found insane by court in which indictment or information is filed or by a commission or another jury impaneled to try question, court must commit him to State Asylum for Dangerous Insane to be kept until recovery.

Procedure upon recovery.—Person must be returned to court from which he was received to be placed on trial upon indictment or information.

[5] According to a provision contained in the chapter on insane hospitals in the General Statutes of 1909, no patient who is charged with crime may be discharged until at least 10 days after notice has been given to probate judge of county having jurisdiction of case.

[6] Provisions are contained in a chapter relating to arraignment and pleadings and do not apply in cases where accused has been convicted and sentenced.

[7] According to provisions relating to the state hospital at Jackson, physician of hospital must examine persons committed by authority of district or parish judge, and, if in his opinion person is only feigning insanity, being charged with felonious crime, he must report to board of administrators, which, after investigation, must decide whether person should be admitted to hospital or confined in parish jail. If such person feigning insanity who has been previously committed to prison for a crime is sent to parish jail, proper authority of his parish of residence must be notified. These provisions apply also to persons charged with crime who recover while in hospital. If person feigning insanity is confined in parish jail, he must subsequently be removed to parish of residence. Similar provisions are contained in a law providing for the hospital later established at Pineville, except that this law does not provide for commitment by the parish judge.

These were the only statutory provisions prior to an act approved July 1, 1910, providing for a ward for criminal insane in the East Louisiana Hospital for the Insane at Jackson. This act contains provisions substantially as follows:

Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.—If person charged with crime by affidavit, information, or indictment is found to be insane in court in which he is so charged, before trial or after trial and conviction, court must order him committed to ward for criminal insane in East Louisiana Hospital for Insane, to be held there until he becomes sane.

Procedure upon recovery.—If person committed as noted above is, in opinion of superintendent, not insane or when such person has completely recovered, he must, upon certificate of commission composed of superintendents of the 2 state hospitals (and in case of their disagreement a physician appointed by judge of district court from which person was committed) be sent back to jail or custody from which removed, to be held for trial or sentence. When any person confined in ward for criminal insane who was not acquitted of crime with which charged recovers his sanity, superintendent of hospital must notify clerk of district court of parish in which crime was committed; and upon order of judge of such court accused person must be given into custody of sheriff of such parish for return to parish for trial. Where a person has been committed to a state hospital for insane who became insane after conviction for a crime punishable by imprisonment in state penitentiary or by death, he must upon recovery be delivered by superintendent of hospital to sheriff of parish where he was convicted in order that judgment and sentence of court may be executed. When any person charged with a felony necessarily punishable in state penitentiary or by death has been adjudged insane before or after trial or conviction and committed to a state hospital for insane, such person must not be discharged from hospital or delivered into custody of proper sheriff until superintendents of the 2 state hospitals for insane (and in case of their disagreement a physician appointed by judge of district court from which person was committed) are satisfied that person has completely recovered and may be discharged without danger to others and have certified to his recovery.

[8] According to a law of 1911 the superintendent of the Augusta State Hospital and the Hospital Trustees (see Table 1) may transfer patients committed to building for criminal insane to any other building for insane at the Augusta hospital when they deem it necessary, and safety of other patients permits.

NOTES TO TABLE 10—Continued.

[9] If person has property the rent or profit of which is adequate for his support in a hospital, court or judge must appoint a trustee, requiring him to give bond for support of insane person in some hospital until his recovery, and for faithful management of the estate.

[10] No specific provision. If in judgment of Lunacy Commission any person confined in any institution as insane is not insane, it may at any time notify state's attorney of any county or of Baltimore City, who must apply to proper tribunal for a writ of habeas corpus and if court believes person is not insane, he must be discharged.

[11] According to a law which appears for the first time in the Revised Laws of Nevada, 1912, the procedure is now substantially as follows: Court must suspend criminal proceedings against person and order question of insanity submitted to a jury specially impaneled for the purpose. If person is found insane, court, if it deems his freedom a menace to public quietude, must order sheriff to commit him to the Hospital for Mental Diseases.

[12] According to an amendment of 1911, accused person must be detained by superintendent until further order of court or until ordered discharged from hospital by its trustees upon report by superintendent that person is not insane; and when person is thus discharged superintendent must notify county solicitor of county from which person was sent to hospital, who must cause person to be removed. By provision of 1913 board of trustees was superseded by the Board of Control.

[13] The provisions summarized are from a law of 1906. The Compiled Statutes of 1910 also contain provisions from a law of 1895 which are substantially as follows: If a person in confinement under indictment or under any other than civil process appears to be insane, judge of circuit court of county where he is confined must institute an inquiry, calling a physician and other witnesses and inviting prosecutor of pleas to aid in examination and, if he deems it necessary, calling a jury. If person is found insane, judge may discharge him from imprisonment and order his removal to one of the state hospitals to remain until restored to sanity, when, if judge so directed, medical director of hospital must inform the judge, county clerk, and prosecutor of pleas of his recovery. The person must then be remanded to prison and criminal proceedings must be resumed or he must otherwise be discharged.

An act passed in 1915 embodying the provisions shown in the table contained a clause repealing all acts or parts of acts which were inconsistent with the new act. By this act the mode of inquiry as to the insanity of persons detained in institutions for the insane was changed. (See Table 5, note 25.)

[14] According to a law of Apr. 27, 1911, providing for a house of detention at the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, after its completion all commitments of convict or criminal insane must be made to that institution.

[15] The provisions shown in the table were amended in 1910 so as to be substantially as follows:

Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.—In the case of all persons of the class specified who are confined outside city of New York, and of all such persons confined within city of New York for whose offense maximum fine exceeds $500 or term of imprisonment exceeds 1 year, a judge of a court of record of the city or county or a justice of the supreme court of the judicial district in which alleged insane person is confined must institute an investigation, calling 2 legally qualified examiners in lunacy and other witnesses, inviting district attorney to aid in the examination, and, if he deems it necessary, calling a jury. If prisoner is found insane judge must order his removal to a state institution for insane.

In New York City persons confined for an offense for which maximum fine does not exceed $500 or term of imprisonment does not exceed 1 year, must be committed to care of commissioner of public charities or to trustees of Bellevue Hospital pending determination of question of sanity.

Procedure upon recovery.—Superintendent of institution where person is confined must notify judge and district attorney, so that patient may be returned to authority by which he was originally held in confinement and proceedings against him may be resumed.

Any inmate of Matteawan State Hospital not a convict, held upon an order of a court or judge in a criminal proceeding, may be discharged upon superintendent's certificate of recovery made to and approved by such court or judge.

[16] The General Code of 1910 contains provisions substantially as follows, which are to be in force when the Lima State Hospital is ready for occupancy. If a grand jury upon investigation of a person accused of crime finds him insane, it must report such finding to court of common pleas, which must order jury impaneled to try question of person's insanity at time of impaneling. If person is found insane, he must be sent to Lima State Hospital. When indications of insanity are noted in the case of persons under indictment proceedings must be the same as for persons not indicted because of insanity.

[17] The Revised Laws of 1910, published under authority of an act approved Mar. 15, 1911, also contains a provision according to which a defendant in any criminal prosecution may have it contended in his behalf that he is insane at time of trial. In such cases court must submit to jury a proper form of verdict, and if jury finds defendant not guilty on account of such insanity, it must so state, whereupon court must order defendant committed to state hospital for insane or other state institution for care and treatment of such cases, until the sanity of defendant is judicially determined and he is discharged according to law.

[18] The provisions relating to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital (the insane department of which is now called Dixmont Hospital) contain sections authorizing removal of certain classes of persons from hospital to prison of proper county or penitentiary from which they were sent, provided that after an inquiry by the controlling board (or in the case of Dixmont Hospital, a quorum of such board), with the aid of principal physician, the majority of such board or quorum, including the physician, are satisfied that there are no reasonable prospects of his recovery in the hospital. The classes to which the sections specifically apply are: Persons acquitted on ground of insanity; indicted persons who upon arraignment or during trial were found insane; persons charged with crime who were found insane when brought before court to be discharged for want of prosecution; and persons who were removed to hospital from penitentiary or prison.

[19] According to a law approved Aug. 18, 1910, amending the sections of the General Laws summarized in the table, the Board of State Charities and Corrections is authorized to establish an insane ward at the state prison, and persons acquitted of criminal charge on ground of insanity and persons found insane while awaiting trial or imprisoned after conviction of any crime are to be committed to this ward or to state hospital for insane. This law also amends the provisions for the transfer of persons from prison or jail to institutions for insane by substituting "presiding justice of the superior court, or in his absence any justice of the superior court" for "justice of the supreme court."

[20] See also Table 13. According to a law approved Mar. 17, 1910, if any person charged with or indicted for any crime is found insane at time of trial, court must order him committed to the department for criminal insane at the proper hospital, to be kept until he becomes sane. If prior to the time for trial of any person under complaint or indictment for any crime, either the court or the attorney for the commonwealth has reason to believe that such person is in such mental condition that his confinement in a hospital for insane is necessary for proper care and observation, court may commit him to department for criminal insane under such limitations as it may order, pending determination of his mental condition, and in such case court may appoint 1 or more experts in insanity, or other qualified physicians, not to exceed 3, to examine defendant before commitment is ordered. If any such person is in opinion of superintendent not insane, or when such person, if insane, has been restored to sanity, he must be brought back immediately to jail or custody from which he was removed, to be dealt with according to law.

[21] According to law now in force, commitment in such cases must be made to hospital for criminal insane. This institution, which according to an act approved July 6, 1911, was to be a component part of Wisconsin State Prison, was created a separate institution by an act approved May 27, 1913.

Provisions as to the plea of insanity in criminal cases are summarized in the following table:

TABLE 11.—PROVISIONS CONCERNING PLEA OF INSANITY IN CRIMINAL CASES.

STATE.	Provisions concerning plea of insanity.
Alabama	When defense of insanity is set up in a criminal prosecution, it must be by special plea, in substance "Not guilty by reason of insanity," interposed at time of arraignment and entered of record upon docket of court. Such plea does not preclude plea of general issue, which must not put in issue question of irresponsibility of accused, by reason of alleged insanity, this question being triable only under special plea.
Indiana	When defendant desires to plead that he was insane at time of crime, he or his counsel must set up such a defense specially in writing and prosecuting attorney may reply by a general denial in writing.
Nebraska	Plea of not guilty by reason of insanity or mental derangement may be made; defense of insanity may be raised under general plea of not guilty.
New Hampshire	Plea of not guilty by reason of insanity or mental derangement may be accepted by state's counsel or may be found true by verdict of jury.
New York	Person in confinement under indictment may offer plea of insanity upon arraignment, as a specification under plea of not guilty.
Washington [1]	Plea of insanity at time of crime, asserting whether or not insanity continues, must be filed as an additional plea at time of pleading not guilty, or may be interposed subsequently before cause is submitted to jury, if it is proved that insanity of defendant was not before known to person authorized to interpose plea.
Wisconsin [2]	Plea of insanity at time of crime must be first tried as special issue. If jury disagrees upon trial of special issue, question of insanity involved in such issue must be tried and determined by jury with plea of not guilty.

[1] The provision summarized is contained in the law of 1907 referred to in Table 12, note 18.

[2] The provision summarized has been amended so as to prescribe that plea of insanity at time of crime be tried and determined as a special issue with plea of not guilty.

PERSONS ACQUITTED.

In Table 12 the provisions regarding the verdict and subsequent procedure in the case of persons acquitted of criminal charges on the ground of insanity are summarized. When such persons are sent to a hospital, they are, of course, held there as insane instead of as criminals and, unless specific provisions as to their discharge appear in the laws, they are subject to the same conditions in this respect and with respect to habeas corpus proceedings as other insane persons. The only provisions for discharge noted in Table 12 are those which specifically relate to acquitted persons.

In Massachusetts special procedure is prescribed in the case of persons acquitted of murder and manslaughter, and in Indiana and Michigan in the case of persons acquitted of felonies.

It will be noted that in Georgia and North Carolina persons acquitted of capital crimes may not be discharged except by act of the legislature.

TABLE 12.—PERSONS ACQUITTED OF CRIMINAL CHARGE ON GROUND OF INSANITY.

[For notes to this table, see p. 96.]

STATE.	Verdict.	Procedure upon acquittal.
Alabama	If it appears that defendant did act charged, but was insane at that time, verdict must be "not guilty by reason of insanity."	Court must ascertain whether insanity continues and if it does must order acquitted person sent to hospital.
Arizona	Not guilty by reason of insanity	Court may order jury summoned from jury list of county to inquire whether insanity continues and may cause witnesses to be summoned and direct district attorney (since 1912 county attorney) to conduct proceedings. Counsel may appear for defendant. Court may direct sheriff to take defendant and retain him in custody until question of continuing insanity is determined. If defendant is found insane by jury, he must be committed by sheriff to state insane asylum; if found sane, he must be discharged.
Arkansas	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Upon presentation of certificate from judge stating that person has been acquitted upon plea of insanity superintendent of State Hospital for Nervous Diseases must admit person to hospital and keep him there until his recovery.
California	Not guilty by reason of insanity	Court may order jury summoned from jury list of county to inquire whether insanity continues and may cause witnesses to be summoned and direct district attorney to conduct proceedings. Counsel may appear for defendant. Court may direct sheriff to take defendant and retain him in custody until question of continuing insanity is determined. If defendant is found insane by jury, he must be committed by sheriff to state insane asylum; if found sane, he must be discharged.
Colorado[1]		
Connecticut		Court may commit acquitted person to a state hospital for insane for a specified term, unless some person gives bond to confine him in manner court directs. If acquitted person has estate, court must appoint overseeer for such person. After confinement in state hospital, acquitted person or officers of institution may petition superior court of county in which person is confined for his release. Petition must be served upon various specified persons, including state's attorney of county where trial was held. Such state's attorney must appear and represent the state. Court makes order as to disposal of patient. If patient is found insane at expiration of specified term for which committed to hospital, superintendent of hospital must notify state's attorney of county where trial was held, who must procure from such court or judge of such court an order for further commitment of patient until his recovery.
Delaware	If defense of insanity is established to satisfaction of jury and fact charged is proved, verdict must be "not guilty by reason of insanity."	Upon motion of attorney general court may order person committed by sheriff to keeper of almshouse of county where case was tried or county of residence of acquitted person or court may order person placed in any institution for insane in the United States, appointing a trustee to contract with institution. The court of general sessions of county where case was tried may order release whenever satisfied that public safety will not be thereby endangered or may order removal to almshouse of county in which person resided at time of act charged or of county where act was committed.
District of Columbia	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court may certify fact that accused was acquitted on ground of insanity to Secretary of the Interior, who may order person confined in Government Hospital for the Insane. Person whose sanity is in question is entitled to his bill of exceptions and an appeal as in other cases.
Florida	Ground of acquittal must be stated	If court considers that discharge or going at large of insane person would be dangerous, it must order him to be committed to jail or otherwise to be cared for as an insane person, or may commit him to care of friends giving satisfactory security; otherwise he must be discharged.
Georgia[2]		When person has been committed to State Sanitarium, if crime was capital, he must not be discharged from sanitarium except by special act of legislature; if crime was not capital, he may be discharged by warrant or order from governor.
Idaho	Not guilty by reason of insanity	Court may order jury to be summoned from jury list of county to inquire whether insanity continues and may direct sheriff to keep acquitted person in custody until determination of question. Court may cause witnesses to be summoned and direct prosecuting attorney to conduct proceedings; counsel may appear for acquitted person. If jury finds person insane, he must be committed by sheriff to state insane asylum. If jury finds him sane, he must be discharged.
Illinois	If it appears from evidence that act was committed as charged and accused was insane, ground of acquittal and finding as to recovery must be stated.	If jury finds person has not entirely or permanently recovered, court must have person committed to a state hospital for insane to remain until his recovery; otherwise he must be discharged. State's attorney in charge of case must notify superintendent of hospital to which accused is sent of fact that person was acquitted of crime on plea of insanity. If superintendent discharges accused at any time, he must notify state's attorney and give reasons. If crime was murder, attempt at murder, rape, attempt at rape, highway robbery, or arson, judge of court trying case must order acquitted person removed to hospital for insane criminals, to remain until he recovers and is adjudged by medical superintendent and Board of Administration a fit subject to be discharged.
Indiana[3]	Fact of insanity must be found by jury or by court if trial is by court. If defendant is accused of felony, finding must be made both as to insanity at time of act charged and as to whether he committed act.	Defendant must be proceeded against on charge of insanity. Proceedings must conform to those prescribed for admission of insane to a general state asylum for insane,[4] but no preliminary statement in writing is required. Verdict of jury or finding of court which tried case is prima facie evidence of insanity. In case of male accused of a felony, if finding of court or jury is against defendant as to commitment of act charged, but in favor of him on plea of insanity, he must be committed by order of court to Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals.
Iowa	Ground of acquittal must be stated	If defendant is in custody and his discharge is found to be dangerous to public peace and safety, court must order him confined in insane hospital or retained in custody until he becomes sane.
Kansas[5]		In cases where person is sent to a state hospital, county attorney in charge of case must notify superintendent of hospital that person was acquitted on plea of insanity. If superintendent at any time discharges patient, he must notify county attorney and give reason.
Kentucky	Ground of acquittal must be stated	If court, after hearing any testimony offered by commonwealth or defendant, is satisfied that person is insane at time verdict is rendered, it may order him to be taken to an insane asylum.
Louisiana	When jury, upon general issue of not guilty, acquits person on account of insanity, ground of acquittal must be stated.	If court deems discharge and going at large of acquitted person dangerous to safety of citizens or peace of state, court may commit person to state insane hospital or any similar institution in any parish within jurisdiction of court [6] to be kept until he recovers or is otherwise delivered by due course of law.
Maine	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court by a precept stating fact of insanity, may commit acquitted person to insane hospital. A person so committed may be discharged from institution by court having jurisdiction of case or by any justice of supreme judicial court, upon satisfactory proof that discharge will not endanger peace and safety of community, or he may be committed by such justice to custody of any friend giving approved bond to judge of probate for county in which hospital is located for his safe-keeping and payment of damages anyone may sustain by his acts. If person so discharged is found, upon satisfactory proof, to be again dangerously insane, any justice of supreme judicial court may, by a precept stating fact of insanity, recommit him to insane hospital from which he was discharged.
Maryland[7]		
Massachusetts	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court, if satisfied that acquitted person is insane, may order him committed to a state insane hospital under such limitations as may seem proper. If act committed was murder or manslaughter, court must order person committed for life to a state insane hospital; he may be discharged from hospital by governor, with advice and consent of council, when governor is satisfied, after an investigation by State Board of Insanity that discharge will not be dangerous to others.

TABLE 12.—PERSONS ACQUITTED OF CRIMINAL CHARGE ON GROUND OF INSANITY—Continued.

[For notes to this table, see p. 96.]

STATE.	Verdict.	Procedure upon acquittal.
Michigan	Ground of acquittal must be stated	If discharge or going at large of person acquitted is considered manifestly dangerous to peace and safety of community, court may order him to be committed to prison and to be kept there until further order of court; otherwise he must be discharged. If crime charged was murder, attempt at murder, rape, attempt at rape, incest, abduction, highway robbery, or arson, or attempt to do great bodily harm, court, upon receiving certification of acquittal on ground of insanity, must inquire whether insanity continues and, if it does, must order person sent to State Asylum at Ionia (now Ionia State Hospital).
Minnesota	Ground of acquittal and finding as to whether person has homicidal tendencies must be stated	Court must commit person to proper state hospital, which in the case of persons having homicidal tendencies is hospital for dangerous insane (connected with St. Peter State Hospital). A person thus committed to a hospital may not be released, except upon order of court that committed him and until superintendent of hospital certifies to such court that in his opinion person is wholly recovered and that no person will be endangered by his discharge.
Mississippi	Ground of acquittal must be stated and also finding as to whether accused has since recovered and as to whether he is dangerous to community.	If jury certifies that person is still insane and dangerous, judge must order him conveyed to one of the state asylums for insane.
Missouri	Ground of acquittal and finding as to recovery must be stated.	In case jury finds person not permanently recovered, if prisoner is not a poor person and court believes it unsafe to permit him to go at large, order for his removal to a state hospital must be entered of record; if prisoner is a poor person, court must remand him to custody of sheriff or other officer of court to be held until county court causes him to be removed to hospital. If jury finds person permanently recovered, he must be discharged from custody.
Montana	Not guilty by reason of insanity	Court may order jury summoned from jury list of county to inquire if insanity of defendant continues and may cause witnesses to be summoned and direct county attorney to conduct proceedings; it may also direct sheriff to take defendant and detain him in custody until question of continuing insanity is determined. If defendant is found insane at time of acquittal, court must order sheriff to commit him to insane asylum; if found sane, he must be discharged.
Nebraska	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court must order defendant committed to the state hospital for insane until he becomes sane and is regularly discharged.
Nevada [8]		
New Hampshire	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court, if of opinion that it is dangerous for person to be at large, may commit him to prison or asylum for insane, to remain until discharged by due course of law. Governor and council or supreme court may discharge any such person from prison.
New Jersey		Court must ascertain whether insanity continues, and, if it does, must order person in safe custody and to be sent to a state hospital for insane. Patient may be discharged by order of one of the justices of the supreme court if, upon due investigation, it appears safe, legal, and right to make such order.[9]
New Mexico	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court may order person kept in strict custody in place specified by court while insanity continues.
New York	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court, if defendant is in custody and it deems his discharge dangerous to public peace or safety, must order him committed to state insane asylum until his recovery.[10]
North Carolina		Court which tried case must detain person in custody pending an inquisition into his sanity and must notify person of date of inquisition. Judge must cause witnesses to be summoned and, if upon inquisition judge finds person to be dangerous to himself or others, he must commit him to the hospital for dangerous insane. Upon his recovery, authorities having charge of person must notify sheriff of county from which he came, who must order that he appear before judge of superior court of district to be dealt with according to law. No person who has been charged with capital felony may be discharged from the hospital unless by an act of general assembly. No person who has been charged with a lesser crime may be discharged except upon order of governor.
North Dakota	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court, if defendant is in custody and it deems his discharge dangerous to public peace or safety, may order him to be committed to the state hospital for insane or to such person or persons as court may direct, to remain until he becomes sane.
Ohio	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Person must be delivered to probate court to be proceeded against on the ground of insanity, and the verdict is prima facie evidence of insanity. If he is committed to an asylum and later recovers his sanity, superintendent must notify prosecuting attorney of proper county. Unless prosecuting attorney causes a capias to be issued, superintendent must discharge patient.
Oklahoma	Not guilty by reason of insanity	Court, if defendant is in custody and it deems his discharge dangerous to public safety, may order him to be committed to state insane asylum or to such persons as court may direct to remain until he becomes sane.[11]
Oregon	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court, if it deems person's being at large dangerous to public peace or safety, must order him to be committed to any insane asylum authorized by the state to receive such persons, to remain until he becomes sane or is otherwise discharged by authority of law.
Pennsylvania [12]	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court must order prisoner committed to some place of confinement for safe-keeping or treatment. If, after a confinement of 3 months, any law judge is satisfied by evidence presented to him that prisoner has recovered and that the paroxysm of insanity in which the criminal act was committed was the only one he had ever experienced, he may order his unconditional discharge. If it appears that such paroxysm of insanity was preceded by at least one other, court may appoint a guardian and commit prisoner to his care; but in case of homicide or attempted homicide, prisoner may not be discharged unless, in the opinion of the superintendent and three-fourths of the managers of the hospital and the court before which he was tried, he has recovered and may safely be at large.[13]
Rhode Island [14]	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court, if it deems person's discharge dangerous to public peace, must notify governor, who may cause him to be removed to the state asylum for insane or other institution for insane either within or without the state, to remain during continuance of his insanity.
South Carolina [15]		
South Dakota	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court, if defendant is in custody and it deems his discharge dangerous to public peace or safety, may order him to be committed to the hospital for insane or to care of such person or persons as court may direct, to remain until he becomes sane. [16]
Texas	Ground of acquittal must be stated	
Utah	Not guilty by reason of insanity	District court may submit question of person's insanity to a jury. If he is found insane, and court deems his freedom a menace to public quietude, judge must order sheriff to commit him to State Mental Hospital until he becomes sane. If person is found sane, he must be discharged.
Vermont	Ground of acquittal must be stated	If discharge or going at large of person is considered dangerous to community, court may order him confined in state prison or state hospital for insane or in some other suitable place. Person confined by such an order may be discharged only by order of county court for county in which order was made, upon petition served upon state's attorney for that county.
Virginia	Ground of acquittal must be stated	Court must order person sent to a state asylum.[17]

TABLE 12.—PERSONS ACQUITTED OF CRIMINAL CHARGE ON GROUND OF INSANITY—Continued.

STATE.	Verdict	Procedure upon acquittal.
Washington [13]	Ground of acquittal must be stated, together with finding as to whether defendant's insanity continues or there is such likelihood of a recurrence that he is not a safe person to be at large.	If jury finds that insanity continues or that there is such likelihood of a recurrence as to render acquitted person unsafe to be at large, court must order him committed to insane ward of penitentiary until legally discharged.[19]
West Virginia	Ground of acquittal must be stated.	Court, if it deems person dangerous, may order him committed to jail until he can be sent to hospital for insane.[20]
Wisconsin [21]	Ground of acquittal and finding as to whether defendant is sane at time of trial must be stated.	If jury finds person is insane at time of trial, court must order him committed to a state hospital for insane; otherwise he must be discharged.

NOTES TO TABLE 12.

[1] The only provisions relating to the acquittal of persons on the ground of insanity consist of (1) a section specifying among the classes of patients to be confined in the criminal ward of the state insane asylum persons acquitted of high crimes or misdemeanors on the ground of insanity who are adjudged by court trying offense as dangerous persons to be at large, and (2) a section stating that a lunatic or insane person without lucid intervals must not be found guilty of any crime or misdemeanor with which he may be charged, provided the act charged was committed in the condition of insanity.

[2] See provisions summarized in Table 10, which apparently relate to plea of insanity at time of trial.

[3] The sections summarized in this table were repealed in 1913 (Mar. 15) by a law with provisions somewhat as follows:

Verdict.—When a plea of insanity is interposed as a defense, jury or court, if trial is by court, must find whether accused committed act charged, and if so, whether he was insane at time of crime and whether not guilty because of insanity at time of crime.

Procedure upon acquittal.—Court must find as to defendant's sanity at time of trial. If he finds that defendant is then insane or that recurrence of attack of insanity is highly probable, he must order defendant, if a male, committed to Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals, and if a female, to any hospital of state where female insane are confined. After 6 months from date of commitment person so confined may apply for discharge in court from which committed, and discharge must be ordered if court is convinced of recovery and that recurrence of attack is improbable. A second or subsequent application for discharge may not be made within 2 years of previous application.

[4] The proceedings referred to are substantially as follows (see Table 5): The justice of peace of the county must, with 2 practicing physicians, visit and examine alleged insane person and must summon these examiners and witnesses to appear before him at a specified time. Sworn statements by examiners and by medical attendant of person in question, with finding of justice, must be transmitted by justice to clerk of circuit court of county, who, if person was found insane, must apply for his admission to the insane asylum.

[5] Prior to 1911 there appear to have been no statutory provisions other than those summarized. The following provisions were enacted in 1911, but the provisions noted in the table have not been repealed:

Verdict.—When during trial of person on an indictment or information evidence is introduced to prove that he was insane at time of crime and person is found to have been insane at that time and is acquitted on that ground, jury or court, as the case may be, must so state in verdict, and in such case jury must pass specially on question of insanity.

Procedure upon acquittal.—Court must commit person to state asylum for dangerous insane, from which he may not be liberated except upon order of court that committed him and until superintendent of asylum certifies in writing to such court that in his opinion person is wholly recovered and no person will be in danger by his discharge.

[6] Practically the same provision is contained in a law of 1902, which, as amended in 1904, provides for the establishment of the hospital later built at Pineville. In that provision, however, the only institution mentioned as a place to which persons acquitted on ground of insanity may be committed is the hospital to which the act relates.

[7] See Table 10 for procedure when a person indicted for crime or misdemeanor alleges insanity in his defense.

[8] According to a law which appears for the first time in the Revised Laws of Nevada, 1912, the finding of a jury acquitting a person on ground of insanity has the same force as if he were regularly adjudged insane and judge must thereupon order him confined in the Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases until he is regularly discharged in accordance with law.

[9] Law or president judge of court of common pleas of any county has concurrent authority with judge of circuit court in his county to order removal of any person charged with misdemeanor and acquitted on ground of insanity to one of state hospitals for insane. (See Table 10, note 14, concerning a law of Apr. 27, 1911, providing for a house of detention at the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.)

[10] See Table 10, note 15, concerning discharge of inmates of Matteawan State Hospital.

[11] The Compiled Laws of 1909 also contains a provision to the effect that court may order a person acquitted because of insanity to be committed to care of sheriff until he becomes sane.

[12] See Table 10, note 18. The provisions for the hospitals referred to also contain sections forbidding commitment to either hospital of persons who have been acquitted of charge of homicide, arson, rape, robbery or burglary, or of attempt to commit any of these offenses, or of persons so charged but not proceeded against as criminals because of insanity, unless, in the case of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, the court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that such person may be speedily cured by sending him to the hospital or, in the case of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the jury finds by its verdict that there is reason for such belief.

[13] The provisions summarized in the table are those of a law of Apr. 20, 1869, as amended by a law of Mar. 19, 1903. The following provisions regarding procedure upon acquittal are contained in a law of Mar. 31, 1860, and have never been repealed:

Court may order person kept in strict custody in place and manner deemed advisable by court, as long as his insanity continues. If relatives or friends of any such person, or guardians, overseers, or supervisors of any county, township, or place give security satisfactory to courts that such person will be restrained from the commission of any offense, court may order him discharged to their custody.

The provisions (from a law of 1874) which are summarized in Table 14, page 101, for "Persons imprisoned after conviction of any crime" apply also to persons acquitted on account of insanity, except that court or judge to act in such cases is court having immediate cognizance of crime with which prisoner is charged, or any law judge of such court.

According to a law of 1911, as amended in 1913, court trying case may release from custody on parole any person charged with crime and acquitted on ground of insanity, and may prescribe such conditions of release as it may deem proper.

[14] See Table 10, note 19, regarding law of Aug. 18, 1910.

[15] The provisions summarized in Table 10 may apply to persons acquitted of criminal charge on ground of insanity.

[16] According to a law of 1911 persons acquitted of criminal charge on ground of insanity, if considered dangerous by court, must be committed to the hospital for insane.

[17] See also Table 10.

[18] A law of 1909 provided that no person should be acquitted of crime because of insanity, and that if in judgment of court a person convicted of crime was insane at time act was committed, court should proceed in manner shown in Table 10 for persons believed to be insane at time of conviction or sentence. This law was declared unconstitutional in September, 1910, and the laws of 1907, as summarized in the table, are now in force.

[19] When any person so committed claims to have become sane and free from danger of a relapse, he must apply to physician in charge of criminal insane for an examination of his mental condition, and if physician certifies to superintendent that there is reasonable cause to believe that person has become sane and is a safe person to be at large, superintendent must permit person to present to court that committed him a petition containing a statement to that effect and asking for his discharge. The petition must be served upon prosecuting attorney of county, whose duty it is to resist the application, and issue must be tried before a jury. If jury finds person has recovered as specified he must be discharged; otherwise his petition must be dismissed and he must be remitted to custody. Either party may appeal to supreme court from decision of jury as in other cases. Should such person again become insane after his discharge, prosecuting attorney of county may file petition setting forth the fact. The case must then be tried before a jury, but burden of proof lies with state; appeal may be made by either party to supreme court, as in other cases. The prosecuting attorney of any county in which a person may have been acquitted of a crime because of insanity may cause any such person who is not in custody to be brought before superior court of that county for trial as to question of his sanity by filing petition in name of state. Either party may appeal to supreme court as in other cases.

[20] See also Table 10.

[21] The provisions summarized in the table were amended in 1911 and 1913 so as to be substantially as follows:

Verdict.—Not guilty because insane.

Procedure upon acquittal.—Court must order person committed to hospital for criminal insane, to be detained and treated until legally discharged. A reexamination may be had as in the case of other patients, but no person so committed may be released unless magistrate or jury charged with duty of passing upon his sanity, in addition to finding him sane also finds that he is not likely to have such a recurrence of insanity as would result in acts which, but for insanity, would constitute crimes.

PERSONS WHO ESCAPE INDICTMENT.

The method of disposition of persons who have escaped indictment by reason of insanity, where any specific provision is made, is usually the same as for persons acquitted on the ground of insanity, as is shown by the following table:

TABLE 13.—PERSONS WHO ESCAPE INDICTMENT BY REASON OF INSANITY.

STATE.	Procedure.	STATE.	Procedure.
Alabama	(Procedure same as for persons acquitted.)	New Jersey	(Procedure same as for persons acquitted.)
Louisiana	Whenever grand jury, after making inquiry as to commission of any crime or misdemeanor, omits to find a bill (because of insanity of accused), such jury must so certify to court. (Subsequent procedure same as for persons acquitted.)	North Carolina	(Procedure same as for persons acquitted.)
		Ohio	(See Table 10, second group of persons noted for Ohio.)
		Pennsylvania	When person charged with offense is brought before court to be discharged for want of prosecution and by oath of one or more credible persons appears to be insane, court must order district attorney to send before grand jury a written allegation of such insanity in the nature of a bill of indictment. If accused is found insane, court must, after giving notice to next of kin of such person, order jury impaneled to try question of insanity. If such jury finds person insane, proceedings may be had as in case of a person found insane upon arraignment.
Maine	When grand jury omits to find an indictment against any person arrested to answer for an offense, by reason of his insanity, such jury must so certify to court when it returns verdict. (Subsequent procedure same as for persons acquitted.)	Utah	(Procedure same as for persons acquitted.)
Maryland	(See Table 10, third group of persons noted for Maryland.)	Vermont	When person held in prison on a charge of having committed an offense is not indicted by grand jury, by reason of insanity, grand jury must so certify to court. (Subsequent procedure same as for persons acquitted.)
Massachusetts	If grand jury does not indict a person held in custody on a charge of crime, by reason of his insanity, such jury must so certify to court. [Subsequent procedure same as for persons acquitted. (See Table 12, first sentence under "Procedure upon acquittal.")]	Virginia	When person in jail on charge of having committed a criminal offense appears, from a certificate of a grand jury or otherwise, to satisfaction of court in which he is held, to have been insane at time of commission of act, and continues to be insane, court may order him to be sent to one of the state insane asylums or to be delivered to his friends.
Michigan	When person held in prison on a charge of having committed an indictable offense is not indicted by grand jury, by reason of insanity, such jury must so certify to court. (Subsequent procedure same as for persons acquitted.)	West Virginia	When person in jail on charge of having committed an indictable offense is not indicted by reason of insanity at time of commission of act, grand jury must so certify to court. Court may order him to be sent to hospital for insane or to be discharged.
Mississippi	When a person is held in prison or on bail charged with an offense and grand jury does not find a true bill, by reason of insanity of accused, grand jury must so certify to circuit court and state whether condition of person is such as to endanger security of persons or property and peace and safety of community. If grand jury reports such unsoundness of mind and such danger, court must notify chancellor or clerk of chancery court, whose duty it is to proceed according to law relating to persons of unsound mind.		
New Hampshire	When grand jury omits to find an indictment against a person for the reason of his insanity or mental derangement, such jury must so certify to court. (Subsequent procedure same as for persons acquitted.)		

SENTENCED PRISONERS.

The procedure prescribed by law for the treatment of prisoners serving time or sentenced to serve time who become or appear insane is shown in Table 14.

As will be seen by reference to Table 4, six states have separate hospitals for the criminal insane. In a number of other states there are departments for the criminal insane either in connection with the state prison or penitentiary, as in Iowa, or in connection with a state hospital, as in Maine and New Jersey. The insane who are kept in prisons are not included in the statistics given in this report.

When a prisoner is transferred to a hospital for the insane or to a special ward or department for the insane, it is customary to deduct the time spent there from his sentence, although this is not expressly stated in the laws of all the states.

TABLE 14.—PRISONERS SERVING TIME OR SENTENCED TO SERVE TIME WHO BECOME OR APPEAR INSANE.

[For notes to this table, see pp. 102 and 103.]

STATE.	Class of persons.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure upon recovery.
Alabama	Persons sentenced to or imprisoned in penitentiary or sentenced to or confined at hard labor for county.	Physician in charge of penitentiary or convicts must report to governor, who appoints 3 persons, including the physician, to examine convict and report result to governor. If convict is declared insane, governor must direct proper officers to arrange for admission of convict to state hospital.	Superintendent of hospital must notify proper officers, who must remove patient immediately.
Arizona	Prisoners in state prison	Prison physician must, after examination, report to superintendent of prison, who must communicate with nearest local authority of competent jurisdiction. Such authority must cause an examination to be held as prescribed by law for persons alleged to be insane. If prisoner is found insane, officer conducting examination must commit him to care of superintendent of prison for immediate transfer to asylum for insane. Person in charge of asylum must report condition of prisoner quarterly to superintendent of prison.	When so far recovered as to be able to continue service in prison without further risk, patient must be returned to serve any unexpired time, period in insane asylum being counted as though served in prison. If sentence expires while prisoner is in asylum, superintendent of prison must forward him his legal discharge from prison.
	Persons convicted of misdemeanor confined in county jail.	Sheriff must notify county physician immediately, who must examine prisoner. If physician believes the prisoner insane, an examination into his sanity must be held as prescribed by law. If prisoner is found insane, he must be committed to the insane asylum.	
Arkansas	Convicts in state penitentiary or reform school.	Penitentiary physician, if he ascertains that a convict is insane, must notify superintendent of penitentiary, who with consent of penitentiary board must transfer convict to State Hospital for Nervous Diseases.	Superintendent of hospital must notify superintendent of penitentiary who must take convict back into penitentiary. Time spent in hospital must be credited as time served under his sentence to penitentiary.
California	Convicts in state prisons	Warden and other officers designated by directors to act in such cases must make examination; and if they are convinced of convict's insanity warden must certify fact to superintendent of a state asylum for insane and must send convict to such asylum to be kept until cured.[1] Warden must send copy of certificate to directors of prison.	Superintendent of asylum must notify directors of prison and warden; the latter must send for convict and receive him back into prison. Time spent at asylum counts as part of convict's sentence.
Colorado	Convicts in prison	In case of convict in penitentiary, commissioners or warden of penitentiary must report to governor, who may appoint commission of 3 practicing physicians to examine prisoner and report to governor. If from such report governor believes prisoner is insane and can not well be taken care of in penitentiary, he must order prisoner transferred to an insane asylum.	In case of convict from penitentiary or reformatory, after examination has been made as in other cases of lunacy inquests, superintendent of asylum must notify warden of institution in which patient was formerly confined, who must transfer him to such place to serve out any unexpired term of his sentence.

TABLE 14.—PRISONERS SERVING TIME OR SENTENCED TO SERVE TIME WHO BECOME OR APPEAR INSANE—Contd.

[For notes to this table, see pp. 102 and 103.]

STATE.	Class of persons.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure upon recovery.
Connecticut	Male convicts in state prison	Prison physician must notify warden, who must remove convict to insane ward of prison. If convict is insane at time of discharge, agent of Connecticut Prison Association must receive him and turn him over to authorities liable for his care; if none are found, he must be cared for at state expense under direction of association.	Consulting physician of prison must notify warden, who must remove prisoner to ordinary prison wards.
	Female convicts in state prison	Upon receipt of report from prison physician and consulting physician [2] of prison, warden must notify governor, who must order warden or any proper officer to take prisoner and deliver her to superintendent of a state hospital for insane. If patient is insane at expiration of term, superintendent must notify governor, who may order her further detention until recovery.	If patient recovers before expiration of sentence, superintendent of hospital must notify governor, who must order warden or any proper officer to deliver person to proper authorities of prison. If patient recovers after expiration of sentence, she is discharged by superintendent of hospital.
	Inmates of state reformatory [3]	Physician of reformatory must notify superintendent of reformatory, who must report to governor. Governor must order superintendent of reformatory or any proper officer to take person and deliver him to superintendent of a state hospital for insane. If patient is insane at expiration of term, superintendent must notify governor, who may order his further detention until recovery.	If patient recovers before expiration of sentence, superintendent of hospital must notify governor, who must order superintendent of reformatory or any proper officer to deliver person to proper authorities of reformatory. If patient recovers after expiration of sentence, he is discharged by superintendent of hospital.
	Prisoners in common jails	Jailer must notify governor, who must appoint commission of not more than 3 experts to examine prisoner and report to governor. If commission finds prisoner insane and governor approves its report, he must order jailer or any proper officer to transfer person to a state hospital for insane. If patient is insane at expiration of term, superintendent must notify governor, who may order his further confinement until recovery.	If, before expiration of term, superintendent of hospital believes patient has recovered, he must notify governor, who must appoint commission of not more than 3 experts to examine prisoner and report to governor. If prisoner is reported no longer insane and governor approves report, he must order jailer or any proper officer to transfer person from hospital to jail. If patient recovers after expiration of sentence, he is discharged by superintendent of hospital.
Delaware [4]			
District of Columbia.	Persons undergoing sentence of any court of the District of Columbia for crime.	Prisoner may be committed to Government Hospital for Insane by order of Secretary of Interior.	When prisoner sent to hospital recovers, superintendent of hospital must notify justice holding criminal court, and deliver prisoner to court according to its proper precept.
Florida	Convicts in state prison	Prison physician must order removal to prison hospital when he believes it would not be detrimental to other inmates of prison.	
Georgia [5]	Convicts sentenced to penitentiary	Convict must be removed to prison farm and kept there during term for which sentenced, or until cured.	([5])
Idaho [6]			
Illinois	Convicts in penitentiaries	Warden or other officer in charge of penitentiary, upon receiving certification of insanity by physician of institution, must examine convict, and if convinced of his insanity, must have him transferred to asylum for insane criminals (at Chester) to remain until legally discharged. If insanity continues after expiration of sentence, convict must be kept in asylum until adjudged by medical superintendent of asylum and board of commissioners of penitentiary a fit subject to be discharged; he may be delivered to relatives or friends who give security for his good behavior and maintenance.	When medical superintendent of asylum, certifies to recovery, convict must be transferred to penitentiary from which he came. (Apparently relates to recovery before expiration of sentence. For procedure after expiration of sentence, see preceding column.)
Indiana	Convicts in reformatory or state prison (males).	Upon notification by physician of institution, chief executive officer of institution, if convinced of insanity, must report to governor, who must direct chief officer to convene a lunacy commission (composed of 2 physicians and a justice of the peace) to examine into mental condition of prisoner and report to chief officer, having first notified the next friend or nearest relative of convict and secretary of State Board of Charities. The chief officer of institution must transmit report of commission to governor, who, if convinced of convict's insanity, must order chief officer to transfer him to Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals. Convict must be detained at hospital while insanity continues.	If recovery occurs before expiration of sentence or maximum limit of indeterminate sentence, warden and physician in charge of state prison must notify governor, who if convinced of recovery of prisoner, must order him transferred to penal institution from which he was removed. Time spent in asylum must be credited on sentence. If recovery occurs after expiration of sentence or of its maximum limit, warden and physician of state prison must notify governor, who, if convinced of recovery of prisoner, must order his discharge by warden.
	Women committed to women's prison and girls committed to Indiana Girls' School.	Person must be transferred to asylum for insane in manner prescribed for commitment of other insane persons.[7]	
Iowa	Convicts in penitentiary or reformatory	Governor, upon receipt of certificate from physician of institution, must order convict transferred to department for insane at Anamosa, to remain until expiration of sentence or recovery. Upon expiration of sentence, an examination must be made by competent physicians, and if convict is found not to have recovered, governor must be notified. The governor, after investigation, may order transfer of prisoner to one of hospitals for insane or may order his retention in the department for criminal insane.	If recovery occurs before expiration of sentence, convict must be held at Anamosa to serve out unexpired sentence.
	Persons convicted of misdemeanor and sentenced to imprisonment in jail.	Investigation as to sanity must be held by commissioners of insanity. If prisoner is found insane, he must be committed to department for criminal insane at Anamosa.	Person in charge of department for criminal insane must notify sheriff and county attorney of proper county. Sheriff must receive and hold prisoner until he is legally discharged by district court or judge.
Kansas	Convicts in penitentiary [8]	Warden of penitentiary must notify the physician, who, if he deems statement of insanity true must, with assistance of 2 nearest resident physicians, examine into facts. If they deem person insane, they must so certify to warden, who must cause person to be confined in insane ward of penitentiary; or, if board of directors of penitentiary [9] consents, he may cause convict to be sent to asylum for insane to remain until his recovery.	If convict sent to asylum for insane recovers before expiration of sentence, superintendent must notify warden, who must immediately take convict into his charge.
Louisiana [10]	Convicts serving sentence in state penitentiary	Board of control of state penitentiary [11] must present petition to district court where penitentiary is located, stating fact of insanity and asking for interdiction and transfer of convict to asylum for insane. Judge receiving petition must hear and determine question of insanity, and if satisfied from evidence that convict has become insane during imprisonment, must order his removal to asylum for insane.	Convict must be returned to penitentiary to serve out unexpired portion of sentence, expired portion being reckoned from time when sentence began in penitentiary.

TABLE 14.—PRISONERS SERVING TIME OR SENTENCED TO SERVE TIME WHO BECOME OR APPEAR INSANE—Contd.

[For notes to this table, see pp. 102 and 103.]

STATE.	Class of persons.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure upon recovery.
Maine	Convicts in state prison	When warden believes a convict has become insane, he must notify prison physician, who must investigate, and if he finds convict insane must certify fact to warden. Warden must then apply to judge of municipal court for city of Rockland for an inquiry, who must appoint time and place for hearing, following practically the same procedure as for commitment of an insane person not a convict, except that judge is required in addition to appoint guardian ad litem and may also appoint counsel for convict. If upon evidence at hearing judge determines that convict is insane and that his comfort and safety or that of others will thereby be promoted, he must commit him to building for criminal insane at Augusta Hospital for Insane to remain until he recovers or is discharged by law.[12]	If recovery occurs before expiration of sentence, convict must be returned to prison to remain until time when term of imprisonment would have expired if he had remained there continuously.
	Convicts in county jails	When keeper believes a convict has become insane, he must notify physician appointed by the governor to act as examiner of insane convicts in county jail,[13] who must investigate, and if he finds convict insane, must certify fact to keeper. Keeper must then apply for an inquiry to judge of nearest municipal court in county or, if there is none, to a judge of the supreme judicial court, who must follow the procedure indicated above for convicts in state prison, except that commitment may be made to either of the state hospitals.[12]	If recovery occurs before expiration of sentence, convict must be returned to jail to remain until time when term of imprisonment would have expired if he had remained there continuously
Maryland[14]	Convicts in penitentiary	Whenever board of directors deems it necessary they may summon the Lunacy Commission to examine into mental condition of convict. If convict is adjudged insane by commission or a majority of its members, and his removal is deemed advisable, commission must make complaint to judge of criminal court of Baltimore, who is empowered to order removal of convict to some insane asylum within state.	
Massachusetts	Prisoners in state prison, Massachusetts Reformatory, Reformatory Prison for Women, or prison camp or hospital in Rutland.	Warden or superintendent must notify one or both of the experts in insanity designated by State Board of Insanity to examine prisoners in these institutions who are alleged to be insane. Such expert or experts must, with physician of prison, examine prisoner and report result to superior court[15] of county in which prison is situated. If upon such report court believes prisoner insane and his removal expedient, it must issue warrant to warden or superintendent authorizing him to cause removal of prisoner, if a male, to Bridgewater State Hospital and, if a female, to one of the other state hospitals for insane. When superintendent and trustees of hospital determine that prisoner should be returned to prison, they must so certify upon the warrant; and notice, with statement as to mental condition of prisoner, must be given to warden or superintendent of prison, who must thereupon cause prisoner to be reconveyed to prison to remain pursuant to original sentence. Time of detention or confinement in hospital is computed as part of term of imprisonment.	(See preceding column.)
	Prisoners under sentence in other prisons (including jails and houses of correction.)	Attending physician must make a report as to appearance of insanity to jailer or master, who must transmit it to a judge authorized to commit insane persons to hospitals.[16] If judge, after certificate of insanity by 2 legally qualified physicians is filed with him, finds that prisoner is insane and his removal expedient, he must order removal of prisoner to a state hospital for insane. A male prisoner thus removed must be sent by judge to Bridgewater State Hospital, or any of the other state hospitals for insane if in opinion of judge, he has not been criminal or vicious in his life. A female prisoner removed on account of insanity is sent to one of the state hospitals other than that at Bridgewater.	If prisoner removed to state hospital is, in opinion of trustees and superintendent of hospital, restored to sanity, he must immediately be returned to prison or house of correction from which he was removed, to remain pursuant to original sentence, time of detention or confinement in hospital being computed as part of term of imprisonment.
Michigan[17]	Inmates of state prison, state house of correction, Michigan Reformatory, or Detroit House of Correction.	Whenever physician of institution certifies to officer in charge that an inmate is insane, such officer must immediately make an examination and, if satisfied that he is insane, must cause him to be transferred to State Asylum at Ionia (now Ionia State Hospital). If insanity continues after expiration of sentence, medical superintendent of asylum must within 5 days after expiration of sentence apply to judge of probate of county in which institution is situated for an order to retain patient in asylum until his recovery, giving notice of such application to one or more friends or relatives of patient, if their address is known, and to county clerk of county from which convict was sent. Judge must notify alleged insane person and prosecuting attorney of his county, fixing time and place for hearing and must call 2 legally qualified physicians and in his discretion other credible witnesses. Prosecuting attorney must attend hearing and act in behalf of state. If judge certifies that evidence shows person to be insane, he must direct his retention in asylum until his recovery. Any convict whose sentence has expired and who is still insane may be delivered to relatives or friends who will give surety approved by governing board for his maintenance and good behavior without further public charge.	Upon certification of medical superintendent of asylum as to patient's recovery, he must be transferred to institution from which he came.
	Convicts in county jails	If it appears to circuit court for county that convict is insane, such court may direct that convict be delivered to superintendents of poor of the county, who must immediately take measures for safe-keeping of such person in manner provided by law.	
	Inmates of Industrial School for Boys and State Industrial Home for Girls.	Whenever superintendent of institution certifies to probate court of county in which home is situated that he believes inmate has become insane, court must investigate question of insanity, causing inmate to be personally examined by 2 legally qualified physicians appointed by court and in its discretion calling other credible witnesses. If inmate is adjudged insane, court must order his admission to asylum of district in which institution is situated.	Medical superintendent of asylum must report patient's recovery to superintendent of school or home, who is required to send immediately for inmate.

TABLE 14.—PRISONERS SERVING TIME OR SENTENCED TO SERVE TIME WHO BECOME OR APPEAR INSANE—Contd.

[For notes to this table, see pp. 102 and 103.]

STATE.	Class of persons.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure upon recovery.
Minnesota [18]	Persons confined in state prison or any other penal institution in the state.	Warden or other person in charge must notify State Board of Control, which must cause prisoner to be examined by probate court of county where he is confined. If prisoner is found insane, he must be transferred by order of the court to state asylum for dangerous insane (connected with St. Peter State Hospital).	If sanity is restored before expiration of sentence, patient must be removed by State Board of Control, upon certificate of superintendent, to institution from which he came.
Missouri	Persons convicted of crime or misdemeanor.	If person becomes insane before execution in whole or in part of sentence, governor must investigate and may pardon convicted person or commute or suspend execution of sentence; he may by warrant to sheriff of proper county or warden of state penitentiary order removal to state hospital.	If sentence was suspended, it must be executed after expiration of suspension. In case of convict in penitentiary sent to a state hospital after serving two-thirds of his sentence who recovers his sanity, governor, when notified by superintendent of hospital, must remit remainder of sentence.
Montana	Convicts in state prison	Warden must notify Board of State Prison Commissioners, which may order removal of prisoner to insane asylum.	If sanity is restored before expiration of sentence, asylum authorities must notify Board of State Prison Commissioners and warden must have prisoner returned to prison.
Nebraska	Convicts in penitentiary	Physician must notify governor, who must cause an examination to be made by penitentiary medical board and, if it finds convict insane, may order removal of prisoner to a hospital for insane.	Superintendent of hospital must notify governor, who must cause convict to be returned to penitentiary to serve unexpired term of sentence (time spent in hospital having been deducted from sentence).
	Persons sentenced for crime	If person becomes insane before execution of sentence, execution must be stayed until his recovery. Court must impanel jury to determine question of insanity of person at time of impaneling.	(See preceding column.)
Nevada	Convicts in state prison	Court must appoint commission of lunacy as in other cases of insanity. If prisoner is found insane, warden must transfer him to state insane asylum.	If sanity is restored before expiration of sentence, superintendent of state insane asylum must deliver prisoner to warden of state prison.
New Hampshire	Convicts in state prison	Governor and council or supreme court may transfer any prisoner who is insane to asylum for insane.	
	Persons confined in jail or in house of correction.	Supreme court may order person committed to asylum	
New Jersey [19]	Convicts in state prison	Judge of circuit court of county in which prison is situated must, when informed of the fact by physician of prison, institute an inquiry, calling 2 physicians and other witnesses if necessary, and inviting the attorney general to aid in examination, and, if he deems it necessary, calling a jury. If prisoner is found insane, judge must order him removed to state hospital for insane.[20]	If sanity is restored before expiration of sentence, chief officer of hospital must notify judge and attorney general. Judge must remand patient to prison to serve out unexpired portion of his sentence.[20]
New Mexico	Convicts	Convict must be received into the asylum	If sanity is restored before expiration of sentence, convict must be returned to penitentiary.
New York	Males sentenced for a felony	Warden or superintendent, when notified by physician of institution, must cause prisoner to be removed to Dannemora State Hospital. If when term of sentence of convict has expired the medical superintendent thinks convict is still insane, he must apply to a judge of a court of record to cause an examination of convict to be made by 2 legally qualified examiners in lunacy. If convict is found insane, superintendent must apply to a court of record for an order authorizing him to retain the convict. Any convict in the Dannemora State Hospital whose term of imprisonment has expired may, upon order of State Commission in Lunacy,[21] be transferred to any institution for the insane. Medical superintendent may discharge and deliver any patient whose sentence has expired and who is still insane to his relatives or friends.	If sanity is restored before expiration of sentence, medical superintendent must notify warden or superintendent of institution from which convict was received or to which superintendent of state prisons may direct that he be transferred, and must cause his removal to such place to serve out unexpired portion of his sentence. Whenever any convict who has been retained beyond expiration of his sentence recovers, he may be discharged by medical superintendent.
	Males undergoing sentence of 1 year or less or convicted of a misdemeanor, and all female convicts.	Warden or other officer in charge must, when notified by physician of institution, apply to a judge of a court of record to cause an examination of prisoner to be made by 2 legally qualified examiners in lunacy. If prisoner is found insane, warden or other officer in charge must apply to a judge of a court of record for an order transferring prisoner to Matteawan State Hospital. When term of sentence of prisoner has expired and he is still insane, he may be retained in the hospital until his recovery or until he is otherwise legally discharged; but medical superintendent may discharge and deliver any such patient to his relatives or friends. Any prisoner in Matteawan State Hospital whose term of imprisonment has expired may, upon order of State Commission in Lunacy,[21] be transferred to any institution for insane.	If sanity is restored before expiration of sentence, medical superintendent must notify warden or other officer in charge of institution from which prisoner was received or to which superintendent of state prisons may direct that he be transferred, if prisoner was received from state prison, and must cause his removal to such place to serve out unexpired portion of his sentence. Whenever any prisoner who has been retained beyond expiration of his sentence recovers, he may be discharged by medical superintendent.
North Carolina	Convicts in state prison	Convict must be admitted to the hospital for dangerous insane. In case of the expiration of the sentence of any convict insane person while he is in hospital for insane, he must be kept until his recovery or until he is considered harmless and incurable.	(See preceding column.)
North Dakota	Persons confined in penitentiary or reform school.	Governor, when notified by the chief officer and the board of trustees of the institution, must inquire into case and, if he determines that person is insane, must order him transferred to state hospital for insane.	Superintendent of hospital must notify warden or superintendent who, if term of sentence of patient has not expired, must have him returned to institution from which he was sent. If term of sentence has expired, chief officer of institution from which he was sent may direct that he be discharged.
Ohio [22]	Persons confined in penitentiary or reformatory.	Chief officer, when notified by physician of institution, must apply to probate court of county in which institution is located for an examination of convict by 2 legally qualified physicians to be designated by court. If convict is found insane, chief officer must apply to the court for an order transferring convict to Lima State Hospital.	If sanity is restored before expiration of sentence, convict must be transferred to penitentiary or reformatory from which he came.
Oklahoma	Convicts	Convict must be received into the hospital for insane	If sanity is restored before expiration of sentence, convict must be returned to state penitentiary.
Oregon [23]	Convicts in state prison	Governor, when notified by physician of prison, must summon 1 or more physicians of state insane asylum to examine into question of insanity. If convict is found insane, governor may order him transferred to state insane asylum. Governor may at any time order convict transferred back to state prison.	(See preceding column.)

TABLE 14.—PRISONERS SERVING TIME OR SENTENCED TO SERVE TIME WHO BECOME OR APPEAR INSANE—Contd.

[For notes to this table, see pp. 102 and 103.]

STATE.	Class of persons.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure upon recovery.
Pennsylvania [24]	Persons confined in any jail or prison	Law judge of court under whose order person is confined must, upon application, direct an inquiry into the circumstances, notifying Committee on Lunacy and, if satisfied that person needs treatment in a hospital, must direct his removal to a state hospital. The trustees and physician of the hospital may not discharge or remove convict without an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, and in case he is to be removed to a place of custody other than a hospital, the Committee on Lunacy must be notified and time given them to investigate the case.	(See preceding column.)
	Persons imprisoned after conviction of any crime.	Application may be made by the warden, superintendent, physician, or any inspector of the penitentiary or prison in which person is confined, or by the general agent of the Board of Public Charities to court of county in which prisoner was convicted, or any law judge thereof, to have person removed to a hospital for insane. The court or law judge may then appoint 3 citizens of the state to inquire into question of insenity, and, if prisoner is found of unsound mind and unfit for penal discipline, judge may order removal of prisoner to a state hospital. If sentence of prisoner expires while he is in hospital, judge or court that made the order of removal may, if relatives or friends of patient apply giving security for his custody and care, order transfer of patient to care of person making application.	If before expiration of sentence superintendent or other proper medical authority of the hospital certifies to judge or court that ordered transfer that patient has so far recovered as no longer to need hospital care, judge or court may remand him to place of imprisonment from which he was sent. If such certification is made after sentence has expired, patient may be discharged.
	Persons confined in the common jails of Armstrong, Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Erie, Elk, Forest, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, McKean, Somerset, Venango, Washington, Warren, Westmoreland, and Potter Counties by sentence or order of any court, who are not under sentence of death.	Commissioners of county, with approval of court by which person was sentenced or one of the judges thereof, may send prisoner to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, provided principal physician of insane department of the hospital deems such prisoner insane and a fit subject for treatment in the hospital. (In July, 1907, the name of the insane department of this hospital was changed to Dixmont Hospital.)	
Rhode Island [25]	Persons convicted of crime and imprisoned in state prison or county jail.	On petition of the Board of State Charities and Corrections in the case of a prisoner in state prison or in Providence County jail, or of the clerk of the superior court for any of the other counties in the case of a person in the jail of his county, stating that person is insane or in such a state of impairment of body or mind as tends directly to insanity or to permanent incapacity for mental or physical labor, any justice of supreme court may order such examination of person as he deems proper and, if satisfied of truth of petition, may order removal of prisoner to the state asylum for insane, the state almshouse, or the Butler Hospital.[26]	Upon restoration to reason or to health both of mind and body, patient may be removed to place of original confinement by order of any justice of supreme court, to serve out remainder of his sentence.
South Dakota	Convicts in penitentiary	Governor, when notified by warden and State Board of Charities and Corrections may inquire into case and, if he determines that person is insane, may order him transferred to state hospital for insane.	When recovery occurs before expiration of sentence, convict must be returned to penitentiary if governor so directed in order of transfer.
Texas	Convicts in penitentiary	If county judge of county in which penitentiary is located receives affidavit that convict confined in state penitentiary is insane and believes such information true, he must fix a day for hearing, and order sheriff to summon jury of 6 persons. If such affidavit is filed before any justice of peace he returns it to county judge. Upon verdict that convict is insane, he must be so pronounced and committed to insane asylum.[27]	
Utah	Persons confined in state prison or a county jail.	Upon receiving complaint made under oath, district court may submit question of person's insanity to a jury. If person is found insane, judge must order sheriff to commit him to State Mental Hospital.	If sanity is restored before expiration of sentence, superintendent of hospital must notify sheriff of county from which convict was sent, who must return him to prison to serve out remainder of sentence. If sentence has expired, person upon recovery must be discharged.
Vermont	Persons confined in state prison, house of correction, or a county jail for a specified time.[28]	Person may be removed to state hospital for insane only upon order of governor, based upon such expert examination as to insanity as governor directs. In case prisoner remains insane at end of sentence, if he was not sent to hospital, he may be sent there; and if already there, he may remain.	If sanity is restored before expiration of sentence, patient must, upon order of governor, be returned to institution to which he was originally committed.
Virginia [29]	Convicts in penitentiary	Superintendent of penitentiary must report to governor, who must order convict brought before circuit court of city of Richmond for inquiry into his sanity. If jury finds convict insane, he must be transferred to an insane asylum.	Superintendent of hospital must notify clerk of court by whose order patient was confined, and clerk must cause patient to be returned to penitentiary.
Washington [30]	Convicts in penitentiary	When superintendent and such other officers as may be designated by State Board of Control to act with him in such cases believe any convict insane, they must make proper examination and if they still believe convict insane, superintendent must send him to a state insane asylum. If at expiration of sentence convict is still in asylum, he must be allowed to stay there until discharged cured.	Superintendent of hospital must notify State Board of Control and superintendent of penitentiary, who must remove patient to penitentiary, time passed at the asylum counting as a part of convict's sentence.
West Virginia [31]	Convicts in penitentiary who become hopelessly insane.	Warden must notify a justice of Marshall County, who must inquire into insanity of convict and, if satisfied that he is insane and ought to be confined in a hospital, must order him committed to hospital for insane, unless some person will give bond to restrain and take proper care of insane person until the cause ceases or he is delivered to the sheriff of the county to be proceeded with according to law.	Board of directors of hospital must notify clerk of court by whose order patient was confined in hospital and deliver him in obedience to the proper precept.
Wisconsin	Prisoners in state prison, reformatory, county jails, or in Milwaukee House of Correction.	Board of Control, acting as a commission in lunacy, may adjudge prisoner insane and may, with approval of governor, remove him to a state hospital for insane.[32]	If sanity is restored before expiration of sentence, patient must be returned to prison from which he was taken.
Wyoming	Persons held under the sentence or judgment of any court or justice of peace.	Anyone having person in charge must, and any citizen of the state may, make complaint, and question of insanity must be inquired into by a jury in accordance with procedure prescribed for other cases. If found insane, person must be taken to such place for treatment as is provided or prescribed by State Board of Charities and Reform either generally or for that particular case.	Patient must be returned to place of imprisonment from which he was sent, to serve out his sentence if any part of it remains.

NOTES TO TABLE 14.

[1] Before discharging any convict who may be insane at time of expiration of sentence warden of state prison must report such insanity to a judge of superior court of county in which prison is located, who must order sheriff to bring insane convict before court. If convinced of his insanity after having him examined by medical experts, court must order him confined in one of the insane asylums.

[2] Appointed by governor to have general oversight of insane ward of state prison.

[3] The provisions summarized are from an act establishing the Connecticut Reformatory, which was not opened until after 1910.

[4] The only regulations on this point are contained in a section which has never been repealed providing that when any insane person is confined in jail, the levy court may order constable to deliver such person to keeper of the almshouse, and providing further, that if sentence of any convict is respited on ground of insanity, such convict is subject to removal to almshouse.

[5] Although a law of 1904 provided that convicts in the State Sanitarium should be returned to the Prison Commission as soon as arrangements could be made for their care at the prison farm, the statutes still contain a provision to the effect that if sentence of a person was suspended on ground of insanity and he was committed to Georgia State Sanitarium, superintendent must notify presiding judge of court where the person was convicted of his restoration to sanity.

[6] The only provision relative to sentenced prisoners who become insane is a section stating that insane convicts must be received into the insane asylum and returned to the state prison again as provided in the penal code. The only provisions concerning the criminal insane in the penal code, however, relate to prisoners under sentence of death or to persons who become insane before sentence, with the exception of a statement that a person may not be punished for a public offense while insane.

[7] See Table 12, note 4.

[8] The only provision relating to the reformatory in the General Statutes of 1909 is one authorizing board of managers of reformatory to transfer to the state insane asylum any prisoner who becomes insane. By a law of 1913 the powers formerly vested in the board of managers of reformatory are vested in State Board of Corrections.

An enactment of 1911 contains the following provisions, which apply to persons confined in any penal institution in the state:

Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.—Whenever person confined in penal institution is alleged to be insane, officer in charge of institution must, with consent of board in charge of institution, cause person to be examined by probate court of county in which he is confined. If found insane, he must be transferred by order of probate court to State Asylum for Dangerous Insane. In case insanity continues after expiration of sentence, prisoner must be retained in asylum until recovery.

Procedure upon recovery.—If before expiration of sentence superintendent of State Asylum for Dangerous Insane believes prisoner's sanity is restored, prisoner must be removed upon certificate of superintendent to institution from which he came, to serve remainder of sentence. Time spent in asylum is counted as part of term of sentence. When recovery occurs after expiration of sentence, prisoner must be immediately discharged.

[9] By a law of 1913 the powers formerly vested in board are vested in State Board of Corrections.

[10] See also Table 10, note 7.

[11] According to an earlier act (1896), which has apparently not been repealed, warden of penitentiary, together with clerk of board of control, must present the petition.

[12] Provisions summarized apply also to convicts detained after expiration of sentence. A friend of any person adjudged insane and committed to building for criminal insane at Augusta State Hospital, thinking such person is unreasonably detained, may apply for an inquiry to any justice of supreme judicial court, who may after due inquiry vacate such commitment and, if original sentence has expired, discharge person in question. Application, if unsuccessful, must not be repeated within one year. Concerning transfer of persons committed to building for criminal insane, see Table 10, note 8.

[13] Governor appoints one such examiner in each county.

[14] According to an enactment of 1910 the administrative board of the house of correction, as well as that of the penitentiary, is empowered to summon the Lunacy Commission to examine into mental condition of convicts and, in case convict is adjudged insane, complaint is to be made to the judge of either of the criminal courts of Baltimore or any one of the criminal courts for the several counties exercising criminal jurisdiction; and according to an enactment of 1914 the Lunacy Commission is directed to remove all insane convicts confined now or later in the Maryland Penitentiary and the House of Correction to such state hospitals as it deems proper.

[15] By an act approved Apr. 5, 1910, the district court of central Middlesex also has authority to issue warrant for commitment to the proper hospital in the case of prisoners in Massachusetts Reformatory and the first district court of southern Middlesex in the case of prisoners in Reformatory Prison for Women.

[16] See Table 5.

[17] The latest code contains also an act of 1877, which has never been repealed, including provisions somewhat as follows:

Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.—If any person after being convicted of any offense and committed to state prison or any penal institution of the state and before execution in whole or in part of sentence of court shows symptoms of insanity, warden must not fy physician of institution and medical superintendent of asylum for insane at Kalamazoo, who must immediately examine convict and if they believe him insane must so certify to wardeo. Warden must immediately put convict in prison department prepared for insane convicts and notify governor of insanity of convict, whose duty it is to inquire into facts. Governor may pardon convict or commute or suspend execution and may order convict conveyed to a state asylum for insane and there kept until he becomes sane or his sentence expires. If patient is insane at expiration of sentence, he must be returned to prison. (See statement given below regarding persons who are insane at expiration of sentence.)

Procedure upon recovery.—If convict sent to asylum recovers before expiration of sentence, he must be returned to prison to serve out unexpired term of sentence, time of suspension being counted on time for which sentenced. When a person not removed to an asylum is certified by physician of penal institution and medical superintendent of asylum for insane at Kalamazoo to be sane or so far recovered that it may be considered safa to put him at labor, warden of penal institution must again put him at hard labor according to his sentence.

According to provisions enacted in 1903, all persons adjudged insane after having been convicted of crime must be admitted to the State Asylum at Ionia (now Ionia State Hospital).

An unrepealed act of 1877 relative to persons who are insane at expiration of sentence at any penal institution of the state or Detroit House of Correction contains provisions which are somewhat as follows:

Before discharging from any penal institution of the state any convict who at expiration of sentence is certified to be insane by physician of penal institution, if no relative or friend takes charge of him, warden or other superintending officer must report his condition to county clerk of county from which convict was sent and to one or more of his relatives, or friends if known, and also to probate judge of county in which penal institution is located. Within 20 days of receipt of notice, judge must issue warrant to sheriff of county ordering him to receive convict at time of discharge and bring him before such judge. When convict is brought before him, judge must call 2 physicians and other credible witnesses and immediately give notice of time and place of examination to prosecuting attorney of his county, who is required to appear in behalf of state. If after investigation, with or without a jury, judge certifies that evidence shows person to be insane and no relative or friend has appeared and offered to take charge of him, he must on certificate of such judge be admitted to one of the asylums for insane and supported there until he is restored to sanity or is legally removed or taken charge of by relatives or friends.

[18] In 1913 class of persons was limited to those confined in state prison or state reformatory and place of detention during insanity was made either the asylum for dangerous insane or any state hospital, at the discretion of the court.

[19] The provisions summarized in Table 10 apply also to persons in confinement under sentence.

[20] In addition to the section in force Jan. 1, 1910 (which is summarized above), the Compiled Statutes of 1910 contain the same section as amended Mar. 29, 1910. The essential difference is that the duties which in the former case are assigned to the judge of circuit court of county in which prison is situated are in the latter case assigned to the justice of supreme court presiding in courts of that county or the judge of court of common pleas of county. (See Table 10, note 14, concerning a law of Apr. 27, 1911, providing for a house of detention at Trenton.)

[21] In 1912 name of State Commission in Lunacy was changed to State Hospital Commission.

[22] The provisions summarized in the table are those of a law of 1906, which provided for the erection of a state hospital for insane at Lima. In 1910 the hospital had not been built and presumably the following provisions which also appear in the General Code of 1910 were in force:

Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.—A convict in the penitentiary, if the Lima State Hospital is not then open to receive such convict, must be confined by warden in insane department of penitentiary. In the case of a convict in the reformatory, superintendent must notify board of managers, which may order removal of convict to Columbus State Hospital. After a convict is confined in insane department of penitentiary, if deemed necessary by superintendent of Columbus State Hospital and physician of penitentiary, board of managers of penitentiary may order removal of convict to Columbus State Hospital.

Procedure upon recovery.—When physician of penitentiary certifies to warden that an insane convict confined in insane department of penitentiary has so far recovered that it is safe to put him at labor under his sentence, or when superintendent of Columbus State Hospital so certifies to warden of penitentiary or superintendent of reformatory regarding a convict from such institution so confined in the hospital, officer in charge of penitentiary or reformatory must remova convict from hospital and put him at labor under his sentence.

According to the law of 1906 an insane convict under indeterminate sentence transferred from penitentiary or reformatory to Lima State Hospital must be detained at hospital for maximum term of sentence provided by law for offense of which person was convicted unless he is sooner restored to reason.

The General Code of 1910 contains a provision of an earlier date than 1906 which was apparently not affected by the law of that year, to the effect that if a convict is insane at expiration of sentence the warden must notify probate judge of county from which he was sent, who must order sheriff to return insane convict to county to be disposed of as directed by law. This provision further directs that if a probate judge after notification by warden neglects to issue a warrant, or if a sheriff neglects to remove the convict, warden must cause such convict to be returned to county from which he was sent, in charge of an officer of penitentiary or some other suitable person.

[23] The provisions summarized in the table were repealed in 1913 by a law which included provisions substantially as follows:

When in opinion of warden or physician of state penitentiary any convict confined in penitentiary is insane, notice must be given to the clerk of the board, whereupon board must order his examination by one or more of the physicians of the state hospital for insane. If convict is found insane, board must order him transferred to the state hospital for insane. The board may at any time cause convict to be transferred back to penitentiary.

[24] The following provisions relating to the two penitentiaries are included in a recent digest of Pennsylvania laws as unrepealed:

Eastern Penitentiary.—When in opinion of inspectors of Eastern Penitentiary a prisoner confined there has developed such insanity as to render his continued confinement in penitentiary improper and his removal to the state lunatic hospital necessary to his recovery, they must submit case to board composed of district attorney of county of Philadelphia, principal physician of Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia, and principal physician of the Friends' Insane Asylum at Frankford, and in case a majority can not at any time attend, a competent physician or physicians appointed by the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia County, in place of such as can not attend. Upon receipt of certificate of the board or of 2 of its members, the governor, if he approves, must order removal of prisoner to state lunatic hospital. If before expiration of sentence trustees of hospital believe prisoner so far restored that his return to penitentiary would be safe and proper, they must cause him to be returned.

Western Penitentiary.—When physician of Western Penitentiary believes that a convict confined there is insane, he must notify proper warden and board of inspectors, who must examine into question of insanity. If board of inspectors deems it advisable, they must direct proper physician of Western Penitentiary, with aid of physician of insane department of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital (now Dixmont Hospital) and another competent person learned in medical jurisprudence, to inquire into question of insanity. If they, or a majority of them, are convinced that convict is insane, they must so certify to board of inspectors, and if inspectors approve they must transmit report to governor who, if he also approves, must order removal of prisoner to state lunatic hospital or to Western Pennsylvania Hospital. If before expiration of sentence board of managers of hospital believe convict so far restored that his return to penitentiary would be safe and proper, board of managers must cause him to be returned.

See Table 10, note 18.

[25] See Table 10, note 19.

[26] The provisions summarized in Table 10 for procedure when indications of insanity are noted in the case of persous imprisoned in any county would apparently apply to prisoners serving time or sentenced to serve time.

NOTES TO TABLE 14—Continued.

[27] Hearing was apparently to be held at state penitentiary, but law was not clear on this point. According to a law of 1913 amending provisions summarized in table, this was definitely stated. The procedure prescribed by this law is practically the same as that for other insane persons as stated in Table 5, note 35.

[28] According to a law of 1912, persons confined for a specified time or for life in the Vermont Industrial School are also subject to the provisions summarized in the table.

[29] In addition to the provisions summarized in the table, Pollard's Code of 1904 contains a section providing that insane convicts be cared for in a special ward of the penitentiary. This provision was amended in 1910 so as to be substantially as follows: If any person after conviction of any crime or while serving sentence in a penal institution or reformatory or elsewhere is declared insane by a jury, he must be committed by court to department for criminal insane at the proper hospital and kept there until sane; the time spent in department for criminal insane must be deducted from term of sentence.

[30] The code of 1910 also contains a section of earlier date than the provision summarized in the table, providing that governor may order removal of any prisoner to the hospital for insane when the physician, board of penitentiary commissioners, and wardens of the penitentiary after examination believe such prisoner is insane and so certify to governor. As soon as superintendent of hospital to which such a prisoner is sent ascertains that prisoner is not insane, or has recovered, he must notify warden of penitentiary, who must cause prisoner to be returned to penitentiary if his term of imprisonment has not expired.

The State Board of Control may, whenever welfare of any person requires it, transfer an inmate of a penal institution or an institution for insane to another institution for care of insane, or to insane ward of state penitentiary.

A convict who is insane at expiration of sentence may not be discharged by superintendent of penitentiary until latter has notified a judge of superior court of county in which penitentiary is located of fact of such insanity, whereupon such court must order sheriff of county to bring convict before court. If after proper examination made by medical experts court is satisfied that convict is insane, it must order him confined in an insane asylum. If judge or sheriff fails to act as provided in this section, the superintendent must cause removal of convict to the court for examination.

[31] The provisions for procedure when indications of insanity are noted in the case of persons serving sentence in the penitentiary apply also to insane persons who are to be discharged from penitentiary at expiration of sentence.

[32] The provisions in Table 10, note 21, apply to this table also.

Prisoners under death sentence.—In the following table the statutory provisions dealing specifically with insanity in the case of prisoners under sentence of death are summarized.

In Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island, Washington (since 1913), and Wisconsin there is no capital punishment. In the other states, even if there are no explicit provisions regarding insane prisoners, the executive authority presumably is empowered to grant a stay of execution to a prisoner under sentence of death who becomes insane. The death penalty in such cases has to be inflicted as soon as the prisoner is restored to reason.

In some states there is an advisory board of parole or board of pardons to which all applications to the governor for clemency may be referred.

TABLE 15.—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH WHO BECOME OR APPEAR INSANE.

[For notes to this table, see p. 105.]

STATE.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure if prisoner is found insane.	Procedure upon recovery.	Execution ordered by—
Alabama	If trial court or judge of such court believes convict insane, execution of sentence must be suspended for a specified length of time. Court or judge may impanel jury to try question of insanity and may examine witnesses.	(See preceding column)	If trial court believes person restored to sanity, court or judge of court must order execution.	Trial court or judge of such court.
Arizona	If after defendant is delivered to superintendent of state prison for execution, there is good reason to believe he has become insane, superintendent must notify district attorney (since 1912 county attorney) of county where prison is located, who must file in district court (since 1912 superior court) of county, petition stating facts and asking inquiry. Thereupon court must cause jury of 12 persons to be impaneled from regular jury list of county to hear inquiry. District attorney (since 1912 county attorney) must attend trial and may produce witnesses.	Court must order prisoner taken to state asylum for insane. Superintendent of prison must suspend execution, transmit to governor copy of order committing prisoner to state asylum, and deliver him to medical superintendent of asylum.	Superintendent of asylum must notify governor, who must issue a warrant appointing a day for execution.	Governor.
Arkansas	If sheriff is satisfied that reasonable grounds exist for believing convict insane, he may summon a jury of 12 persons, which must examine person, hear evidence presented, and by a written inquisition find as to insanity.	Sheriff must suspend execution and immediately transmit finding to governor.	When an execution has been suspended, governor by warrant to sheriff fixes day of execution.	Governor.
California	Warden of state prison must notify district attorney of county in which prison is situated, who must file in superior court of the county a petition for an inquiry. Court must then summon and impanel jury of 12 persons to hear inquiry. District attorney must attend hearing and may produce witnesses.	Court must order prisoner transferred to a state hospital for insane to be kept until recovery. Warden must suspend execution, transmit to governor a certified copy of order of court, and deliver defendant, with a certified copy of order, to medical superintendent of hospital named in order.	Superintendent of hospital must notify governor, who must issue to warden a warrant appointing a day for execution.	Governor.
Colorado	Execution must be stayed and court must impanel jury to determine whether accused is insane at time of impaneling.	Execution must be stayed until recovery of convicted person. Dangerous persons who have committed or attempted to commit murder are designated by law as patients to be confined in criminal ward of state insane asylum.		
Delaware [1]				
Georgia [2]	Governor, upon receiving satisfactory evidence that person convicted has become insane since conviction, may appoint a board of expert physicians to examine person and report result.	Governor, if convinced of insanity of prisoner, may commit him to State Sanitarium.	Superintendent of sanitarium must notify judge of court which convicted prisoner. The judge, if convinced of recovery by certificate of superintendent, by inquisition, or otherwise, must have convict removed to jail and must again pass sentence and issue a warrant directing sheriff to execute sentence at specified time and place.	
Idaho	Sheriff of county, with concurrence of judge of trial court, may summon from list of jurors selected by the commissioners for the year jury of 12 persons to try question of insanity. Prosecuting attorney of county must attend inquisition and may produce witnesses.	Sheriff must suspend execution of judgment until he receives warrant from governor or judge of court which sentenced prisoner directing execution of judgment. Sheriff must immediately transmit finding of jury to governor.	Governor may issue a warrant appointing a day for execution.	Governor or judge of court which sentenced prisoner.

TABLE 15.—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH WHO BECOME OR APPEAR INSANE—Continued.

[For notes to this table see p. 105.]

STATE.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure if prisoner is found insane.	Procedure upon recovery.	Execution ordered by—
Illinois	Execution must be stayed until recovery of accused. Court must impanel jury to determine whether accused is insane at time of impaneling.			
Iowa	Warden of penitentiary, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing prisoner insane, must notify commissioners of insanity of county where penitentiary is located, who must examine prisoner, hear any evidence that may be presented, and find as to his insanity in a report signed by not less than a majority of them.	Warden must suspend execution and immediately transmit report of commissioners of insanity to governor.	Governor issues a warrant fixing a day for execution.	Governor.
Kentucky	Sheriff, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing prisoner insane, may summon a jury of 12 persons on jury list drawn by clerk to examine prisoner as to his sanity and hear any evidence presented. Finding as to insanity must be signed by each member of jury.	Sheriff must suspend execution and immediately transmit finding to governor.	Governor issues a warrant fixing a day for execution.	Governor.
Louisiana [3]				
Massachusetts	If governor and council are satisfied that convict has become insane, governor, with advice and consent of council, may from time to time for stated periods respite execution of sentence until satisfied that convict is no longer insane.	(See preceding column)	When execution has been respited, sentence of death must be executed within week beginning on day next after day on which term of respite expires. Warden of state prison appoints a day within such week for execution.	Warden of state prison.
Minnesota	Governor may delay issue of a warrant or respite the execution thereof from time to time.			
Mississippi	Sheriff, with concurrence of judge of circuit court or of chancellor or president of board of supervisors in absence of circuit judge, must summon 6 physicians, if these are to be had, and, if not, other discreet and experienced freeholders and electors of county to inquire into supposed insanity. Sheriff must summon and swear all necessary witnesses.	Sheriff must immediately transmit finding of jury to governor and suspend execution.	Governor must issue warrant appointing day for execution.	Governor.
Missouri [4]	Sheriff may summon jury of 12 competent jurors to inquire into supposed insanity. Prosecuting attorney must attend inquiry and may produce witnesses.	Sheriff must suspend execution	Governor, as soon as he is convinced of sanity of convict, may issue warrant appointing time and place of execution.	Governor.
Montana	Sheriff, with concurrence of judge of court which convicted prisoner, may summon jury of 12 persons to inquire into supposed insanity. County attorney must attend inquisition and may produce witnesses.	Sheriff must immediately transmit verdict of jury to governor and suspend execution.	Governor may issue warrant appointing day for execution.	Governor or judge of court which convicted prisoner.
Nebraska	Warden or sheriff must notify judge of district court of district in which convict was sentenced, who may suspend execution if necessary and may appoint the 3 superintendents of the state insane asylums as a commission to examine him.	Judge must suspend execution; he may at any time order investigation by the commission as to continuance of insanity.	Judge must appoint day for execution.	Judge of district court of district in which convict was originally sentenced.
Nevada	Warden, with concurrence of judge of district court of county in which prison is situated, may summon jury of 12 persons to inquire into supposed insanity. District attorney of the county must attend inquiry and may produce witnesses.[5]	Warden must immediately transmit finding of jury to governor and suspend execution.	Governor may issue warrant appointing day for execution.	Governor or judge of district court of county in which state prison is situated.
New Hampshire	Governor, with advice of council, may respite execution from time to time for stated periods, until they have had sufficient opportunity for investigation, or the cause (insanity) is removed.			
New York [6]	Sheriff of county in which conviction took place, with concurrence of a justice of the supreme court or the county judge of the county, must impanel jury of 12 persons to examine into supposed insanity. District attorney of the county must attend inquiry and may produce witnesses.	Sheriff must suspend execution and immediately transmit finding of jury to governor, who may order convict removed to a state hospital for insane convicts or insane criminals.	Medical superintendent must notify State Commission in Lunacy and a justice of the supreme court of district in which hospital is situated, who must make inquiry, and if convinced that patient has recovered, must so certify to clerk of court in which convict was sentenced and cause convict to be returned to custody of sheriff of county from which he came.	Governor.
North Dakota	Sheriff of county in which conviction took place, upon notice from warden of penitentiary, must notify judge of district court in which convict was sentenced and state's attorney, and must summon jury of 6 persons. Judge, clerk of court, and state's attorney must attend inquiry.	Judge must suspend execution, and sheriff must immediately transmit finding of jury to governor.	Governor may issue warrant appointing time for execution.	Governor
Ohio	Sheriff must notify a judge of court of common pleas of the judicial district and summon jury of 12 persons to inquire into supposed insanity at a time and place to be fixed by judge. Judge, clerk of court, and prosecuting attorney must attend inquiry.	Judge must suspend execution and sheriff must immediately transmit finding of jury to governor.	Governor may issue warrant appointing time for execution.	Governor.
Oklahoma [7]	Sheriff of county or subdivision, with concurrence of judge of court by which judgment was rendered, may summon jury of 12 persons to inquire into supposed insanity. County attorney must attend inquiry and may produce witnesses.	Sheriff must suspend execution and immediately transmit finding of jury to governor.	Governor may issue warrant appointing day for execution.	Governor, or a majority of the judges of the supreme court.

TABLE 15.—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH WHO BECOME OR APPEAR INSANE—Continued.

STATE.	Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.	Procedure if prisoner is found insane.	Procedure upon recovery.	Execution ordered by—
Oregon[8]				
South Dakota	Sheriff of county or subdivision, with concurrence of judge of court by which judgment was rendered, may summon jury of 12 persons to inquire into supposed insanity. County attorney must attend inquiry and may produce witnesses.	Sheriff must suspend execution and immediately transmit finding of jury to governor.	Governor may issue warrant appointing day for execution.	Governor, or a majority of the judges of the supreme court.
Texas[9]				
Utah	Sheriff of county, with concurrence of judge of court by which judgment was rendered, may summon jury of 12 persons to inquire into supposed insanity. County attorney must attend inquiry and may produce witnesses.	Sheriff must suspend execution and immediately transmit finding of jury to board of pardons.	Board of pardons (composed of governor, justices of supreme court, and attorney general) may issue warrant appointing day for execution.	President of board of pardons, or judge of court by which judgment was rendered.
Wyoming	Sheriff must notify a judge of district court of the judicial district and summon jury of 12 persons to inquire into supposed insanity. Judge, clerk of court, and prosecuting attorney must attend inquiry.	Judge must suspend execution and sheriff must immediately transmit finding of jury to governor.	Governor may issue warrant appointing time for execution.	Governor.

NOTES TO TABLE 15.

[1] See Table 10 for provisions concerning prisoners who become insane after conviction of capital charge but before sentence.
[2] See also Table 14, note 5.
[3] No statutory provisions prior to act approved July 1, 1910. (See Table 10, note 7, third and fourth paragraphs.)
[4] See also Table 14.
[5] According to a law which appears for the first time in the Revised Laws of Nevada, 1912, attorney general as well as district attorney must attend inquiry and may produce witnesses.
[6] The provisions shown in the table were amended in 1910 so as to be substantially as follows:
Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.—Governor may appoint a commission of 3 persons to examine into supposed insanity. District attorney of county in which murder was committed must attend inquiry and may produce witnesses.
Procedure if prisoner is found insane.—Warden must suspend execution; governor may order convict removed to a state hospital for insane convicts.
Procedure upon recovery.—Medical superintendent must notify State Commission in Lunacy (now State Hospital Commission) and a justice of supreme court of district in which hospital is situated, who must make inquiry, and if convinced that patient has recovered, must so certify to clerk of court in which convict was sentenced and cause convict to be returned to custody of warden of state prison from which he came.
Authority ordering execution.—Governor.
[7] The provisions shown in the table were amended in 1913 so as to be substantially as follows:
Procedure when indications of insanity are noted.—Warden must notify county attorney of county in which prison is situated, who must immediately file in district or superior court of county a petition asking that question of insanity be investigated. Court must then cause jury of 12 persons to be impaneled. County attorney must attend inquiry and may produce witnesses.
Procedure if prisoner is found insane.—Court must order prisoner removed to a state hospital for insane. Warden must suspend execution, notify governor of order of court, and deliver prisoner to superintendent of hospital.
Procedure upon recovery.—Superintendent must notify governor, who must issue warrant appointing day for execution.
Authority ordering execution.—Governor.
[8] See Table 14. The provisions summarized there apply to all persons confined in the state prison.
[9] Only statutory provision is to the effect that no person who becomes insane after he is found guilty shall be punished for the offense while in such condition.

GENERAL TABLES

INSANE IN HOSPITALS

TABLE 1.—INSANE IN HOSPITALS, 1910:

	INSTITUTION.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS. Enumerated on January 1, 1910.												
		Total.			White.							Colored.		
					Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.			
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
1	UNITED STATES	187,791	98,695	89,096	115,402	60,644	54,758	54,096	28,415	25,681	4,726	13,567	7,078	6,489
	ALABAMA.													
2	Total	2,039	981	1,058	1,320	607	713	46	34	12		673	340	333
	Public:													
3	The Bryce Hospital, Tuscaloosa	1,429	669	760	1,320	607	713	46	34	12		63	28	35
4	The Mount Vernon Hospital, Mount Vernon	610	312	298								610	312	298
	ARIZONA.													
5	Total	337	265	72	157	125	32	162	126	36	8	10	8	2
	Public:													
6	Territorial Asylum for the Insane, Phoenix	337	265	72	157	125	32	162	126	36	8	10	8	2
	ARKANSAS.													
7	Total	1,092	529	563	903	433	470	33	20	13	5	151	72	79
	Public:													
8	State Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Little Rock	1,092	529	563	903	433	470	33	20	13	5	151	72	79
	CALIFORNIA.													
9	Total	6,652	4,115	2,537	3,221	1,838	1,383	2,897	1,847	1,050	166	368	322	46
	Public:													
10	Agnew State Hospital, Agnew	698	410	288	322	177	145	336	201	135	25	15	13	2
11	Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage	856	592	264	330	206	124	440	315	125	29	57	52	5
12	Napa State Hospital, Napa	1,841	1,044	797	891	475	416	832	472	360	61	57	49	8
13	Southern California State Hospital, Patton	1,270	793	477	745	431	314	445	302	143	8	72	54	18
14	Stockton State Hospital, Stockton	1,895	1,232	663	867	519	348	819	544	275	42	167	154	13
	Private:													
15	Clark's Sanitarium, Stockton	40	22	18	28	15	13	12	7	5				
16	Livermore Sanitarium, Livermore	49	20	29	36	14	22	12	5	7	1			
17	Osborne Hall, Santa Clara	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1					
	COLORADO.													
18	Total	1,199	687	512	706	383	323	385	250	135	74	34	19	15
	Public:													
19	Colorado State Insane Asylum, Pueblo	882	508	374	479	258	221	307	202	105	68	28	17	11
20	Denver City and County Hospital, Denver	128	72	56	87	52	35	32	16	16	5	4		4
	Private:													
21	Mount Airy Sanatorium, Denver	16	6	10	14	6	8	2		2				
22	Woodcroft Hospital, Pueblo	173	101	72	126	67	59	44	32	12	1	2	2	
	CONNECTICUT.													
23	Total	3,579	1,680	1,899	2,278	1,116	1,162	1,209	517	692	29	63	36	27
	Public:													
24	Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, Middletown	2,436	1,135	1,301	1,421	695	726	959	411	548	2	54	29	25
25	Norwich Hospital for the Insane, Norwich	623	329	294	411	225	186	179	87	92	24	9	7	2
	Private:													
26	Crest View Sanatorium, Greenwich	10		10	9		9				1			
27	Dr. Barnes Sanitarium, Stamford	38	15	23	27	12	15	11	3	8				
28	Dr. Givens' Sanitarium, Stamford	183	76	107	163	71	92	20	5	15				
29	Dr. McFarland's Sanitarium, Green's Farms	49	22	27	38	20	18	11	2	9				
30	Dr. Wadsworth's Sanitarium, South Norwalk	5	1	4	5	1	4							
31	Elmcroft Sanitarium, Enfield	6	1	5	6	1	5							
32	Grand View Sanitarium, Norwich	2	2		1	1		1	1					
33	Hartford Retreat, Hartford	156	76	80	137	70	67	19	6	13				
34	Kensett, Norwalk	3	2	1	3	2	1							
35	Spring Hill Sanitarium, Litchfield	10	3	7	10	3	7							
36	The Westport Sanitarium, Westport	58	18	40	47	15	32	9	2	7	2			
	DELAWARE.													
37	Total	441	237	204	264	142	122	66	36	30	23	88	49	39
	Public:													
38	Delaware State Hospital, Farnburst	441	237	204	264	142	122	66	36	30	23	88	49	39
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.													
39	Total	2,890	2,170	720	1,565	1,170	395	668	599	69	2	655	399	256
	Public:													
40	Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.	2,890	2,170	720	1,565	1,170	395	668	599	69	2	655	399	256
	FLORIDA.													
41	Total	849	446	403	333	182	151	47	33	14	80	389	203	186
	Public:													
42	Florida Hospital for the Insane, Chattahoochee	849	446	403	333	182	151	47	33	14	80	389	203	186
	GEORGIA.													
43	Total	3,132	1,531	1,601	2,122	1,031	1,091	31	14	17		979	486	493
	Public:													
44	Georgia State Sanitarium, Milledgeville	3,082	1,509	1,573	2,073	1,010	1,063	30	13	17		979	486	493
	Private:													
45	Allen's Invalid Home, Milledgeville	50	22	28	49	21	28	1	1					
	IDAHO.													
46	Total	388	256	132	226	137	89	150	109	41	1	11	10	1
	Public:													
47	The Idaho Insane Asylum, Blackfoot	259	164	95	163	91	72	86	64	22		10	9	1
48	The Northern Idaho Insane Asylum, Orofino	129	92	37	63	46	17	64	45	19	1	1	1	

SUMMARY BY INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS.

INSANE IN HOSPITALS—continued.

Admitted in 1910.												Discharged.			Died.			Transferred to—										
Total.			White.						Colored.									Institutions not for the insane.			Other hospitals for the insane.							
			Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.												Committed prior to 1910.			Committed in 1910.				
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
60,769	34,116	26,653	39,629	22,190	17,439	15,523	8,838	6,685	1,030	4,587	2,470	2,117	29,304	16,193	13,111	18,924	11,045	7,879	305	223	82	3,803	1,896	1,907	1,501	923	578	1
831	444	387	566	310	256	18	12	6		247	122	125	437	255	182	327	157	170										2
587	325	262	566	310	256	18	12	6		3	3		400	228	172	145	73	72										3
244	119	125								244	119	125	37	27	10	182	84	98										4
135	104	31	66	55	11	59	40	19	4	6	5	1	46	39	7	41	36	8							1	...	1	5
135	104	31	66	55	11	59	40	19	4	6	5	1	46	39	7	44	36	8							1	...	1	6
255	152	103	216	130	86	6	5	1		33	17	16	96	53	43	118	68	50	1	1	...							7
255	152	103	216	130	86	6	5	1		33	17	16	96	53	43	118	68	50	1	1	...							8
1,989	1,279	710	1,118	675	443	721	486	235	53	97	79	18	772	498	274	608	414	194	12	9	3	12	12		26	21	5	9
113	54	59	67	28	39	42	24	18	2	2	1	1	22	7	15	37	25	12							1	...	1	10
240	184	56	123	92	31	104	81	23		13	11	2	106	81	25	57	52	5				4	4		14	14	...	11
439	267	172	238	134	104	178	114	64	6	17	15	2	130	85	45	185	112	73				4	4		1	1	...	12
493	300	193	300	182	118	154	86	68	8	31	24	7	235	137	98	145	96	49							2	1	1	13
508	356	152	261	166	95	195	152	43	20	32	26	6	164	121	43	164	112	52				1	1		3	2	1	14
92	66	26	50	34	16	24	17	7	17	1	1		62	44	18	13	12	1	2	2	...				4	2	2	15
101	52	49	78	39	39	22	12	10		1	1		51	22	29	7	5	2	10	7	3	2	2					16
3		3	1		1	2		2					2	1	1							1	1		1	1	...	17
722	462	260	484	308	176	187	133	54	32	19	9	10	272	180	92	115	82	33	7	2	5	151	114	37	70	48	22	18
353	233	120	218	155	63	96	65	31	27	12	6	6	57	40	17	66	50	16										19
271	186	85	185	121	64	74	57	17	5	7	3	4	155	113	42	28	18	10	1	1	...	35	35		25	23	2	20
27	13	14	20	9	11	7	4	3					11	4	7	13	8	5				3	2	1	6	2	4	21
71	30	41	61	23	38	10	7	3					49	23	26	8	6	2	6	1	5	113	77	36	39	23	16	22
1,155	593	562	755	395	360	371	186	185	15	14	5	9	643	329	314	311	172	139	3	1	2	36	18	18	73	36	37	23
402	232	170	234	133	101	161	96	65	2	5	1	4	195	114	81	187	103	84				1	1		3	2	1	24
284	147	137	175	104	71	89	35	54	12	8	4	4	136	74	62	71	41	30				6	5	1	4	3	1	25
10	3	7	10	3	7								6		6							2		2	1	1	...	26
33	15	18	21	9	15	8	6	2		1		1	23	11	12	9	5	4				2	1	1	7	3	4	27
130	57	73	98	45	53	31	11	20	1				93	45	48	13	8	5				6	3	3	2	1	1	28
82	38	44	44	19	25	38	19	19					49	20	29	11	5	6	2		2	2		2	9	5	4	29
6	2	4	6	2	4								3	1	2										1	...	1	30
17	7	10	16	6	10	1	1						8	4	4										1	1	...	31
14	7	7	10	4	6	4	3	1					5	2	3										1	...	1	32
118	59	59	90	49	41	28	10	18					89	47	42	12	6	6	1	1	...	10	6	4	33	15	18	33
2		2	2		2								1		1										1	...	1	34
4		4	3		3	1		1					3		3	1		1										35
53	26	27	43	21	22	10	5	5					32	11	21	7	4	3				7	2	5	10	5	5	36
127	78	49	79	48	31	23	15	8	2	23	14	9	63	37	26	48	23	25										37
127	78	49	79	48	31	23	15	8	2	23	14	9	63	37	26	48	23	25										38
597	426	171	357	276	81	85	72	13	2	153	77	76	300	218	82	279	206	73	4	4	...	9	4	5	16	15	1	39
597	426	171	357	276	81	85	72	13	2	153	77	76	300	218	82	279	206	73	4	4	...	9	4	5	16	15	1	40
325	196	129	141	90	54	21	14	7	7	153	90	63	111	60	51	118	76	42							1	1	...	41
325	196	129	144	90	54	21	14	7	7	153	90	63	111	60	51	118	76	42							1	1	...	42
1,112	623	489	701	406	295	13	9	4	3	395	207	188	506	303	203	455	241	214				2	2		14	6	8	43
995	542	453	589	329	260	8	5	3	3	395	207	188	402	231	171	446	236	210										44
117	81	36	112	77	35	5	4	1					104	72	32	9	5	4				2	2		14	6	8	45
203	155	48	123	89	34	74	62	12	3	3	3		94	71	23	33	23	10				46	34	12				46
102	79	23	68	50	18	32	27	5		2	2		63	47	16	23	15	8				46	34	12				47
101	76	25	55	39	16	42	35	7	3	1	1		31	24	7	10	8	2										48

TABLE 1.—INSANE IN HOSPITALS, 1910: SUMMARY

	INSTITUTION.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS. Enumerated on January 1, 1910.												
		Total.			White.							Colored.		
					Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.			
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
	ILLINOIS.													
1	Total	12,839	6,846	5,993	6,991	3,732	3,259	4,103	2,185	1,918	1,378	367	235	132
	Public:													
2	Anna State Hospital, Anna	1,478	800	678	1,178	626	552	148	90	58	60	92	44	48
3	Chester State Hospital, Menard	215	215		91	91		75	75		5	44	44	
4	Elgin State Hospital, Elgin	1,384	700	684	660	334	326	494	252	242	218	12	7	5
5	Jacksonville State Hospital, Jacksonville	1,440	736	704	1,236	639	597	162	73	89	11	31	16	15
6	Kankakee State Hospital, Kankakee	2,549	1,340	1,209	1,247	662	585	1,005	520	485	268	29	18	11
7	Peoria State Hospital, Peoria	2,107	1,088	1,019	782	416	366	505	262	243	757	63	41	22
8	Watertown State Hospital, Watertown	1,412	793	619	878	460	418	483	297	186	14	37	29	8
9	Cook County Hospital for Insane, Dunning	2,174	1,151	1,023	849	485	364	1,222	612	610	45	58	36	22
10	Madison County Poor Farm, Edwardsville	4	3	1				4	3	1				
	Private:													
11	Bellevue Place Sanitarium, Batavia	31		31	29		29	2		2				
12	Maplewood, Jacksonville	20	10	10	19	10	9	1		1				
13	Oak Lawn Sanitarium, Jacksonville	16	8	8	14	7	7	1	1			1		1
14	The Ransom Sanitarium, Rockford	9	2	7	8	2	6	1		1				
	INDIANA.													
15	Total	4,527	2,235	2,292	3,601	1,772	1,829	567	291	276	228	131	68	63
	Public:													
16	Central Indiana Hospital for Insane, Indianapolis	1,815	820	995	1,380	637	743	224	89	135	150	61	28	33
17	Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Richmond	795	392	403	696	336	360	74	42	32	7	18	11	7
18	Northern Hospital for Insane, Logansport	978	506	472	750	376	374	187	109	78	39	2	2	
19	Southeastern Hospital for the Insane, Madison													
20	The Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Evansville	724	387	337	634	345	289	37	18	19	18	35	17	18
21	Marion County Asylum for Incurable Insane, Julietta	189	116	73	119	66	53	41	31	10	14	15	10	5
	Private:													
22	Dr. W. B. Fletcher's Sanatorium, Indianapolis	21	12	9	17	10	7	4	2	2				
23	Norways, Indianapolis	5	2	3	5	2	3							
	IOWA.													
24	Total	5,377	2,896	2,481	3,840	2,029	1,811	1,320	734	586	144	73	41	32
	Public:													
25	Cherokee State Hospital, Cherokee	887	494	393	539	293	246	323	186	137	23	2	1	1
26	Clarinda State Hospital, Clarinda	1,054	596	458	766	419	347	220	133	87	48	20	12	8
27	Independence State Hospital, Independence	1,161	689	472	883	520	363	267	161	106	6	5	3	2
28	Mount Pleasant State Hospital, Mount Pleasant	1,020	570	450	753	407	346	182	112	70	54	31	17	14
29	Allamakee County Home, Waukon	15	6	9	6	2	4	9	4	5				
30	Boone County Home and Hospital, Boone	29	11	18	17	10	7	12	1	11				
31	Bremer County Asylum, Waverly	18	11	7	8	4	4	6	5	1	4			
32	Cedar County Asylum, Tipton	10	3	7	4	2	2	6	1	5				
33	Cerro Gordo County Hospital for Insane, Mason City	16	10	6	12	7	5	4	3	1				
34	Clayton County Hospital, Elkader	49	23	26	34	16	18	15	7	8				
35	Clinton County Home and Insane Asylum, Charlotte	25	11	14	15	8	7	10	3	7				
36	Des Moines County Asylum, Burlington	53	26	27	43	19	24	8	5	3		2	2	
37	Fayette County Hospital for Insane, West Union	28	13	15	22	9	13	6	4	2				
38	Hancock County Home, Duncan	21	14	7	7	5	2	14	9	5				
39	Jackson County Home and Insane Asylum, Andrew	28	19	9	13	8	5	14	10	4	1			
40	Johnson County Home, Iowa City	24	12	12	14	7	7	10	5	5				
41	Keokuk County Home and Asylum, Sigourney	11	6	5	7	4	3	4	2	2				
42	Lee County Home and Insane Hospital, Summitville	19	2	17	10		10	8	2	6		1		1
43	Louisa County Home, Wapello	3	3		2	2		1	1					
44	Mahaska County Home and Insane Asylum, Oskaloosa	12	7	5	11	6	5	1	1					
45	Marion County Home, Knoxville	10	3	7	7	2	5	3	1	2				
46	Marshall County Insane Hospital, Marshalltown	36	20	16	23	11	12	10	8	2	3			
47	Montgomery County Home and Asylum, Red Oak	7	2	5	6	1	5	1	1					
48	Muscatine County Asylum, Muscatine	21	11	10	15	7	8	6	4	2				
49	Pocahontas County Farm and Insane Asylum, Pocahontas	14	9	5	6	5	1	8	4	4				
50	Polk County Insane Hospital, Des Moines	117	57	60	75	37	38	28	12	16	4	10	5	5
51	Poweshiek County Insane Asylum, Montezuma	9	5	4	7	3	4	2	2					
52	Tama County Home and Asylum, Toledo	20	10	10	12	6	6	8	4	4				
53	Van Buren County Home and Hospital, Keosauqua	24	10	14	20	9	11	3	1	2	1			
54	Winneshiek County Asylum and Poorhouse, Decorah	23	11	12	16	9	7	7	2	5				
	Private:													
55	Mercy Hospital, Davenport	156	53	103	95	38	57	60	14	46		1	1	
56	St. Bernard's Hospital, Council Bluffs	209	82	127	172	66	106	36	16	20		1		1
57	St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Dubuque	230	90	140	206	81	125	24	9	15				
58	The Retreat, Des Moines	18	7	11	14	6	8	4	1	3				
	KANSAS.													
59	Total	2,912	1,694	1,218	2,235	1,275	960	524	333	191	10	143	81	62
	Public:													
60	Hospital for Epileptics, Parsons	303	203	100	257	170	87	27	22	5	2	17	10	7
61	Osawatomie State Hospital, Osawatomie	1,294	663	631	1,019	508	511	202	121	81		73	34	39
62	Topeka State Hospital, Topeka	1,215	780	435	868	550	318	289	189	100	8	50	37	13
	Private:													
63	The Bonner Springs Lodge Sanitarium, Bonner Springs	15	8	7	13	7	6	2	1	1				
64	Elmwood Hospital, Leavenworth	19	9	10	16	9	7	1		1		2		2
65	Evergreen Place Hospital, Leavenworth	14	4	10	14	4	10							
66	Grandview Sanitarium, Kansas City	34	19	15	32	19	13	1		1		1		1
67	Prospect Park Hospital, Atchison	18	8	10	16	8	8	2		2				
	KENTUCKY.													
68	Total	3,538	1,968	1,570	2,786	1,562	1,224	151	78	73	31	570	315	255
	Public:													
69	Central Kentucky Asylum for the Insane, Lakeland	1,352	751	601	1,066	597	469	114	59	55	10	162	88	74
70	Eastern Kentucky Asylum for the Insane, Lexington	1,063	605	458	874	511	363	24	10	14		165	84	81
71	Western Kentucky Asylum for the Insane, Hopkinsville	1,072	585	487	795	427	368	13	9	4	21	243	143	100
	Private:													
72	Beechhurst Sanitarium, Louisville	26	13	13	26	13	13							
73	Dr. Board's Sanatorium, Louisville	11	9	2	11	9	2							
74	Dr. Sprague's Sanatorium, Lexington	14	5	9	14	5	9							

BY INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

INSANE IN HOSPITALS—continued.

Admitted in 1910.												Discharged.			Died.			Transferred to—										
Total.			White.							Colored.									Institutions not for the insane.			Other hospitals for the insane.						
			Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.													Committed prior to 1910.			Committed in 1910.			
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
4,053	2,319	1,734	2,580	1,423	1,157	1,190	713	477	150	133	81	52	1,947	1,147	800	1,352	784	568	34	31	3	40	24	16	40	33	7	1
396	224	172	326	177	149	32	22	10	7	31	19	12	161	86	75	160	101	59				5	3	2	2	1	1	2
34	34		18	18		8	8		2	6	6		11	11		4	4		18	18					1	1		3
363	188	175	232	123	109	128	65	63	1	2		2	154	82	72	130	79	51	2		2	10	9	1	1	1		4
502	298	204	402	236	166	77	44	33	5	18	13	5	278	154	124	128	83	45	11	11		2	2		2	1	1	5
663	353	310	435	226	209	153	83	70	65	10	4	6	196	118	78	238	131	107				1		1	2	1	1	6
360	227	133	278	171	107	51	35	16	24	7	3	4	181	115	66	214	113	101				14	6	8	1	1		7
329	175	154	244	127	117	79	44	35		6	4	2	240	148	92	103	56	47				3	3					8
1,202	737	465	467	277	190	639	400	239	45	51	30	21	564	368	196	355	209	146				2	1	1	3	3		9
6	5	1	1		1	3	3			2	2		3	3		1	1								16	13	3	10
34		34	30		30	4		4					25		25	8		8										11
83	34	49	80	33	47	3	1	2					76	35	41	2	2		1		1	2		2	7	6	1	12
4	1	3	3	1	2	1		1					1	1		1		1				1		1	2	2		13
77	43	34	64	34	30	12	8	4	1				57	26	31	8	5	3	2	2					3	3		14
1,270	672	598	1,077	556	521	116	74	42	30	47	24	23	576	267	309	435	277	158				475	208	267	42	18	24	15
391	236	155	316	189	127	36	23	13	15	24	16	8	144	90	54	167	119	48				438	191	247	30	15	15	16
152	70	82	140	64	76	9	6	3		3		3	53	18	35	65	32	33				33	15	18	2		2	17
294	152	142	249	122	127	42	29	13	1	2	1	1	195	86	109	85	53	32				1		1				18
123	73	50	106	62	44	8	6	2	5	4	2	2	5	2	3	20	13	7										19
181	85	96	162	75	87	6	4	2	3	10	4	6	119	47	72	55	39	16										20
42	24	18	24	14	10	8	4	4	6	4	1	3				31	18	13				1		1				21
87	32	55	80	30	50	7	2	5					60	24	36	12	3	9				2	2		10	3	7	22
.....																												23
1,511	863	648	1,203	672	531	271	166	105	25	12	7	5	806	425	381	496	308	188	11	7	4	28	13	15	45	31	14	24
221	140	81	145	91	54	69	44	25	5	2	1	1	122	58	64	96	58	38				1	1					25
291	174	117	242	144	98	41	25	16	7	1		1	138	82	56	110	68	42	1		1	4	1	3	2	1	1	26
292	159	133	243	131	112	47	27	20	1	1	1		148	79	69	107	77	30	3	2	1	9	3	6	3	1	2	27
215	118	97	157	81	76	43	25	18	9	6	4	2	77	42	35	82	45	37	5	4	1							28
2		2	2		2											2		2				1	1					29
5	2	3	3	2	1				2							1	1											30
.....																1		1										31
.....													1		1	1		1										32
.....																												33
.....																												34
8	3	5	5		5	3	3									3	2	1										35
9	6	3	8	5	3	1	1						1	1		3	2	1				1		1				36
1	1					1	1						1		1	1	1											37
2	2		1	1		1	1																		2	2		38
.....																2	2											39
3	2	1	2	2		1		1								2	1	1										40
.....													1		1													41
.....													1		1	3		3										42
.....																												43
.....																												44
.....																												45
2		2	1		1	1		1					1	1		3	1	2										46
1	1		1	1																								47
4		4	4		4								2		2							2	2		1	1		48
.....																												49
7	5	2	4	3	1	1	1		1	1		1	2		2	14	11	3										50
.....																												51
2	2		1	1		1	1																					52
3	1	2	3	1	2											2	2											53
.....																1	1											54
74	38	36	53	22	31	20	15	5		1	1		38	19	19	20	11	9	2	1	1				2		2	55
214	129	85	187	114	73	27	15	12					149	87	62	26	12	14				5	4	1	20	19	1	56
78	42	36	74	40	34	4	2	2					51	24	27	16	13	3				4		4	4	3	1	57
77	38	39	67	33	34	10	5	5					73	32	41							1	1		11	4	7	58
905	534	371	730	426	304	104	64	40	3	68	42	26	441	250	191	286	195	91	2	2		8	5	3	48	31	17	59
78	52	26	69	45	24	5	4	1		4	3	1	41	33	8	29	19	10										60
226	137	89	190	114	76	23	15	8		13	8	5	117	64	53	102	65	37	1	1								61
393	230	163	296	170	126	61	36	25	3	33	22	11	154	82	72	112	83	29				1		1	1	1		62
46	27	19	43	26	17	3	1	2					29	16	13	5	3	2	1	1		2	1	1				63
13	5	8	9	5	4					4		4	6	5	1	4	2	2				2	1	1				64
38	17	21	31	12	19	7	5	2					13	5	8	7	4	3							6	3	3	65
102	60	42	86	50	36	3	2	1		13	8	5	77	43	34	23	16	7				3	3		33	22	11	66
9	6	3	6	4	2	2	1	1		1	1		4	2	2	4	3	1							8	5	3	67
1,227	735	492	1,005	602	403	45	28	17	4	173	101	72	667	377	290	424	252	172	5	5		27	15	12	18	11	7	68
465	282	183	371	231	140	34	18	16	3	57	30	27	267	159	108	131	69	62				20	10	10				69
348	223	125	286	184	102	4	3	1	1	57	35	22	158	95	63	149	102	47	5	5					1		1	70
305	172	133	241	131	110	5	5			59	36	23	153	80	73	140	79	61				6	4	2				71
38	20	18	37	19	18	1	1						35	15	20	1	1					1	1		9	7	2	72
47	23	24	46	22	24	1	1						33	13	20	2	1	1							3	2	1	73
24	15	9	24	15	9								21	15	6	1		1							5	2	3	74

TABLE 1.—INSANE IN HOSPITALS, 1910: SUMMARY

	INSTITUTION.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS. Enumerated on January 1, 1910.												
		Total.			White.							Colored.		
					Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.			
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
	LOUISIANA.													
1	Total	2,158	1,070	1,088	1,131	579	552	130	68	62	191	706	342	364
	Public:													
2	East Louisiana Hospital for the Insane, Jackson	1,362	699	663	659	373	286	67	44	23	188	448	202	246
3	Louisiana Hospital for Insane, Pineville	555	279	274	279	129	150	16	10	6		258	140	118
	Private:													
4	Louisiana Retreat, New Orleans	243	92	151	193	77	116	47	14	33	3			
	MAINE.													
5	Total	1,258	693	565	1,072	596	476	126	66	60	55	5	3	2
	Public:													
6	Eastern Maine Insane Hospital, Bangor	347	161	186	277	130	147	57	29	28	11	2	1	1
7	Maine Insane Hospital, Augusta	911	532	379	795	466	329	69	37	32	44	3	2	1
	MARYLAND.													
8	Total	3,220	1,569	1,651	2,300	1,157	1,143	476	198	278	31	413	194	219
	Public:													
9	Maryland Hospital for the Insane, Catonsville	586	316	270	451	243	208	68	35	33		67	38	29
10	Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville	946	534	412	778	449	329	145	70	75	23			
11	Allegany County Asylum, Cumberland	92	40	52	60	34	35	19	5	14		4	1	3
12	Bay View Asylum, Baltimore	438	166	272	150	58	92	84	25	59	5	199	80	119
13	Cherry Hill Insane Asylum, Childs	24	12	12	17	10	7	2		2		5	2	3
14	Montevue Asylum, Frederick	215	105	110	84	32	52	9	8	1		122	65	57
15	Queen Annes County Home, Centerville	9	4	5	5	2	3					4	2	2
16	Somerset County Home, Princess Anne	6	4	2								6	4	2
17	Talbot County Home, Trappo	8	4	4	2	2						6	2	4
	Private:													
18	Edgewood Sanitarium, Govans	20	8	12	18	6	12	2	2					
19	The Gundry Sanitarium, Catonsville	38		38	37		37	1		1				
20	The Laurel Sanitarium, Laurel	47	29	18	42	27	15	5	2	3				
21	Mount Hope Retreat, Arlington	623	262	361	490	215	275	130	45	85	3			
22	Relay Sanitarium, Relay	29	10	19	25	9	16	4	1	3				
23	Riggs Cottage, Ijamsville	7	5	2	7	5	2							
24	The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson	102	51	51	97	48	49	5	3	2				
25	The Richard Gundry Home, Catonsville	30	19	11	28	17	11	2	2					
	MASSACHUSETTS.													
26	Total	11,601	5,633	5,968	6,831	3,580	3,251	4,461	1,894	2,567	86	223	113	110
	Public:													
27	Boston State Hospital, Dorchester Center	777	328	449	464	242	222	301	85	216	1	11	1	10
28	Bridgewater State Hospital, State Farm	657	657		357	357		247	247		15	38	38	
29	Danvers State Hospital, Hathorne	1,391	589	802	893	420	473	479	166	313	6	13	3	10
30	Medfield Insane Asylum, Harding	1,604	647	957	799	363	436	742	256	486	30	33	16	17
31	Monson State Hospital, Monson	333	169	164	269	138	131	58	28	30	6			
32	Northampton State Hospital, Northampton	839	456	383	532	302	230	295	146	149		12	8	4
33	State Colony for the Insane, Gardner	586	379	207	324	232	92	245	138	107	7	10	5	5
34	State Infirmary, Tewksbury	711	196	515	298	94	204	381	92	289	11	21	4	17
35	Taunton State Hospital, Taunton	970	527	443	568	321	247	383	195	188		19	11	8
36	Westborough Insane Hospital, Westborough	978	372	606	669	259	410	294	109	185	1	14	4	10
37	Worcester State Asylum, Worcester	1,148	529	619	635	345	290	492	178	314	3	18	5	13
38	Worcester State Hospital, Worcester	1,316	672	644	756	404	352	520	245	275	6	34	18	16
	Private:													
39	Bournewood, Brookline	10	3	7	10	3	7							
40	Framingham Nervine, Framingham	1		1	1		1							
41	Herbert Hall Hospital, Worcester	26	10	16	22	9	13	4	1	3				
42	The Highlands, Winchendon	2	1	1	2	1	1							
43	Locust Grove Asylum, Sandwich	6		6	4		4	2		2				
44	McLean Hospital, Waverly	224	93	131	207	85	122	17	8	9				
45	Newton Nervine, West Newton	5	2	3	5	2	3							
46	Norwood Private Hospital for Mental Diseases, Norwood	2		2	2		2							
47	Pine Terrace, Baldwinsville	1		1	1		1							
48	The Walter Baker Sanitarium, Roxbury	1	1		1	1								
49	The Wellesley Nervine, Wellesley	13	2	11	12	2	10	1		1				
	MICHIGAN.													
50	Total	6,699	3,679	3,020	3,862	2,077	1,785	2,493	1,410	1,083	244	100	58	42
	Public:													
51	Eastern Michigan Asylum, Pontiac	1,343	704	639	854	451	403	459	237	222	13	17	12	5
52	Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo	1,900	992	908	1,381	728	653	432	231	201	70	17	5	12
53	Northern Michigan Asylum, Traverse City	1,396	771	625	742	386	356	536	317	219	107	11	3	8
54	State Asylum, Ionia	408	348	60	218	188	30	151	129	22	11	28	23	5
55	State Psychopathic Hospital, Ann Arbor	41	21	20	30	17	13	11	4	7				
56	Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane, Newberry	758	448	310	158	86	72	553	331	222	39	8	4	4
57	Wayne County Asylum, Eloise	535	268	267	253	127	126	260	129	131	3	19	11	8
	Private:													
58	Kings Hospital, Detroit	4	3	1	2	2		2	1	1				
59	Oak Grove Hospital, Flint	55	29	26	49	27	22	6	2	4				
60	St. Joseph's Retreat, Dearborn	259	95	164	175	65	110	83	29	54	1			
	MINNESOTA.													
61	Total	4,744	2,755	1,989	1,923	1,063	860	2,725	1,635	1,090	64	32	24	8
	Public:													
62	Anoka State Asylum, Anoka	479	300	179	150	70	80	303	223	80	21	5	5	
63	Fergus Falls State Hospital, Fergus Falls	1,574	898	676	514	281	233	1,046	607	439	10	4	4	
64	Hastings State Asylum, Hastings	478	424	54	193	175	18	275	240	35	9	1	1	
65	Rochester State Hospital, Rochester	1,201	629	572	604	315	289	571	294	277	12	14	8	6
66	St. Peter State Hospital, St. Peter	1,005	501	504	457	219	238	528	271	257	12	8	6	2
	Private:													
67	St. James Hospital and Sanitarium, St. James	7	3	4	5	3	2	2		2				

BY INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

INSANE IN HOSPITALS—continued.

Admitted in 1910.												Discharged.			Died.			Transferred to—										
Total.			White.						Colored.									Institutions not for the insane.			Other hospitals for the insane.							
			Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.												Committed prior to 1910.			Committed in 1910.				
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
491	234	257	314	143	171	38	15	23	14	125	72	53	216	105	111	186	95	91	1	1	...	45	6	39	25	8	17	1
210	95	115	129	67	72	11	4	7	12	58	30	28	56	22	34	97	50	47							1	1	...	2
150	83	67	81	40	41	1	1		1	67	42	25	97	57	40	49	24	25				1		1				3
131	56	75	104	46	58	26	10	16	1				63	26	37	40	21	19	1	1	...	44	6	38	24	7	17	4
509	248	261	418	204	214	75	37	38	14	2	2		212	118	94	166	83	83				33	14	19	6	1	5	5
207	89	118	170	72	98	29	16	13	8				87	42	45	55	27	28				2	2		1	..	1	6
302	159	143	248	132	116	46	21	25	6	2	2		125	76	49	111	56	55				31	12	19	5	1	4	7
1,273	677	596	981	529	452	158	82	76	4	130	65	65	637	334	303	321	167	154	14	9	5	54	27	27	59	27	32	8
88	50	38	72	43	29	8	3	5		8	4	4	29	19	10	50	24	26							1	1	...	9
258	139	119	230	129	101	27	10	17	1				119	67	52	69	44	25				1		1	2	1	1	10
30	18	12	21	13	8	7	3	4		2	2		10	4	6	11	6	5	3	3	...	2		2	2	...	2	11
214	125	89	91	63	28	52	30	22	1	70	32	38	101	61	40	71	35	36	8	3	5	31	18	13	29	16	13	12
14	7	7	9	5	4					5	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	1										13
61	37	24	19	12	7					42	25	17	17	11	6	16	10	6										14
1		1								1		1																15
1		1								1		1				2	1	1										16
1	1		1	1																					1	...	1	17
32	16	16	29	14	15	2	1	1	1				18	11	7	4	2	2	1	1	...				1	1	...	18
29		29	29		29								20		20	3		3				1		1				19
70	35	35	62	29	33	8	6	2					57	31	26	9	6	3				3	2	1	1	...	1	20
214	125	89	178	108	70	35	17	18	1				80	34	46	58	25	33	1	1	...							21
47	26	21	45	24	21	2	2						24	14	10	5	1	4							1	1	...	22
2	2		2	2																		1	1					23
167	78	89	150	69	81	16	9	7		1		1	121	58	63	14	9	5	1	1	...	12	4	8	17	7	10	24
44	18	26	43	17	26	1	1						38	22	16	6	2	4				3	2	1	4	...	4	25
4,236	2,206	2,030	2,409	1,291	1,118	1,714	856	858	15	98	52	46	1,912	937	975	1,151	632	519	47	35	12	440	240	200	121	49	72	26
610	280	330	293	146	147	293	127	166	3	21	5	16	314	144	170	156	65	91				71	40	31	13	3	10	27
122	122		62	62		49	49			11	11		39	39		26	26					1	1		3	3	...	28
601	337	264	350	205	145	244	128	116	2	5	2	3	301	171	130	196	121	75				42	3	39	14	3	11	29
216	117	99	116	72	44	89	42	47	2	9	3	6	23	11	12	79	33	46				4	2	2	2	2	...	30
96	62	34	78	49	29	18	13	5					14	9	5	27	16	11										31
356	182	174	211	114	97	140	65	75	1	4	3	1	179	83	87	94	60	34				73	59	14	11	7	4	32
106	73	33	65	44	21	35	26	9	1	5	3	2	5	3	2	10	7	3				25	16	9	1	...	1	33
175	58	117	65	25	40	107	33	74		3		3	43	11	32	86	36	50				2		2	8	1	7	34
442	233	209	233	115	118	186	106	80	3	20	9	11	209	117	92	127	73	54	35	35	...	63	30	33	13	6	7	35
635	285	350	418	188	230	208	90	118	1	8	7	1	378	157	221	114	55	59	2		2	78	31	47	10	4	6	36
31	21	10	19	13	6	11	7	4		1	1		7	2	5	50	27	23	6		6	4	2	2	2	...	2	37
551	300	251	259	143	116	279	149	130	2	11	8	3	180	85	95	158	100	58	3		3	56	48	8	24	15	9	38
9	4	5	9	4	5								5	3	2	1		1							1	...	1	39
.....																												40
37	14	23	28	8	20	9	6	3					28	15	13	8	4	4	1		1	6	2	4	3	1	2	41
.....													1		1							1	1					42
.....																												43
154	67	87	123	59	64	31	8	23					126	56	70	13	5	8				12	5	7	9	4	5	44
50	13	37	39	10	29	11	3	8					40	9	31	2		2							7	...	7	45
3	1	2	3	1	2								2	1	1													46
.....																												47
36	35	1	32	31	1	4	4						21	20	1	3	3											48
6	2	4	6	2	4								6	1	5	1	1					2		2				49
1,974	1,111	863	1,321	737	584	591	338	253	42	20	14	6	1,108	593	515	699	431	268	7	6	1	53	34	19	78	50	28	50
356	199	157	244	131	113	109	66	43	1	2	1	1	171	97	74	164	101	63				2	2					51
497	264	233	369	204	165	100	47	53	23	5	4	1	266	127	139	212	132	80				3	3		2	2	...	52
308	168	140	222	121	101	73	40	33	9	4	2	2	176	86	90	144	85	59	1		1							53
45	43	2	32	31	1	9	8	1	2	2	2		10	9	1	10	7	3	6	6	...							54
128	66	62	110	57	53	17	8	9	1				98	50	48	9	6	3				21	9	12	52	28	24	55
190	130	60	69	45	24	119	83	36	1	1	1		89	54	35	54	41	13				2	2		1	1	...	56
211	127	84	93	57	36	111	65	46	1	6	4	2	95	63	32	69	41	28				16	11	5	10	10	...	57
2		2	1		1	1		1					2		2							1		1				58
89	54	35	75	43	32	11	9	2	3				87	54	33	10	7	3				4	3	1	6	4	2	59
148	60	88	106	48	58	41	12	29	1				114	53	61	27	11	16				4	4		7	5	2	60
1,425	866	559	671	405	266	681	449	232	65	8	6	2	722	429	293	385	251	134	1	1	...	166	94	72	19	4	6	61
88	16	72	8		8	23	16	7	57				5	3	2	22	12	10										62
535	355	180	228	139	89	302	211	91	3	2	2		294	196	98	137	103	34				80	65	15	3	3	...	63
80	80		26	26		53	53		1							22	21	1				52		52	5	...	5	64
402	221	181	232	131	101	168	89	79		2	1	1	232	125	107	117	59	58										65
300	186	114	164	103	61	128	78	50	4	4	3	1	179	101	78	85	54	31				32	28	4	1	1	...	66
20	8	12	13	6	7	7	2	5					12	4	8	2	2		1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	67

TABLE 1.—INSANE IN HOSPITALS, 1910: SUMMARY

	INSTITUTION.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS. Enumerated on January 1, 1910.												
		Total.			White.							Colored.		
					Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.			
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
	MISSISSIPPI.													
1	Total	1,978	933	1,045	1,112	517	595	37	27	10	6	823	387	436
	Public:													
2	East Mississippi Insane Hospital, Meridian	536	262	274	526	253	273	10	9	1				
3	State Insane Hospital, Jackson	1,442	671	771	586	264	322	27	18	9	6	823	387	436
	MISSOURI.													
4	Total	6,168	3,231	2,937	4,550	2,414	2,136	1,060	487	573	246	312	191	121
	Public:													
5	State Hospital Number 1, Fulton	1,104	612	492	713	363	350	123	59	64	141	127	91	36
6	State Hospital Number 2, St. Joseph	1,341	714	627	1,044	571	473	148	75	73	64	85	44	41
7	State Hospital Number 3, Nevada	1,191	639	552	1,081	594	487	86	38	48	24			
8	State Hospital Number 4, Farmington	586	309	277	500	268	232	79	38	41	7			
9	Marion County Infirmary, Palmyra	5	2	3	4	2	2					1		1
10	St. Charles County Asylum, St. Charles	25	11	14	13	6	7	6	2	4		6	3	3
11	St. Louis City Insane Asylum, St. Louis	693	411	282	437	261	176	215	122	93	2	39	27	12
12	St. Louis Poorhouse, St. Louis	737	294	443	385	162	223	290	101	189	8	54	26	28
	Private:													
13	Alexian Brothers Hospital, St. Louis	92	92		67	67		25	25					
14	The Burnett Private Sanitarium, Kansas City	40	24	16	40	24	16							
15	Dr. C. R. Woodson's Sanitarium, St. Joseph	27	18	9	24	15	9	3	3					
16	Punton Sanitarium, Kansas City	26	13	13	25	13	12	1		1				
17	The St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane, St. Louis	301	92	209	217	68	149	84	24	60				
	MONTANA.													
18	Total	697	531	166	285	207	78	361	283	78	34	17	11	6
	Public:													
19	Montana State Hospital for the Insane, Warm Springs	697	531	166	285	207	78	361	283	78	34	17	11	6
	NEBRASKA.													
20	Total	1,990	1,141	849	1,145	634	511	732	433	299	91	22	13	9
	Public:													
21	Nebraska Hospital for the Insane, Asylum	569	214	355	336	119	217	202	79	123	19	12	6	6
22	Nebraska State Hospital, Ingleside	1,146	774	372	629	415	214	440	303	137	68	9	6	3
23	Norfolk State Hospital, Norfolk	275	153	122	180	100	80	90	51	39	4	1	1	
	NEVADA.													
24	Total	230	165	65	92	64	28	111	81	30	9	18	13	5
	Public:													
25	Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases, Reno	230	165	65	92	64	28	111	81	30	9	18	13	5
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.													
26	Total	909	463	446	642	321	321	236	121	115	24	7	6	1
	Public:													
27	New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord	876	459	417	611	317	294	234	121	113	24	7	6	1
28	Rockingham County Farm, Epping	28	3	25	26	3	23	2		2				
	Private:													
29	Highland Spring Sanatorium, Nashua	5	1	4	5	1	4							
	NEW JERSEY.													
30	Total	6,042	2,913	3,129	3,542	1,814	1,728	2,165	914	1,251	99	236	128	108
	Public:													
31	The New Jersey State Hospital, Greystone Park	2,056	1,049	1,007	1,147	605	542	808	389	419	34	67	32	35
32	New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton	1,342	687	655	872	445	427	373	176	197	12	85	58	27
33	Atlantic County Asylum for Insane, Smiths Landing	90	33	57	52	19	33	27	10	17		11	4	7
34	Burlington County Hospital for the Insane, New Lisbon	164	74	90	133	59	74	22	12	10		9	3	6
35	Camden County Hospital for the Insane, Grenloch	237	121	116	161	85	76	41	19	22	10	25	12	13
36	Cumberland County Hospital for Insane, Bridgeton	138	65	73	101	47	54	5	3	2	26	6	3	3
37	Essex County Hospital for the Insane, Cedar Grove	1,277	571	706	695	362	333	542	187	355	17	23	13	10
38	Gloucester County Almshouse and Asylum, Clarksboro	7	3	4	7	3	4							
39	Hudson County Hospital for the Insane, Secaucus	668	290	378	344	179	165	317	109	208		7	2	5
40	Passaic County Insane Asylum, Paterson	41	12	29	15	5	10	26	7	19				
41	Salem County Almshouse, Woodstown	9	3	6	4	1	3	2	1	1		3	1	2
	Private:													
42	Bancroft Health Resort, Butler	3		3	2		2	1		1				
43	Dr. Luther's Private Sanitarium, South Orange	2		2	2		2							
44	Riverlawn Sanitorium, Paterson	6	5	1	5	4	1	1		1				
45	The Wadsworth Sanitarium, Maplewood	2		2	2		2							
	NEW MEXICO.													
46	Total	219	128	91	170	96	74	33	25	8	9	7	2	5
	Public:													
47	New Mexico Insane Asylum, East Las Vegas	219	128	91	170	96	74	33	25	8	9	7	2	5
	NEW YORK.													
48	Total	31,280	14,955	16,325	16,701	8,455	8,246	13,481	5,913	7,568	355	743	381	362
	Public:													
49	Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton	2,282	1,365	917	1,414	790	624	697	454	243	96	75	51	24
50	Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo	1,912	848	1,064	1,023	496	527	846	333	513	20	23	13	10
51	Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip	3,994	2,459	1,535	1,504	989	515	2,330	1,360	970	27	133	86	47
52	Dannemora State Hospital, Dannemora	369	369		176	176		153	153		3	37	37	
53	Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, Gowanda	995	544	451	518	262	256	440	259	181	9	28	18	10
54	Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie	2,937	1,275	1,662	1,790	875	915	1,075	375	700	21	51	20	31
55	Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park	3,117	1,242	1,875	1,537	735	802	1,492	479	1,013	5	83	26	57
56	Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn	764	311	453	423	207	216	332	101	231		9	3	6
57	Manhattan State Hospital, New York	4,400	1,794	2,606	1,685	801	884	2,623	953	1,670	2	90	38	52
58	Matteawan State Hospital, Fishkill on Hudson	763	629	134	352	297	55	360	298	62	10	41	27	14
59	Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, Middletown	1,764	598	1,166	1,158	478	680	532	105	427	20	54	13	41
60	Mohansic State Hospital, Yorktown													
61	Rochester State Hospital, Rochester	1,320	521	799	761	325	436	528	186	342	10	21	8	13
62	St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg	1,844	821	1,023	1,189	575	614	583	222	361	45	27	7	20
63	Utica State Hospital, Utica	1,369	657	712	965	473	492	380	170	210	10	14	7	7
64	Willard State Hospital, Willard	2,321	1,130	1,191	1,329	673	656	869	380	489	66	57	27	30

BY INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

INSANE IN HOSPITALS—continued.

Admitted in 1910.												Discharged.			Died.			Transferred to—										
Total.			White.						Colored.									Institutions not for the insane.			Other hospitals for the insane.							
			Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.												Committed prior to 1910.			Committed in 1910.				
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
695	378	317	408	238	170	8	5	3	2	277	133	144	376	196	180	237	111	126							1		1	1
246	140	106	241	136	105	4	3	1	1				151	77	74	46	29	17							1		1	2
449	238	211	167	102	65	4	2	2	1	277	133	144	225	119	106	191	82	109										3
2,779	1,403	1,376	1,961	1,017	944	436	162	274	205	177	95	82	1,217	646	571	685	402	283	51	31	20	661	229	432	230	192	38	4
287	179	108	213	131	82	18	11	7	18	38	22	16	140	71	69	127	62	65	17	15	2	12	5	7				5
381	217	164	326	182	144	10	7	3	14	31	16	15	241	148	93	132	87	45				1	1					6
317	182	135	299	168	131	9	5	4	9				74	48	26	125	65	60				86	35	51	1		1	7
179	97	82	162	89	73	16	7	9	1				106	44	62	73	48	25				1		1				8
27	13	14	13	6	7	2	1	1	3	9	5	4	2	2		1	1								1		1	9
7	3	4	6	3	3					1		1	6	3	3	1	1								1	1		10
952	377	575	547	237	310	312	92	220	6	87	43	44	170	88	82	95	69	26	2	1	1	144	131	13	43	42	1	11
43	41	2	14	14		19	17	2	1	9	9		2	2		69	39	30	30	14	16	397	45	352	155	129	26	12
37	37		22	22		15	15						16	16		5	5					1	1		3	3		13
133	74	59							133				118	68	50	12	5	7	1		1	3	3		7	4	3	14
155	97	58	110	89	51	3	1	2	12				118	77	41	8	7	1				5	4	1	6	5	1	15
93	46	47	83	41	42	1	1		8	1		1	88	47	41	6	3	3				1	1		6	5	1	16
168	40	128	136	35	101	31	5	26		1		1	136	32	104	31	10	21	1	1		10	3	7	7	3	4	17
278	212	66	138	101	34	124	97	27	11	5	2	3	120	89	31	72	60	12										18
278	212	66	138	104	34	124	97	27	11	5	2	3	120	89	31	72	60	12										19
411	243	168	282	172	120	102	62	40	14	3	1	2	147	90	57	174	116	58	1		1							20
121	63	58	86	46	40	29	13	16	5	1		1	15	11	4	48	27	21	1		1							21
199	127	72	138	87	51	54	37	17	6	1	1		100	61	39	107	76	31										22
91	53	38	68	39	29	19	12	7	3	1		1	32	18	14	19	13	6										23
56	45	11	32	23	9	14	13	1	3	7	6	1	34	26	8	21	13	8										24
56	45	11	32	23	9	14	13	1	3	7	6	1	34	26	8	21	13	8										25
326	168	158	237	124	113	82	40	42	7				142	66	76	146	80	66	3	2	1	3	2	1	11	6	5	26
300	157	143	211	113	98	82	40	42	7				117	57	60	141	78	63	3	2	1	1	1		1		1	27
2	1	1	2	1	1											4	1	3				1	1		4	3	1	28
24	10	14	24	10	14								25	9	16	1	1					1		1	6	3	3	29
1,640	878	762	1,026	564	462	529	268	261	17	68	36	32	842	420	422	602	344	258	7	6	1	50	25	25	7	6	1	30
563	297	266	342	179	163	195	103	92	8	18	11	7	296	142	154	171	101	70	2	1	1	47	23	24				31
394	231	163	274	158	116	104	63	41	1	15	9	6	210	121	89	137	72	65	2	2								32
33	17	16	18	11	7	9	4	5		6	2	4	16	6	10	18	8	10				1		1				33
46	27	19	37	20	17	7	5	2		2	2		20	13	7	22	11	11										34
69	37	32	48	27	21	15	7	8		6	3	3	30	16	14	43	25	18	1	1								35
33	18	15	26	14	12	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	12	8	4	21	13	8	1	1		1	1		2	2		36
367	180	187	197	106	91	145	62	83	7	18	8	10	184	78	106	114	75	39							4	3	1	37
....																												38
115	68	47	69	47	22	46	21	25					64	34	30	66	31	32										39
10	2	8	6	1	5	4	1	3					5		5	9	5	4										40
....																1		1	1	1								41
2		2	2		2																							42
4		4	4		4								1		1													43
4	1	3	3	1	2	1		1					4	2	2							1	1		1	1		44
....																												45
84	60	24	66	47	19	13	10	3	2	3	1	2	28	20	8	39	32	7										46
84	60	24	66	47	19	13	10	3	2	3	1	2	28	20	8	39	32	7										47
8,530	4,461	4,069	4,672	2,504	2,168	3,638	1,837	1,801	15	205	109	96	3,882	1,998	1,884	2,743	1,499	1,244	14	14		635	326	309	243	143	100	48
422	258	164	295	180	115	114	72	42	2	11	4	7	126	76	50	139	86	53				6	4	2	3	1	2	49
487	271	216	312	179	133	172	90	82		3	2	1	298	151	147	146	81	65				8	1	7	1		1	50
1,586	863	723	543	310	233	968	515	453	2	73	36	37	756	436	320	450	293	157				156	42	114	55	16	39	51
65	65		27	27		30	30			8	8		14	14		8	8		13	13		2	2					52
180	115	65	130	81	49	46	33	13	1	3		3	105	66	39	70	45	25							5	5		53
620	328	292	410	225	185	193	94	99		17	9	8	261	145	116	280	147	133				10	3	7	2	1	1	54
960	489	471	472	250	222	479	235	244		9	4	5	351	178	173	306	151	155				88	79	9	23	14	9	55
304	128	176	142	64	78	156	61	95		6	3	3	128	60	68	136	50	86				67	25	42	14	9	5	56
1,355	655	700	480	241	239	829	388	441		46	26	20	641	294	347	410	217	193				224	133	91	59	48	11	57
98	78	20	46	37	9	42	33	9	2	8	6	2	47	39	8	18	16	2				1	1					58
339	164	175	217	112	105	114	49	65		8	3	5	132	58	74	100	42	58				9	3	6	6	6		59
14	12	2	5	3	2	9	9						1	1											1	1		60
381	196	185	274	137	137	105	57	48		2	2		110	51	59	140	82	58	1	1		1	1					61
424	243	181	336	193	143	78	43	35	3	7	5	2	183	103	80	128	66	62				6	5	1	2		2	62
361	200	161	277	158	119	83	42	41		1		1	182	108	74	115	61	54							1	1		63
236	121	115	200	102	98	32	17	15	2	2	1	1	68	38	30	129	100	89				1	1		2	2		64

TABLE 1.—INSANE IN HOSPITALS, 1910: SUMMARY

	INSTITUTION.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS. Enumerated on Jan. 1, 1910.												
		Total.			White.							Colored.		
					Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.			
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
	NEW YORK—Continued.													
	Private:													
1	Bloomingdale Hospital for Insane, White Plains	337	158	179	283	128	155	54	30	24				
2	Breezehurst Terrace, Whitestone	22	7	15	18	7	11	4		4				
3	Brigham Hall, Canandaigua	56	24	32	51	21	30	3	1	2	2			
4	Dr. Bond's House, Yonkers	2	1	1	1	1		1		1				
5	Dr. Combes's Sanitarium, Corona (P. O. Flushing)	43	18	25	24	12	12	19	6	13				
6	Dr. Kellogg's House, Riverdale	4		4	4		4							
7	Dr. MacDonald's House, Central Valley	17	6	11	15	4	11	2	2					
8	Dr. Parson's Retreat, Ossining	2	1	1	1	1		1		1				
9	Glenmary, Owego	18	4	14	17	3	14	1	1					
10	Interpines, Goshen	10	2	8	10	2	8							
11	Knickerbocker Hall, Amityville	12		12	11		11	1		1				
12	The Knolls (West Hill), Riverdale	11	4	7	11	4	7							
13	The Long Island Home, Amityville	85	37	48	63	26	37	16	9	7	6			
14	Marshall Sanitarium, Troy	59	23	36	52	20	32	7	3	4				
15	Providence Retreat, Buffalo	122	33	89	78	22	56	44	11	33				
16	River Crest Sanitarium, Astoria	115	54	61	78	35	43	34	19	15	3			
17	Riverview Sanatorium, Fishkill on Hudson	2		2	2		2							
18	St. Vincent's Retreat, Harrison	167		167	119		119	48		48				
19	Sanford Hall, Flushing	36	15	21	33	14	19	3	1	2				
20	Vernon House, Bronxville	5	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1				
21	Waldemere, Mamaroneck	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1					
	NORTH CAROLINA.													
22	Total	2,522	1,032	1,490	1,816	753	1,063	9	3	6	3	694	274	420
	Public:													
23	State Hospital, Goldsboro	668	255	413								668	255	413
24	State Hospital, Morganton	1,193	456	737	1,185	454	731	7	2	5	1			
25	State Hospital (Dix Hill), Raleigh	578	265	313	574	262	312	2	1	1	2			
26	State Hospital for Dangerous Insane, Raleigh	50	40	10	24	21	3					26	19	7
	Private:													
27	Broadoaks Sanatorium, Morganton	23	8	15	23	8	15							
28	Dr. Carroll's Sanitarium, Asheville	10	8	2	10	8	2							
	NORTH DAKOTA.													
29	Total	628	407	221	190	120	70	407	263	144	25	6	6	
	Public:													
30	State Hospital for Insane, Jamestown	628	407	221	190	120	70	407	263	144	25	6	6	
	OHIO.													
31	Total	10,594	5,615	4,979	8,142	4,311	3,831	1,893	1,003	890	189	370	210	160
	Public:													
32	Athens State Hospital, Athens	1,336	684	652	1,229	624	605	63	28	35		44	32	12
33	The Cleveland State Hospital, Cleveland	1,447	809	638	701	407	294	672	367	305	38	36	21	15
34	Columbus State Hospital, Columbus	1,743	962	781	1,529	835	694	118	69	49	1	95	58	37
35	Dayton State Hospital, Dayton	1,195	611	584	1,043	551	492	78	24	54	3	71	34	37
36	Longview Hospital, Cincinnati	1,284	638	646	821	417	404	391	188	203	4	68	31	37
37	Massillon State Hospital, Massillon	1,571	836	735	1,125	589	536	289	167	122	127	30	19	11
38	Toledo State Hospital, Toledo	1,796	974	822	1,493	799	694	264	150	114	13	26	15	11
	Private:													
39	The Cincinnati Sanitarium, College Hill	82	35	47	74	31	43	8	4	4				
40	Dayton Sanitarium, Dayton	9	5	4	7	4	3	2	1	1				
41	The Dr. C. E. Sawyer Sanatorium, Marion	14	9	5	11	6	5	1	1		2			
42	Fair Oaks Villa Sanatorium, Cuyahoga Falls	40	19	21	34	16	18	5	3	2	1			
43	The McMillen Sanitarium, Shepard	20	11	9	19	10	9	1	1					
44	The Oxford Retreat, Oxford	57	22	35	56	22	34	1		1				
	OKLAHOMA.													
45	Total	1,110	651	459	832	497	335	78	56	22	38	162	79	83
	Public:													
46	Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane, Supply	471	299	172	397	254	143	39	27	12	33	2	2	
	Private:													
47	The Duke Sanitarium, Guthrie	11	5	6	9	4	5	1	1			1		1
48	Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane, Norman	628	347	281	426	239	187	38	28	10	5	159	77	82
	OREGON.													
49	Total	1,565	1,088	477	871	559	312	591	445	140	51	52	51	1
	Public:													
50	Oregon State Insane Asylum, Salem	1,565	1,088	477	871	559	312	591	445	140	51	52	51	1
	PENNSYLVANIA.													
51	Total	15,058	7,919	7,139	9,947	5,218	4,729	4,226	2,238	1,988	295	590	314	276
	Public:													
52	The Dixmont Hospital, Dixmont	975	547	428	644	342	302	229	151	78	76	26	14	12
53	Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg	1,169	582	587	990	485	505	143	80	63	11	25	13	12
54	The State Asylum for Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, Wernersville	851	648	203	480	362	118	289	220	69	37	45	34	11
55	The State Hospital for the Insane, Danville	1,486	783	703	1,103	555	548	299	175	124	63	21	17	4
56	State Hospital for the Insane (men), Norristown	1,305	1,305		940	940		298	298		4	63	63	
57	State Hospital for the Insane (women), Norristown	1,441		1,441	970		970	380		380	47	44		44
58	State Hospital for the Insane, Warren	1,329	700	629	1,033	539	494	283	156	127	2	11	4	7
59	Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane, Woodville	652	382	270	348	202	146	282	166	116		22	14	8
60	Blair County Hospital for the Insane, Hollidaysburg	207	116	91	182	102	80	24	13	11		1	1	
61	Chester County Hospital for the Insane, Embreeville	266	143	123	184	91	93	30	20	10	9	43	27	16
62	Cumberland County Hospital for Insane, Carlisle	87	42	45	78	40	38	3	2	1		6		6
63	Hillside Home, Clarks Summit	441	236	205	252	133	119	183	100	83	2	4	1	3

BY INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

INSANE IN HOSPITALS—continued.																													
Admitted in 1910.												Discharged.			Died.			Transferred to—											
Total.			White.						Colored.									Institutions not for the insane.			Other hospitals for the insane.								
			Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.												Committed prior to 1910.			Committed in 1910.					
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
122	60	62	97	49	48	25	11	14					73	29	44	26	18	8				7	4	3	6	2	4	1	
10	6	4	5	3	2	5	3	2					2	1	1	2	2					1		1	1		1	2	
51	26	25	45	22	23	4	3	1	2				39	20	19	9	3	6				6	5	1	2	2		3	
4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1						1	1											1	1		4	
91	30	61	47	16	31	43	13	30					71	25	46	8	3	5				4	2	2	6	4	2	5	
2		2	2		2								4		4													6	
3	3		2	2		1	1						3	2	1							1		1				7	
....																												8	
6	3	3	5	2	3	1	1						2	1	1	2	1	1				2	2		1		1	9	
10	1	9	9	1	8	1		1					5	3	2	1		1				1		1	1		1	10	
6		6	5		5	1		1														1		1				11	
17	10	7	16	9	7	1	1						9	4	5	2	2					2	2		4	2	2	12	
39	19	20	33	18	15	5	1	4		1		1	25	12	13	8	6	2				2	2		9	5	4	13	
55	26	29	41	21	23	11	5	6					30	15	15	14	8	6				8	3	5	16	9	7	14	
56	19	37	39	13	26	17	6	11					44	12	32	5	3	2				4	1	3	5	3	2	15	
140	63	77	86	42	44	54	21	33					121	54	67	13	3	10				11	4	7	14	10	4	16	
....																												17	
72		72	56		56	15		15	1				46		46	11		11				4		4	1		1	18	
11	5	6	10	4	6	1	1						4	1	3	6	4	2				2	1	1	2	1	1	19	
1		1	1		1											1	1											20	
2	1	1	1	1		1		1																				21	
916	435	481	670	319	351	8	5	3	2	236	111	125	463	202	261	214	115	99				75	25	50	8	2	6	22	
228	103	125								228	103	125	95	34	61	88	50	38										23	
338	170	168	332	166	166	4	3	1	1	1	1		129	53	76	71	36	35				71	22	49				24	
257	117	140	254	115	139	2	2		1				167	82	85	48	24	24							2		2	25	
13	12	1	6	5	1					7	7		8	8		3	2	1										26	
56	23	33	56	23	33								50	18	32	4	3	1				2	1	1	6	2	4	27	
24	10	14	22	10	12	2		2					14	7	7							2	2					28	
224	142	82	89	60	29	124	75	49	6	5	2	3	60	38	22	53	39	14				10	6	4	2	2		29	
224	142	82	89	60	29	124	75	49	6	5	2	3	60	38	22	53	39	14				10	6	4	2	2		30	
3,336	1,932	1,404	2,601	1,488	1,113	574	336	238	47	114	74	40	1,855	1,060	795	1,147	713	434	7	3	4	15	6	9	48	27	21	31	
280	150	130	257	136	121	7	5	2	4	12	9	3	135	72	63	130	65	65							1	1		32	
478	290	188	269	164	105	195	117	78	4	10	5	5	212	134	78	135	77	58										33	
434	253	181	356	212	144	50	26	24	1	27	15	12	260	152	108	164	108	56							1	1		34	
227	130	97	191	104	87	21	13	8	3	12	10	2	6	3	3	134	79	55										35	
358	202	156	244	132	112	82	51	31	3	29	16	13	175	93	82	150	102	48							1	1		36	
481	295	186	354	215	139	102	60	42	10	15	11	4	275	172	103	153	92	61										37	
589	356	233	492	295	197	81	49	32	7	9	8	1	374	220	154	228	158	70	1	1								38	
162	88	74	146	82	64	16	6	10					138	76	62	16	11	5	1	1		3		3	19	12	7	39	
26	14	12	24	13	11	2	1	1					24	15	9	3	1	2							2		2	40	
59	23	36	57	21	36	2	2						54	23	31	5	3	2	1		1	2		2	3	2	1	41	
119	65	54	98	53	45	9	3	6	12				104	53	51	13	10	3	1	1		7	4	3	8	3	5	42	
49	25	24	47	25	22	2		2					42	20	22	5	2	3	2		2	1		1	10	6	4	43	
74	41	33	66	36	30	5	3	2	3				56	27	29	11	5	6	1		1	2	2		3	1	2	44	
743	440	303	612	357	255	37	26	11	33	61	36	25	459	269	190	155	94	61	1		1	1	1		3	1	2	45	
56	37	19	51	33	18	3	3		2				41	23	18	30	19	11				1	1					46	
48	35	13	19	13	6	1	1		26	2	2		34	24	10	7	5	2							3	1	2	47	
639	368	271	542	311	231	33	22	11	5	59	34	25	384	222	162	118	70	48	1		1							48	
590	447	143	353	257	96	199	159	40	28	10	10		303	201	102	153	119	34	44	35	9				2	2		49	
590	447	143	353	257	96	199	159	40	28	10	10		303	201	102	153	119	34	44	35	9				2	2		50	
4,499	2,527	1,972	2,989	1,690	1,299	1,266	704	562	57	187	100	87	2,147	1,172	975	1,537	835	702	6	4	2	85	47	38	86	48	38	51	
226	159	67	140	97	43	68	52	16	13	5	4	1	104	74	30	103	70	33				25	25					52	
275	156	119	248	143	105	20	7	13		7	6	1	49	30	19	94	56	38										53	
43	33	10	23	16	7	14	11	3	6				4	3	1	18	12	6										54	
326	181	145	260	143	117	59	36	23	5	2		2	135	70	65	106	70	36										55	
287	287		203	203		67	67		3	14	14		112	112		97	97											56	
238		238	164		164	61		61	7	6		6	116		116	122		122				6		6	1		1	57	
365	223	142	300	186	114	61	35	26		4	2	2	211	120	91	131	80	51				7	2	5	4	1	3	58	
300	187	113	153	94	59	140	89	51		7	4	3	162	106	56	102	62	40				1	1		1		1	59	
91	60	31	69	41	28	16	13	3	3	3	3		58	37	21	32	21	11										60	
72	38	34	47	22	25	5	3	2	2	18	11	7	37	21	16	28	11	17	1		1	1	1		1	1		61	
20	12	8	16	10	6	1	1			3	1	2	1	1		12	4	8										62	
157	96	61	102	58	44	55	38	17					91	66	25	31	12	19										63	

TABLE 1.—INSANE IN HOSPITALS, 1910: SUMMARY

	INSTITUTION.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS. Enumerated on Jan. 1, 1910. Total.			White. Native.			White. Foreign born.			White. Nativity unknown.	Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.													
	Public—Continued.													
1	Lancaster County Hospital, Lancaster	259	128	131	244	123	121	10	3	7		5	2	3
2	Luzerne County Hospital for Insane, Retreat	589	330	259	251	154	97	312	161	151	22	4	2	2
3	Potter County Home and Asylum, Coudersport	36	18	18	28	13	15	8	5	3				
4	Somerset County Home and Hospital for the Insane, Somerset	100	62	38	92	56	36	8	6	2				
5	Schuylkill County Almshouse, Schuylkill Haven	111	71	40	57	37	20	49	31	18		5	3	2
6	Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia	2,174	1,085	1,089	1,016	570	446	937	418	519	7	214	92	122
7	Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital, Boyce Station	597	317	280	255	141	114	284	143	141	13	45	26	19
8	Pittsburgh North Side City Home, Hoboken	212	117	95	113	61	52	94	55	39		5	1	4
	Private:													
9	Burn Brae Hospital, Clifton Heights	32	19	13	32	19	13							
10	The Easton Sanitarium, Easton	14	1	13	14	1	13							
11	Friends Asylum for the Insane, Philadelphia	171	60	111	162	57	105	9	3	6				
12	Innwood Sanitarium (Stonyhurst), West Conshohocken	21		21	21		21							
13	Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia	434	180	254	379	160	219	52	20	32	2	1		1
14	St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh	99	47	52	79	35	44	20	12	8				
	RHODE ISLAND.													
15	Total	1,243	650	593	772	425	347	431	204	227	9	31	15	16
	Public:													
16	State Hospital for the Insane, Howard	1,101	585	516	642	363	279	419	201	218	9	31	15	16
	Private:													
17	Butler Hospital, Providence	142	65	77	130	62	68	12	3	9				
	SOUTH CAROLINA.													
18	Total	1,541	708	833	885	375	510	5	2	3	2	649	329	320
	Public:													
19	State Hospital for the Insane, Columbia	1,541	708	833	885	375	510	5	2	3	2	649	329	320
	SOUTH DAKOTA.													
20	Total	864	535	329	421	249	172	365	240	125	15	63	33	30
	Public:													
21	Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton	60	32	28								60	32	28
22	South Dakota State Hospital, Yanktoo	804	503	301	421	249	172	365	240	125	15	3	1	2
	TENNESSEE.													
23	Total	2,204	1,057	1,147	1,679	839	840	48	30	18	4	473	188	285
	Public:													
24	Central Hospital for Insane, Nashville	642	311	331	558	273	285	7	3	4		77	35	42
25	Eastern Hospital for Insane, Bearden	515	260	255	438	227	211	3	2	1		74	31	43
26	Western Hospital for Insane, Bolivar	679	326	353	519	260	259	19	11	8	4	137	55	82
27	Davidson County Hospital, Nashville	224	97	127	110	52	58	17	13	4		97	32	65
28	Hamilton County Hospital, Chattanooga	56	27	29	19	9	10					37	18	19
29	Shelby County Poor and Insane Asylum, Memphis	83	34	49	30	16	14	2	1	1		51	17	34
30	Sullivan County Asylum for the Poor, Blountville	5	2	3	5	2	3							
	TEXAS.													
31	Total	4,053	2,087	1,966	2,961	1,487	1,474	479	295	184	35	578	288	290
	Public:													
32	North Texas Hospital for the Insane, Terrell	1,851	959	892	1,501	763	738	139	93	46	3	208	103	105
33	Southwestern Insane Asylum, San Antonio	757	376	381	552	265	287	202	109	93	2	1	1	
34	State Lunatic Asylum, Austin	1,377	716	661	847	426	421	131	90	41	30	369	184	185
	Private:													
35	Arlington Heights Sanitarium, Fort Worth	22	14	8	20	13	7	2	1	1				
36	Dr. Moody's Sanitarium, San Antonio	46	22	24	41	20	21	5	2	3				
	UTAH.													
37	Total	342	171	171	183	95	88	155	74	81		4	2	2
	Public:													
38	State Mental Hospital, Provo	342	171	171	183	95	88	155	74	81		4	2	2
	VERMONT.													
39	Total	990	528	462	791	408	383	176	109	67	15	8	2	6
	Public:													
40	Vermont State Hospital for the Insane, Waterbury	572	300	272	429	218	211	122	72	50	14	7	2	5
	Private:													
41	Brattleboro Retreat, Brattleboro	402	220	182	352	185	167	48	34	14	1	1		1
42	Lakeview Sanitarium, Burlington	16	8	8	10	5	5	6	3	3				
	VIRGINIA.													
43	Total	3,635	1,779	1,856	2,217	1,089	1,128	70	47	23	7	1,341	638	703
	Public:													
44	Central State Hospital, Petersburg	1,340	637	703								1,340	637	703
45	Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg	674	339	335	629	310	319	37	23	14	7	1	1	
46	Southwestern State Hospital, Marion	580	294	286	574	290	284	6	4	2				
47	Western State Hospital, Staunton	1,041	509	532	1,014	489	525	27	20	7				
	WASHINGTON.													
48	Total	1,987	1,325	662	1,005	599	406	914	670	244	36	32	26	6
	Public:													
49	Eastern Washington Hospital for the Insane, Medical Lake	696	472	224	405	257	148	274	201	73	5	12	10	2
50	Western Washington Hospital for Insane, Fort Steilacoom	1,291	853	438	600	342	258	640	469	171	31	20	16	4
	WEST VIRGINIA.													
51	Total	1,722	900	822	1,302	632	670	103	69	34	207	110	55	55
	Public:													
52	Second Hospital for Insane, Spencer	505	271	234	476	245	231	28	25	3		1	1	
53	West Virginia Asylum, Huntington	235	124	111	220	118	102	9	5	4	6			
54	West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, Weston	982	505	477	606	269	337	66	39	27	201	109	54	55

BY INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

INSANE IN HOSPITALS—continued.

Admitted in 1910.												Discharged.			Died.			Transferred to—										
Total.			White.						Colored.									Institutions not for the insane.			Other hospitals for the insane.							
			Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.												Committed prior to 1910.			Committed in 1910.				
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
94	60	34	87	56	31	6	4	2		1		1	61	35	26	22	12	10				1		1				1
125	69	56	67	41	26	55	26	29	2	1	1		62	32	30	51	32	19										2
9	4	5	7	4	3	2		2					4	3	1	2	1	1							3	2	1	3
24	14	10	17	9	8	6	4	2		1	1		5	5		12	8	4							1	1		4
55	29	26	31	16	15	22	13	9	2				24	16	8	5	3	2	1	1					5	2	3	5
901	475	426	427	249	178	379	181	198	4	91	42	49	371	188	183	379	186	193				7	2	5	20	12	8	6
188	127	61	82	55	27	76	55	21	9	21	10	11	77	50	27	64	37	27	1	1		3		3	2	1	1	7
65	38	27	38	24	14	24	13	11		3	1	2	31	17	14	32	20	12										8
25	18	7	22	17	5	3	1	2					17	12	5	3	2	1	1	1								9
10	4	6	10	4	6								7	1	6							2		2				10
115	29	86	96	25	71	19	4	15					73	26	47	19	4	15				13	5	8	10	2	8	11
2		2	1		1				1				12		12	1		1							1		1	12
235	98	107	169	83	86	36	15	21					134	59	75	46	20	26	2	1	1	6	2	4	21	13	8	13
281	130	151	210	94	116	71	36	35					189	88	101	25	15	10				13	9	4	16	13	3	14
490	267	223	320	175	145	160	85	75	2	8	5	3	281	153	128	136	76	60				9	3	6	21	12	9	15
378	211	167	224	123	101	144	81	63	2	8	5	3	206	117	89	112	64	48				1	1		11	9	2	16
112	56	56	96	52	44	16	4	12					75	36	39	24	12	12				8	2	6	10	3	7	17
646	338	308	315	163	152	1	1			330	174	156	336	180	156	297	150	147							1	1		18
646	338	308	315	163	152	1	1			330	174	156	336	180	156	297	150	147							1	1		19
204	129	75	124	76	48	72	48	24	2	6	3	3	77	46	31	81	54	27							1	1		20
5	3	2								5	3	2	75	46	29	74	50	24							1	1		21
199	126	73	124	76	48	72	48	24	2	1		1	2		2	7	4	3										22
932	512	420	658	384	274	14	10	4	4	256	114	142	570	347	223	245	119	126	7	2	5	3	3		8	6	2	23
162	90	72	147	84	63	1	1			14	5	9	111	69	42	45	25	20										24
205	117	88	190	108	82	2	2			13	7	6	125	76	49	51	27	24	1	1								25
254	137	117	175	96	79	3	2	1	1	75	38	37	159	94	65	76	36	40				1	1					26
72	40	32	42	25	17	1	1			29	14	15	39	20	19	22	12	10										27
109	66	43	55	39	16	3	2	1		51	25	26	71	51	20	30	13	17	2		2				4	3	1	28
130	62	68	49	32	17	4	2	2	3	74	25	49	65	37	28	21	6	15	4	1	3	2	2		4	3	1	29
....																												30
1,479	796	683	1,179	630	549	149	94	55	11	140	67	73	753	414	339	367	210	157	3	2	1	32	16	16	28	18	10	31
387	227	160	344	202	142	7	5	2	1	35	20	15	248	150	98	145	93	52				20	9	11				32
479	273	206	377	209	168	100	64	36	2				91	59	32	93	48	45				1	1		1		1	33
399	189	210	263	124	139	23	13	10	8	105	47	58	250	120	130	100	54	46				3	2	1				34
78	34	44	76	33	43	2	1	1					51	22	29	15	6	9	1	1					12	9	3	35
136	73	63	119	62	57	17	11	6					113	63	50	14	9	5	2	1	1	8	4	4	15	9	6	36
103	66	37	73	44	29	29	22	7		1		1	54	37	17	37	19	18										37
103	66	37	73	44	29	29	22	7		1		1	54	37	17	37	19	18										38
270	150	120	230	126	104	36	21	15	2	2	2		153	88	65	110	62	48				6	3	3	1	1		39
142	83	59	118	67	51	21	13	8	1	2	2		68	44	24	52	31	21				5	2	3				40
128	67	61	112	59	53	15	8	7	1				85	44	41	58	31	27				1	1		1	1		41
....																												42
1,234	691	543	759	436	323	16	9	7	6	453	241	212	538	287	251	421	239	182				2	1	1				43
453	241	212								453	241	212	158	82	76	199	109	90										44
267	160	107	254	153	101	10	4	6	3				88	49	39	74	40	34										45
226	138	88	221	134	87	2	2		3				148	94	54	43	26	17				2	1	1				46
288	152	136	284	149	135	4	3	1					144	62	82	105	64	41										47
884	609	275	448	286	162	395	288	107	11	30	24	6	470	315	155	220	168	52							1	1		48
253	178	75	151	99	52	90	68	22	6	6	5	1	123	84	39	74	59	15							1	1		49
631	431	200	297	187	110	305	220	85	5	24	19	5	347	231	116	146	109	37										50
495	266	229	411	211	200	27	20	7	25	32	20	12	272	145	127	174	98	76	5	5		1		1	1		1	51
164	96	68	148	84	64	16	12	4					84	53	31	45	27	18										52
75	36	39	66	34	32	1	1		8				38	19	19	30	15	15				1		1	1		1	53
256	134	122	197	93	104	10	7	3	17	32	20	12	150	73	77	99	56	43	5	5								54

TABLE 1.—INSANE IN HOSPITALS, 1910: SUMMARY

	INSTITUTION.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS. Enumerated on January 1, 1910.												
		Total.			White.							Colored.		
					Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.			
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
	WISCONSIN.													
1	Total	6,587	3,743	2,844	3,396	1,828	1,568	3,095	1,861	1,234	65	31	16	15
	Public:													
2	The Northern Hospital for the Insane, Winnebago	635	385	250	383	212	171	248	169	79	2	2	2	
3	The State Hospital for Insane, Mendota	621	382	239	362	195	167	255	183	72	1	3	3	
4	Brown County Asylum, Green Bay	123	61	62	56	27	29	66	34	32		1		1
5	Chippewa County Asylum, Chippewa	144	96	48	45	29	16	97	65	32	2			
6	Clark County Poorhouse, Neilsville	2		2	1		1	1		1				
7	Columbia County Asylum, Wyocena	91	47	44	53	23	30	36	22	14	2			
8	Dane County Insane Asylum, Verona	155	82	73	82	42	40	70	37	33	2	1	1	
9	Dodge County Insane Asylum, Juneau	119	66	53	65	36	29	54	30	24				
10	Douglas County Asylum and Poor Farm, Superior (Itasca Station).	110	70	40	21	14	7	86	55	31	3			
11	Dunn County Asylum, Menomonie	122	60	62	52	23	29	70	37	33				
12	Eau Claire County Asylum, Eau Claire	143	83	60	51	30	21	91	52	39	1			
13	Fond du Lac County Asylum, Fond du Lac	148	79	69	95	50	45	49	26	23	3	1	1	
14	Grant County Asylum for Chronic Insane, Lancaster	120	68	52	75	47	28	41	19	22	2	2	1	1
15	Green County Asylum, Monroe	101	51	50	66	34	32	33	16	17		2	1	1
16	Iowa County Hospital for the Insane, Dodgeville	127	72	55	85	43	42	41	29	12	1			
17	Jefferson County Insane Asylum, Jefferson	125	80	45	62	40	22	60	37	23	2	1	1	
18	La Crosse County Insane Asylum, West Salem	137	66	71	54	27	27	78	38	40	3	2	1	1
19	Manitowoc County Asylum, Manitowoc	184	114	70	89	51	38	90	59	31	5			
20	Marathon County Asylum, Wausau	197	113	84	73	41	32	119	70	49	4	1		1
21	Marinette County Insane Asylum, Marinette	154	99	55	51	32	19	95	65	30	8			
22	Milwaukee County Asylum, Wauwatosa	234	127	107	83	43	40	148	82	66		3	2	1
23	Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, Wauwatosa [1]	623	318	305	316	157	159	300	159	141		7	2	5
24	Monroe County Insane Asylum, Sparta	65	41	24	43	27	16	22	14	8				
25	Outagamie County Insane Asylum, Appleton	139	78	61	58	34	24	76	43	33	4	1		1
26	Racine County Insane Asylum, Racine	170	91	79	93	52	41	76	39	37		1		1
27	Richland County Asylum, Richland Center	122	76	46	84	50	34	38	26	12				
28	Rock County Insane Asylum, Janesville	149	80	69	90	44	46	58	35	23		1	1	
29	St. Croix County Asylum for the Chronic Insane, New Richmond.	150	81	69	57	31	26	87	46	41	6			
30	Sauk County Farm, Reedsburg	108	64	44	67	41	26	41	23	18				
31	Sheboygan County Chronic Insane Asylum, Sheboygan	182	107	75	89	43	46	93	64	29				
32	Trempealeau County Insane Asylum, Whitehall	125	70	55	54	30	24	70	39	31	1			
33	Vernon County Insane Asylum, Viroqua	120	64	56	53	23	30	65	39	26	2			
34	Walworth County Asylum, Elkhorn	100	56	44	60	30	30	34	23	11	5	1		1
35	Washington County Asylum for Chronic Insane, West Bend.	126	73	53	69	40	29	57	33	24				
36	Waukesha County Asylum for Insane, Waukesha	140	81	59	67	40	27	71	40	31	2			
37	Waupaca County Asylum, Weyauwega	137	80	57	58	31	27	78	49	29	1			
38	Winnebago County Asylum for Chronic Insane, Winnebago.	188	102	86	108	54	54	78	48	30	1	1		1
	Private:													
39	Alexian Brothers Hospital, Oshkosh	27	27		17	17		10	10					
40	The Milwaukee Sanitarium, Wauwatosa	36	25	11	33	22	11	3	3					
41	The Oconomowoc Health Resort, Oconomowoc	14	5	9	14	5	9							
42	The Pennoyer Sanitarium, Kenosha	7	3	4	7	3	4							
43	The Riverside Sanitarium, Milwaukee	18	6	12	11	2	9	5	2	3	2			
44	Waldheim Park, Oconomowoc	11	1	10	9	1	8	2		2				
45	Waukesha Springs Sanitarium, Waukesha	38	13	25	35	12	23	3	1	2				
	WYOMING.													
46	Total	162	105	57	86	52	34	65	45	20	7	4	2	2
	Public:													
47	Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane, Evanston	162	105	57	86	52	34	65	45	20	7	4	2	2

[1] To be treated as a county institution although it is partly under state control.

BY INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

INSANE IN HOSPITALS—continued.

Admitted in 1910.												Discharged.			Died.			Transferred to—										
Total.			White.						Colored.									Institutions not for the insane.			Other hospitals for the insane.							
			Native.			Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.												Committed prior to 1910.			Committed in 1910.				
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
2,558	1,514	1,044	1,624	909	715	894	574	320	30	10	8	2	1,123	651	472	490	299	191	7	5	2	590	339	251	105	64	41	1
582	390	192	360	228	132	219	159	60		3	3		310	200	110	69	55	14	4	3	1	215	123	92	26	20	6	2
538	313	225	358	202	156	178	109	69		2	2		243	144	99	54	29	25	1	1	...	215	136	79	31	14	17	3
16	9	7	12	6	6	4	3	1					4	3	1	7	5	2			...	3	3		1	...	1	4
13	8	5	4	2	2	9	6	3					4	2	2	9	5	4			...	1		1				5
.....													1		1													6
17	11	6	14	8	6	3	3						3	1	2	6	2	4			...	3		3				7
26	15	11	14	8	6	12	7	5					1	1		10	3	7			...							8
43	30	13	28	19	9	15	11	4								11	7	4			...	2		2	1	1	...	9
56	25	31	18	9	9	37	16	21		1		1	8	4	4	9	6	3			...	1		1				10
6	6		2	2		4	4									9	6	3			...							11
43	20	23	21	8	13	20	11	9		2	1	1	2		2	11	6	5			...				1	...	1	12
12	8	4	10	7	3	2	1	1					5	2	3	6	2	4			...							13
16	9	7	12	7	5	4	2	2					1	1		7	3	4			...				1	1	...	14
13	8	5	10	5	5	3	3						6	5	1	7	5	2			...							15
10	5	5	6	3	3	4	2	2								6	4	2			...	1	1					16
24	22	2	8	6	2	15	15		1							6	3	3			...	1	1		3	1	2	17
11	7	4	8	5	3	2	2		1				5	3	2	11	7	4	1		1	2		2				18
23	8	15	14	3	11	9	5	4					5	1	4	6	3	3			...							19
27	15	12	9	7	2	18	8	10					5	4	1	19	12	7			...	6	6					20
30	20	10	14	9	5	14	10	4	2				1	1		9	8	1			...							21
71	37	34	30	17	13	39	19	20	2				3	1	2	16	8	8			...	2	1	1				22
277	158	119	152	83	69	124	74	50		1	1		129	73	56	63	40	23			...	73	38	35	9	9	...	23
8	5	3	4	2	2	4	3	1					1		1	2	1	1			...	1	1					24
17	9	8	13	8	5	4	1	3					6	3	3	14	7	7			...	7	7					25
30	19	11	17	9	8	13	10	3								13	9	4			...	1		1				26
12	6	6	10	4	6	2	2						3	2	1	9	4	5			...							27
17	15	2	8	7	1	9	8	1					1	1		5	4	1			...	9	6	3	1	...	1	28
11	9	2	7	6	1	4	3	1					1	1		7	5	2			...	9	1	8				29
12	10	2	9	7	2	2	2		1				1	1		6	4	2			...	4	3	1	1	...	1	30
28	13	15	15	6	9	12	6	6	1				11	8	3	10	3	7			...							31
15	12	3	9	6	3	6	6						2	2		7	2	5			...	4		4				32
9	5	4	5	3	2	4	2	2					2	1	1	2	2				...	3	1	2				33
21	14	7	15	8	7	5	5		1				2	2		10	4	6			...	1	1					34
13	7	6	8	5	3	5	2	3					5	3	2	3	2	1			...	15	5	10				35
30	11	19	15	7	8	15	4	11					2	2		7	6	1			...							36
18	7	11	12	4	8	6	3	3								11	8	3			...							37
27	16	11	15	9	6	12	7	5					2	2		11	6	5			...	3	1	2				38
16	16		10	10		6	6																					39
148	77	71	126	62	64	20	13	7	2				133	69	64	3	2	1	1	1	...	2	2		6	2	4	40
70	35	35	67	32	35	2	2			1	1		64	35	29	5	1	4			...	2		2	2	...	2	41
.....																												42
96	61	35	63	37	26	14	9	5	19				62	37	25	7	7				...	4	2	2	19	15	4	43
28	10	18	23	7	16	5	3	2					7	2	5	4	1	3			...				3	1	2	44
78	33	45	69	26	43	9	7	2					82	34	48	3	2	1			...							45
42	30	12	24	16	8	15	11	4	1	2	2		18	12	6	11	6	5			...							46
42	30	12	24	16	8	15	11	4	1	2	2		18	12	6	11	6	5			...							47

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY OR CITY, AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE; NUMBER OF INSANE 1910; AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF

	DIVISION OR STATE.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE: 1910.				INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS IN 1910.			
		Total.	Public.		Private.	In all hospitals.	In public hospitals.		In private hospitals.
			State.[1]	County or city.			State.	County or city.	
1	UNITED STATES	366	143	105	118	187,791	159,096	21,146	7,549
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:								
2	New England	46	19	1	26	19,580	18,176	28	1,376
3	Middle Atlantic	77	24	22	31	52,380	42,105	8,362	1,913
4	East North Central	88	26	40	22	41,246	31,087	9,366	793
5	West North Central	67	22	30	15	22,683	19,375	2,102	1,206
6	South Atlantic	36	18	7	11	19,952	18,181	792	979
7	East South Central	17	10	4	3	9,759	9,340	368	51
8	West South Central	12	7		5	8,413	7,463		950
9	Mountain	12	9	1	2	3,574	3,257	128	189
10	Pacific	11	8		3	10,204	10,112		92
	NEW ENGLAND:								
11	Maine	2	2			1,258	1,258		
12	New Hampshire	3	1	1	1	909	876	28	5
13	Vermont	3	1		2	990	572		418
14	Massachusetts	23	12		11	11,601	11,310		291
15	Rhode Island	2	1		1	1,243	1,101		142
16	Connecticut	13	2		11	3,579	3,059		520
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
17	New York	37	16		21	31,280	30,151		1,129
18	New Jersey	15	2	9	4	6,042	3,398	2,631	13
19	Pennsylvania	25	6	13	6	15,058	8,556	5,731	771
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
20	Ohio	13	6	1	6	10,594	9,088	1,284	222
21	Indiana	8	5	1	2	4,527	4,312	189	26
22	Illinois	13	7	2	4	12,839	10,585	2,178	76
23	Michigan	10	6	1	3	6,699	5,846	535	318
24	Wisconsin	44	2	35	7	6,587	1,256	5,180	151
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
25	Minnesota	6	5		1	4,744	4,737		7
26	Iowa	34	4	26	4	5,377	4,122	642	613
27	Missouri	13	4	4	5	6,168	4,222	1,460	486
28	North Dakota	1	1			628	628		
29	South Dakota	2	2			864	864		
30	Nebraska	3	3			1,990	1,990		
31	Kansas	8	3		5	2,912	2,812		100
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
32	Delaware	1	1			441	441		
33	Maryland	17	2	7	8	3,220	1,532	792	896
34	District of Columbia	1	1			2,890	2,890		
35	Virginia	4	4			3,635	3,635		
36	West Virginia	3	3			1,722	1,722		
37	North Carolina	6	4		2	2,522	2,489		33
38	South Carolina	1	1			1,541	1,541		
39	Georgia	2	1		1	3,132	3,082		50
40	Florida	1	1			849	849		
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
41	Kentucky	6	3		3	3,538	3,487		51
42	Tennessee	7	3	4		2,204	1,836	368	
43	Alabama	2	2			2,039	2,039		
44	Mississippi	2	2			1,978	1,978		
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
45	Arkansas	1	1			1,092	1,092		
46	Louisiana	3	2		1	2,158	1,915		243
47	Oklahoma	3	1		2	1,110	471		639
48	Texas	5	3		2	4,053	3,985		68
	MOUNTAIN:								
49	Montana	1	1			697	697		
50	Idaho	2	2			388	388		
51	Wyoming	1	1			162	162		
52	Colorado	4	1	1	2	1,199	882	128	189
53	New Mexico	1	1			219	219		
54	Arizona	1	1			337	337		
55	Utah	1	1			342	342		
56	Nevada	1	1			230	230		
	PACIFIC:								
57	Washington	2	2			1,987	1,987		
58	Oregon	1	1			1,565	1,565		
59	California	8	5		3	6,652	6,560		92

[1] Includes the United States Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia and the United States Asylum for Insane Indians in South Dakota.

ENUMERATED IN EACH CLASS OF HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, AND NUMBER ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR INMATES AND ADMISSIONS PER HOSPITAL.

INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS IN 1910—continued.				INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS DURING 1910.								
Average number per hospital.					To public hospitals.			Average number per hospital.				
In all hospitals.	In public hospitals.		In private hospitals.	To all hospitals.	State.	County or city.	To private hospitals.	To all hospitals.	To public hospitals.		To private hospitals.	
	State.	County or city.							State.	County or city.		
513	1,113	201	64	60,769	45,873	7,579	7,317	166	321	72	62	1
426	957	28	53	6,986	5,956	2	1,028	152	313	2	40	2
680	1,754	380	62	14,669	10,549	2,774	1,346	191	440	126	43	3
469	1,196	234	36	13,191	8,921	2,821	1,449	150	343	71	66	4
339	881	70	80	7,459	5,124	1,078	1,257	111	233	36	84	5
554	1,010	113	89	6,725	5,601	322	802	187	311	46	73	6
574	934	92	17	3,685	3,265	311	109	217	327	78	36	7
701	1,066		190	2,968	1,936		1,032	247	277		206	8
298	362	128	95	1,623	1,254	271	98	135	139	271	49	9
928	1,264		31	3,463	3,267		196	315	408		65	10
629	629			509	509			255	255			11
303	876	28	5	326	300	2	24	109	300	2	24	12
330	572		209	270	142		128	90	142		64	13
504	943		26	4,236	3,941		295	184	328		27	14
622	1,101		142	490	378		112	245	378		112	15
275	1,530		47	1,155	686		469	89	343		43	16
845	1,884		54	8,530	7,832		698	231	490		33	17
403	1,699	292	3	1,640	957	673	10	109	479	75	3	18
602	1,426	441	129	4,499	1,760	2,101	638	180	293	162	106	19
815	1,515	1,284	37	3,336	2,489	358	489	257	415	358	82	20
566	862	189	13	1,270	1,141	42	87	159	228	42	44	21
988	1,512	1,089	19	4,053	2,647	1,208	198	312	378	604	50	22
670	974	535	106	1,974	1,524	211	239	197	254	211	80	23
150	628	148	22	2,558	1,120	1,002	436	58	560	29	62	24
791	947		7	1,425	1,405		20	238	281		20	25
158	1,031	25	153	1,511	1,019	49	443	44	255	2	111	26
474	1,056	365	97	2,779	1,164	1,029	586	214	291	257	117	27
628	628			224	224			224	224			28
432	432			204	204			102	102			29
663	663			411	411			137	137			30
364	937		20	905	697		208	113	232		42	31
441	441			127	127			127	127			32
189	766	113	112	1,273	346	322	605	75	173	46	76	33
2,890	2,890			597	597			597	597			34
909	909			1,234	1,234			309	309			35
574	574			495	495			165	165			36
420	622		17	916	836		80	153	209		40	37
1,541	1,541			646	646			646	646			38
1,566	3,082		50	1,112	995		117	556	995		117	39
849	849			325	325			325	325			40
590	1,162		17	1,227	1,118		109	205	373		36	41
315	612	92		932	621	311		133	207	78		42
1,020	1,020			831	831			416	416			43
989	989			695	695			348	348			44
1,092	1,092			255	255			255	255			45
719	958		213	491	360		131	164	180		131	46
370	471		320	743	56		687	248	56		344	47
811	1,328		34	1,479	1,265		214	296	422		107	48
697	697			278	278			278	278			49
194	194			203	203			102	102			50
162	162			42	42			42	42			51
300	882	128	95	722	353	271	98	181	353	271	49	52
219	219			84	84			84	84			53
337	337			135	135			135	135			54
342	342			103	103			103	103			55
230	230			56	56			56	56			56
994	994			884	884			442	442			57
1,565	1,565			590	590			590	590			58
832	1,312		31	1,989	1,793		196	249	359		65	59

TABLE 3.—INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED

	DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.											
		Aggregate.			White.								
					Total.			Native.					
								Total.			Native parentage.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	UNITED STATES	187,791	98,695	89,096	174,224	91,617	82,607	115,402	60,644	54,758	67,531	35,238	32,293
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
2	New England	19,580	9,647	9,933	19,243	9,472	9,771	12,386	6,446	5,940	7,115	3,521	3,594
3	Middle Atlantic	52,380	25,787	26,593	50,811	24,964	25,847	30,190	15,487	14,703	15,024	7,533	7,491
4	East North Central	41,246	22,118	19,128	40,247	21,531	18,716	25,992	13,720	12,272	13,485	7,041	6,444
5	West North Central	22,683	12,659	10,024	22,032	12,270	9,762	14,304	7,784	6,520	7,564	4,238	3,326
6	South Atlantic	19,952	10,372	9,580	14,634	7,745	6,889	12,804	6,531	6,273	9,960	5,205	4,755
7	East South Central	9,759	4,939	4,820	7,220	3,709	3,511	6,897	3,525	3,372	6,457	3,295	3,162
8	West South Central	8,413	4,337	4,076	6,816	3,556	3,260	5,827	2,996	2,831	4,544	2,315	2,229
9	Mountain	3,574	2,308	1,266	3,469	2,241	1,228	1,905	1,159	746	1,187	685	502
10	Pacific	10,204	6,528	3,676	9,752	6,129	3,623	5,097	2,996	2,101	2,195	1,405	790
	NEW ENGLAND:												
11	Maine	1,258	693	565	1,253	690	563	1,072	596	476	904	503	401
12	New Hampshire	909	463	446	902	457	445	642	321	321	516	259	257
13	Vermont	990	528	462	982	526	456	791	408	383	581	287	294
14	Massachusetts	11,601	5,633	5,968	11,378	5,520	5,858	6,831	3,580	3,251	3,386	1,621	1,765
15	Rhode Island	1,243	650	593	1,212	635	577	772	425	347	383	215	168
16	Connecticut	3,579	1,680	1,899	3,516	1,644	1,872	2,278	1,116	1,162	1,345	636	709
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
17	New York	31,280	14,955	16,325	30,537	14,574	15,963	16,701	8,455	8,246	7,448	3,667	3,781
18	New Jersey	6,042	2,913	3,129	5,806	2,785	3,021	3,542	1,814	1,728	2,222	1,098	1,124
19	Pennsylvania	15,058	7,919	7,139	14,468	7,605	6,863	9,947	5,218	4,729	5,354	2,768	2,586
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
20	Ohio	10,594	5,615	4,979	10,224	5,405	4,819	8,142	4,311	3,831	5,349	2,794	2,555
21	Indiana	4,527	2,235	2,292	4,396	2,167	2,229	3,601	1,772	1,829	1,954	926	1,028
22	Illinois	12,839	6,846	5,993	12,472	6,611	5,861	6,991	3,732	3,259	3,389	1,812	1,577
23	Michigan	6,699	3,679	3,020	6,599	3,621	2,978	3,862	2,077	1,785	1,716	953	763
24	Wisconsin	6,587	3,743	2,844	6,556	3,727	2,829	3,396	1,828	1,568	1,077	556	521
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
25	Minnesota	4,744	2,755	1,989	4,712	2,731	1,981	1,923	1,063	860	614	355	259
26	Iowa	5,377	2,896	2,481	5,304	2,855	2,449	3,840	2,029	1,811	1,979	1,026	953
27	Missouri	6,168	3,231	2,937	5,856	3,040	2,816	4,550	2,414	2,136	2,149	1,212	937
28	North Dakota	628	407	221	622	401	221	190	120	70	43	33	10
29	South Dakota	864	535	329	801	502	299	421	249	172	324	186	138
30	Nebraska	1,990	1,141	849	1,968	1,128	840	1,145	634	511	629	423	206
31	Kansas	2,912	1,694	1,218	2,769	1,613	1,156	2,235	1,275	960	1,826	1,003	823
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
32	Delaware	441	237	204	353	188	165	264	142	122	127	77	50
33	Maryland	3,220	1,569	1,651	2,807	1,375	1,432	2,300	1,157	1,143	1,821	937	884
34	District of Columbia	2,890	2,170	720	2,235	1,771	464	1,565	1,170	395	1,161	852	309
35	Virginia	3,635	1,779	1,856	2,294	1,141	1,153	2,217	1,089	1,128	2,185	1,080	1,105
36	West Virginia	1,722	900	822	1,612	845	767	1,302	632	670	788	406	382
37	North Carolina	2,522	1,032	1,490	1,828	758	1,070	1,816	753	1,063	624	296	328
38	South Carolina	1,541	708	833	892	379	513	885	375	510	884	374	510
39	Georgia	3,132	1,531	1,601	2,153	1,045	1,108	2,122	1,031	1,091	2,118	1,030	1,088
40	Florida	849	446	403	460	243	217	333	182	151	252	153	99
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
41	Kentucky	3,538	1,968	1,570	2,968	1,653	1,315	2,786	1,562	1,224	2,475	1,393	1,082
42	Tennessee	2,204	1,057	1,147	1,731	869	862	1,679	839	840	1,645	823	822
43	Alabama	2,039	981	1,058	1,366	641	725	1,320	607	713	1,260	577	683
44	Mississippi	1,978	933	1,045	1,155	546	609	1,112	517	595	1,077	502	575
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
45	Arkansas	1,092	529	563	941	457	484	903	433	470	831	387	444
46	Louisiana	2,158	1,070	1,088	1,452	728	724	1,131	579	552	413	216	197
47	Oklahoma	1,110	651	459	948	572	376	832	497	335	514	319	195
48	Texas	4,053	2,087	1,966	3,475	1,799	1,676	2,961	1,487	1,474	2,786	1,393	1,393
	MOUNTAIN:												
49	Montana	697	531	166	680	520	160	285	207	78	34	25	9
50	Idaho	388	256	132	377	246	131	226	137	89	124	62	62
51	Wyoming	162	105	57	158	103	55	86	52	34	59	36	23
52	Colorado	1,199	687	512	1,165	668	497	706	383	323	565	319	246
53	New Mexico	219	128	91	212	126	86	170	96	74	152	87	65
54	Arizona	337	265	72	327	257	70	157	125	32	83	64	19
55	Utah	342	171	171	338	169	169	183	95	88	153	79	74
56	Nevada	230	165	65	212	152	60	92	64	28	17	13	4
	PACIFIC:												
57	Washington	1,987	1,325	662	1,955	1,299	656	1,005	599	406	466	288	178
58	Oregon	1,565	1,088	477	1,513	1,037	476	871	559	312	490	346	144
59	California	6,652	4,115	2,537	6,284	3,793	2,491	3,221	1,838	1,383	1,239	771	468

BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910—continued.

White—Continued.																					
Native—Continued.						Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.			Negro.			Indian.			Other colored.			
Foreign or mixed parentage.			Parentage unknown.																		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
28,186	15,415	12,771	19,685	9,991	9,694	54,096	28,415	25,681	4,726	2,558	2,168	12,910	6,536	6,374	166	90	76	491	452	39	1
4,264	2,373	1,891	1,007	552	455	6,639	2,911	3,728	218	115	103	314	159	155	6	3	3	17	13	4	2
10,826	5,629	5,197	4,340	2,325	2,015	19,872	9,065	10,807	749	412	337	1,520	782	738	10	6	4	39	35	4	3
6,712	3,766	2,946	5,795	2,913	2,882	12,151	6,750	5,401	2,104	1,061	1,043	970	570	400	20	8	12	9	9		4
3,713	2,041	1,672	3,027	1,505	1,522	7,133	4,125	3,008	595	361	234	579	346	233	66	38	28	6	5	1	5
882	561	321	1,962	765	1,197	1,475	1,001	474	355	213	142	5,308	2,617	2,691	2	2		8	8		6
291	149	142	149	81	68	282	169	113	41	15	26	2,537	1,229	1,308				2	1	1	7
366	198	168	917	483	434	720	439	281	269	121	148	1,531	742	789	34	17	17	32	22	10	8
192	130	62	526	344	182	1,422	993	429	142	89	53	57	32	25	15	7	8	33	28	5	9
940	568	372	1,962	1,023	939	4,402	2,962	1,440	253	171	82	94	59	35	13	9	4	345	331	14	10
86	46	40	82	47	35	126	66	60	55	28	27	3	2	1	2	1	1				11
84	43	41	42	19	23	236	121	115	24	15	9	6	5	1				1	1		12
112	65	47	98	56	42	176	109	67	15	9	6	7	2	5	1		1				13
2,828	1,617	1,211	617	342	275	4,461	1,894	2,567	86	46	40	207	101	106	2	2		14	10	4	14
314	172	142	75	38	37	431	204	227	9	6	3	30	15	15	1		1				15
840	430	410	93	50	43	1,209	517	692	29	11	18	61	34	27				2	2		16
7,675	3,945	3,730	1,578	843	735	13,481	5,913	7,568	355	206	149	701	347	354	9	5	4	33	29	4	17
1,082	586	496	238	130	108	2,165	914	1,251	99	57	42	236	128	108							18
2,069	1,098	971	2,524	1,352	1,172	4,226	2,238	1,988	295	149	146	583	307	276	1	1		6	6		19
994	588	406	1,799	929	870	1,893	1,003	890	189	91	98	369	210	159	1		1				20
233	129	104	1,414	717	697	567	291	276	228	104	124	131	68	63							21
2,085	1,178	907	1,517	742	775	4,103	2,185	1,918	1,378	694	684	361	230	131	1		1	5	5		22
1,296	712	584	850	412	438	2,493	1,410	1,083	244	134	110	87	52	35	11	4	7	2	2		23
2,104	1,159	945	215	113	102	3,095	1,861	1,234	65	38	27	22	10	12	7	4	3	2	2		24
1,039	552	487	270	156	114	2,725	1,635	1,090	64	33	31	29	21	8	1	1		2	2		25
1,374	742	632	487	261	226	1,320	734	586	144	92	52	73	41	32							26
844	460	384	1,557	742	815	1,060	487	573	246	139	107	311	190	121				1	1		27
68	41	27	79	46	33	407	263	144	25	18	7	4	4		2	2					28
85	55	30	12	8	4	365	240	125	15	13	2	2	1	1	60	32	28	1		1	29
42	23	19	474	188	286	732	433	299	91	61	30	21	12	9				1	1		30
261	168	93	148	104	44	524	333	191	10	5	5	139	77	62	3	3		1	1		31
75	34	41	62	31	31	66	36	30	23	10	13	88	49	39							32
365	200	165	114	20	94	476	198	278	31	20	11	413	194	219							33
375	298	77	29	20	9	668	599	69	2	2		648	392	256	2	2		5	5		34
5	4	1	27	5	22	70	47	23	7	5	2	1,340	637	703				1	1		35
36	17	19	478	209	269	103	69	34	207	144	63	109	54	55				1	1		36
7	3	4	1,185	454	731	9	3	6	3	2	1	694	274	420							37
.....			1	1		5	2	3	2	2		649	329	320							38
4	1	3				31	14	17				979	486	493							39
15	4	11	66	25	41	47	33	14	80	28	52	388	202	186				1	1		40
202	108	94	109	61	48	151	78	73	31	13	18	570	315	255							41
29	11	18	5	5		48	30	18	4		4	472	188	284				1		1	42
60	30	30				46	34	12				673	340	333							43
.....			35	15	20	37	27	10	6	2	4	822	386	436				1	1		44
49	36	13	23	10	13	33	20	13	5	4	1	151	72	79							45
151	64	87	567	299	268	130	68	62	191	81	110	705	341	364				1	1		46
20	12	8	298	166	132	78	56	22	38	19	19	128	62	66	32	15	17	2	2		47
146	86	60	29	8	21	479	295	184	35	17	18	547	267	280	2	2		29	19	10	48
22	14	8	229	168	61	361	283	78	34	30	4	11	7	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	49
40	30	10	62	45	17	150	109	41	1		1	3	3		2	1	1	6	6		50
14	6	8	13	10	3	65	45	20	7	6	1	1		1				3	2	1	51
54	38	16	87	26	61	385	250	135	74	35	39	31	16	15				3	3		52
1		1	17	9	8	33	25	8	9	5	4	3	1	2	4	1	3				53
33	28	5	41	33	8	162	126	36	8	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	6	6		54
26	13	13	4	3	1	155	74	81				2		2				2	2		55
2	1	1	73	50	23	111	81	30	9	7	2	4	4		4	2	2	10	7	3	56
305	174	131	234	137	97	914	670	244	36	30	6	13	8	5	2	2		17	16	1	57
152	103	49	229	110	119	591	445	146	51	33	18	10	9	1	2	2		40	40		58
483	291	192	1,499	776	723	2,897	1,847	1,050	166	108	58	71	42	29	9	5	4	288	275	13	59

TABLE 4.—INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE,

	DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.											
		Aggregate.			White.								
					Total.			Native.					
								Total.			Native parentage.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	UNITED STATES	60,769	34,116	26,653	56,182	31,646	24,536	39,629	22,190	17,439	24,534	13,792	10,742
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
2	New England	6,986	3,632	3,354	6,862	3,566	3,296	4,369	2,315	2,054	2,609	1,337	1,272
3	Middle Atlantic	14,669	7,866	6,803	14,209	7,621	6,588	8,687	4,758	3,929	4,708	2,606	2,102
4	East North Central	13,191	7,548	5,643	12,867	7,347	5,520	9,203	5,113	4,090	5,215	2,889	2,326
5	West North Central	7,459	4,180	3,279	7,180	4,024	3,156	5,070	2,828	2,242	2,826	1,605	1,221
6	South Atlantic	6,725	3,730	2,995	4,820	2,731	2,089	4,417	2,478	1,939	3,471	1,994	1,477
7	East South Central	3,685	2,069	1,616	2,732	1,599	1,133	2,637	1,534	1,103	2,284	1,326	958
8	West South Central	2,968	1,622	1,346	2,609	1,430	1,179	2,321	1,260	1,061	1,978	1,084	894
9	Mountain	1,623	1,134	489	1,577	1,106	471	1,006	686	320	568	392	176
10	Pacific	3,463	2,335	1,128	3,326	2,222	1,104	1,919	1,218	701	875	559	316
	NEW ENGLAND:												
11	Maine	509	248	261	507	246	261	418	204	214	379	183	196
12	New Hampshire	326	168	158	326	168	158	237	124	113	189	98	91
13	Vermont	270	150	120	268	148	120	230	126	104	174	98	76
14	Massachusetts	4,236	2,206	2,030	4,138	2,154	1,984	2,409	1,291	1,118	1,256	635	621
15	Rhode Island	490	267	223	482	262	220	320	175	145	175	97	78
16	Connecticut	1,155	593	562	1,141	588	553	755	395	360	436	226	210
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
17	New York	8,530	4,461	4,069	8,325	4,352	3,973	4,672	2,504	2,168	2,210	1,221	989
18	New Jersey	1,640	878	762	1,572	842	730	1,026	564	462	552	312	240
19	Pennsylvania	4,499	2,527	1,972	4,312	2,427	1,885	2,989	1,690	1,299	1,946	1,073	873
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
20	Ohio	3,336	1,932	1,404	3,222	1,858	1,364	2,601	1,488	1,113	1,864	1,057	807
21	Indiana	1,270	672	598	1,223	648	575	1,077	556	521	810	407	403
22	Illinois	4,053	2,319	1,734	3,920	2,238	1,682	2,580	1,423	1,157	1,317	718	599
23	Michigan	1,974	1,111	863	1,954	1,097	857	1,321	737	584	691	383	308
24	Wisconsin	2,558	1,514	1,044	2,548	1,506	1,042	1,624	909	715	533	324	209
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
25	Minnesota	1,425	866	559	1,417	860	557	671	405	266	193	119	74
26	Iowa	1,511	863	648	1,499	856	643	1,203	672	531	664	385	279
27	Missouri	2,779	1,403	1,376	2,602	1,308	1,294	1,961	1,017	944	1,190	636	554
28	North Dakota	224	142	82	219	140	79	89	60	29	25	14	11
29	South Dakota	204	129	75	198	126	72	124	76	48	76	45	31
30	Nebraska	411	243	168	408	242	166	292	172	120	81	56	25
31	Kansas	905	534	371	837	492	345	730	426	304	597	350	247
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
32	Delaware	127	78	49	104	64	40	79	48	31	72	44	28
33	Maryland	1,273	677	596	1,143	612	531	981	529	452	702	400	302
34	District of Columbia	597	426	171	444	349	95	357	276	81	276	213	63
35	Virginia	1,234	691	543	781	450	331	759	436	323	746	429	317
36	West Virginia	495	266	229	463	246	217	411	211	200	195	109	86
37	North Carolina	916	435	481	680	324	356	670	319	351	334	152	182
38	South Carolina	646	338	308	316	164	152	315	163	152	315	163	152
39	Georgia	1,112	623	489	717	416	301	701	406	295	687	394	293
40	Florida	325	196	129	172	106	66	144	90	54	144	90	54
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
41	Kentucky	1,227	735	492	1,054	634	420	1,005	602	403	688	415	273
42	Tennessee	932	512	420	676	398	278	658	384	274	636	371	265
43	Alabama	831	444	387	584	322	262	566	310	256	556	305	251
44	Mississippi	695	378	317	418	245	173	408	238	170	404	235	169
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
45	Arkansas	255	152	103	222	135	87	216	130	86	206	122	84
46	Louisiana	491	234	257	366	162	204	314	143	171	127	65	62
47	Oklahoma	743	440	303	682	404	278	612	357	255	528	301	227
48	Texas	1,479	796	683	1,339	729	610	1,179	630	549	1,117	596	521
	MOUNTAIN:												
49	Montana	278	212	66	273	210	63	138	104	34	48	35	13
50	Idaho	203	155	48	200	152	48	123	89	34	62	47	15
51	Wyoming	42	30	12	40	28	12	24	16	8	17	13	4
52	Colorado	722	462	260	703	453	250	484	308	176	288	187	101
53	New Mexico	84	60	24	81	59	22	66	47	19	58	42	16
54	Arizona	135	104	31	129	99	30	66	55	11	44	38	6
55	Utah	103	66	37	102	66	36	73	44	29	33	19	14
56	Nevada	56	45	11	49	39	10	32	23	9	18	11	7
	PACIFIC:												
57	Washington	884	609	275	854	585	269	448	286	162	252	162	90
58	Oregon	590	447	143	580	437	143	353	257	96	138	101	37
59	California	1,989	1,279	710	1,892	1,200	692	1,118	675	443	485	296	189

NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910—continued.

White—Continued.																					
Native—Continued.						Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.			Negro.			Indian.			Other colored.			
Foreign or mixed parentage.			Parentage unknown.																		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
10,685	5,996	4,689	4,410	2,402	2,008	15,523	8,838	6,685	1,030	618	412	4,384	2,304	2,080	51	32	19	152	134	18	1
1,523	852	671	237	126	111	2,438	1,225	1,213	55	26	29	102	53	49				22	13	9	2
3,472	1,861	1,611	507	291	216	5,433	2,809	2,624	89	54	35	439	227	212	4	1	3	17	17		3
3,077	1,738	1,339	911	486	425	3,365	2,035	1,330	299	199	100	304	186	118	9	5	4	11	10	1	4
1,560	862	698	684	361	323	1,790	1,026	764	320	170	150	260	142	118	12	7	5	7	7		5
215	126	89	731	358	373	352	227	125	51	26	25	1,900	995	905	1	1		4	3	1	6
84	57	27	269	151	118	85	55	30	10	10		950	468	482				3	2	1	7
91	51	40	252	125	127	230	140	90	58	30	28	343	179	164	9	7	2	7	6	1	8
166	117	49	272	177	95	515	388	127	56	32	24	29	16	13	8	4	4	9	8	1	9
497	332	165	547	327	220	1,315	933	382	92	71	21	57	38	19	8	7	1	72	68	4	10
27	17	10	12	4	8	75	37	38	14	5	9	2	2								11
35	18	17	13	8	5	82	40	42	7	4	3										12
47	24	23	9	4	5	36	21	15	2	1	1	2	2								13
996	569	427	157	87	70	1,714	856	858	15	7	8	78	40	38				20	12	8	14
124	66	58	21	12	9	160	85	75	2	2		8	5	3							15
294	158	136	25	11	14	371	186	185	15	7	8	12	4	8				2	1	1	16
2,371	1,232	1,139	91	51	40	3,638	1,837	1,801	15	11	4	189	96	93	4	1	3	12	12		17
326	183	143	148	69	79	529	268	261	17	10	7	67	35	32				1	1		18
775	446	329	268	171	97	1,266	704	562	57	33	24	183	96	87				4	4		19
592	356	236	145	75	70	574	336	238	47	34	13	110	71	39				4	3	1	20
111	55	56	156	94	62	116	74	42	30	18	12	47	24	23							21
829	480	349	434	225	209	1,190	713	477	150	102	48	127	75	52				6	6		22
531	300	231	99	54	45	591	338	253	42	22	20	16	12	4	4	2	2				23
1,014	547	467	77	38	39	894	574	320	30	23	7	4	4		5	3	2	1	1		24
446	268	178	32	18	14	681	449	232	65	6	59	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	1		25
480	264	216	59	23	36	271	166	105	25	18	7	11	6	5				1	1		26
424	198	226	347	183	164	436	162	274	205	129	76	175	94	81	1		1	1	1		27
45	31	14	19	15	4	124	75	49	6	5	1	3		3	2	2					28
43	29	14	5	2	3	72	48	24	2	2		1		1	5	3	2				29
25	20	5	186	96	90	102	62	40	14	8	6	2	1	1	1		1				30
97	52	45	36	24	12	104	64	40	3	2	1	63	37	26	1	1		4	4		31
6	3	3	1	1		23	15	8	2	1	1	23	14	9							32
151	75	76	128	54	74	158	82	76	4	1	3	129	65	64				1		1	33
38	32	6	43	31	12	85	72	13	2	1	1	150	74	76	1	1		2	2		34
4	3	1	9	4	5	16	9	7	6	5	1	453	241	212							35
1	1		215	101	114	27	20	7	25	15	10	32	20	12							36
3	1	2	333	166	167	8	5	3	2		2	236	111	125							37
.....						1	1					330	174	156							38
12	11	1	2	1	1	13	9	4	3	1	2	394	206	188				1	1		39
.....						21	14	7	7	2	5	153	90	63							40
66	46	20	251	141	110	45	28	17	4	4		173	101	72							41
8	6	2	14	7	7	14	10	4	4	4		256	114	142							42
10	5	5				18	12	6				247	122	125							43
.....			4	3	1	8	5	3	2	2		274	131	143				3	2	1	44
7	6	1	3	2	1	6	5	1				33	17	16							45
37	15	22	150	63	87	38	15	23	14	4	10	125	72	53							46
22	16	6	62	40	22	37	26	11	33	21	12	48	26	22	9	7	2	4	3	1	47
25	14	11	37	20	17	149	94	55	11	5	6	137	64	73				3	3		48
37	25	12	53	44	9	124	97	27	11	9	2	4	2	2	1		1				49
7	4	3	54	38	16	74	62	12	3	1	2	1	1					2	2		50
5	2	3	2	1	1	15	11	4	1	1					2	2					51
58	46	12	138	75	63	187	133	54	32	12	20	17	8	9				2	1	1	52
.....			8	5	3	13	10	3	2	2		2	1	1	1		1				53
16	13	3	6	4	2	59	40	19	4	4		4	3	1	2	2					54
38	24	14	2	1	1	29	22	7							1		1				55
5	3	2	9	9		14	13	1	3	3		1	1		1		1	5	5		56
156	95	61	40	29	11	395	288	107	11	11		11	7	4	7	6	1	12	11	1	57
98	72	26	117	84	33	199	159	40	28	21	7	2	2					8	8		58
243	165	78	390	214	176	721	486	235	53	39	14	44	29	15	1	1		52	49	3	59

TABLE 5.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION OR STATE.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.														
	Total.	Number born in—													
		Austria-Hungary.	Canada.		England and Wales.	France.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.	Poland.	Russia.	Scotland.	Switzerland.	Other countries.
			English.	French.											
UNITED STATES	54,096	3,477	2,777	972	3,706	614	13,517	13,174	1,829	6,442	1,312	3,121	849	752	1,554
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:															
New England	6,639	118	799	548	603	44	411	2,890	200	305	112	275	144	26	164
Middle Atlantic	19,872	1,574	464	120	1,384	210	4,792	6,630	1,045	658	601	1,514	308	199	373
East North Central	12,151	890	844	151	688	88	4,291	1,411	159	1,953	436	583	134	210	313
West North Central	7,133	431	273	88	323	45	2,129	693	45	2,465	62	292	66	108	113
South Atlantic	1,475	84	37	8	139	20	449	409	42	59	33	97	26	24	48
East South Central	282	10	2	2	11	7	116	76	8	12		19	5	11	3
West South Central	720	96	11	2	39	26	223	75	33	44	12	25	14	12	108
Mountain	1,422	96	87	20	159	17	208	229	63	278	14	57	47	36	111
Pacific	4,402	178	260	33	360	157	898	761	234	668	42	259	105	126	321
NEW ENGLAND:															
Maine	126		42	20	5	2		33	4	6	3	6	5		
New Hampshire	236	2	41	76	21	5	5	58	2	9	4	5	4		4
Vermont	176	3	48	34	16	1	7	36	11	6	1	3	3	3	4
Massachusetts	4,461	42	591	363	406	23	201	2,051	128	179	55	198	95	13	116
Rhode Island	431	5	55	17	60	5	16	186	13	18	4	15	18	1	18
Connecticut	1,209	66	22	38	95	8	182	526	42	87	45	48	19	9	22
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:															
New York	13,481	945	406	111	773	162	3,245	4,703	689	465	321	1,088	170	129	274
New Jersey	2,165	159	14	3	188	14	591	689	137	59	54	126	48	38	45
Pennsylvania	4,226	470	44	6	423	34	956	1,238	219	134	226	300	90	32	54
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:															
Ohio	1,893	231	51	6	133	17	836	319	40	37	44	78	29	48	24
Indiana	567	19	17		34	12	310	79	5	31	12	11	3	18	16
Illinois	4,103	370	138	23	223	35	1,273	601	77	812	171	192	56	58	74
Michigan	2,493	68	503	93	191	17	559	230	26	303	110	205	31	18	139
Wisconsin	3,095	202	135	29	107	7	1,313	182	11	770	99	97	15	68	60
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:															
Minnesota	2,725	129	118	58	68	4	565	177	5	1,364	33	135	19	24	26
Iowa	1,320	83	39	4	69	11	515	134	6	369	6	17	12	18	37
Missouri	1,060	54	23	7	64	15	494	241	25	38	9	29	13	31	17
North Dakota	407	23	42	6	15	2	45	11		225	1	27	1		9
South Dakota	365	17	11	7	18		65	22	2	173	1	34	5	5	5
Nebraska	732	89	13	4	36	6	277	57	3	185	10	24	2	14	12
Kansas	524	36	27	2	53	7	168	51	4	111	2	26	14	16	7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:															
Delaware	66		1		9		19	21	2	3	4	4	3		
Maryland	476	24	7	3	23	1	193	139	3	4	14	60	8	1	6
District of Columbia	668	43	20	5	70	12	168	200	19	44	13	26	6	15	18
Virginia	70	5	2		14	2	17	8	2	1		7	3	1	8
West Virginia	103	12	2		9	2	34	14	11	2	1	4	4	5	3
North Carolina	9		1		2		4	1							1
South Carolina	5						1	2					1		1
Georgia	31				7		6	9				5			4
Florida	47		4		5	3	7	6	5	5	1	1	1	2	7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
Kentucky	151	4		2	3	2	72	49	1	1		5	4	8	
Tennessee	48	3	1		1	2	16	14	2	3		5		1	
Alabama	46	1	1		4	2	16	7	3	4		5	1		2
Mississippi	37	2			3	1	12	6	2	4		4		2	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
Arkansas	33	1	3	1	4		6	4	2	2	2	3		4	1
Louisiana	130	5			3	21	34	35	15	1		1	2	2	11
Oklahoma	78	12	2		9		19	8	6	3		6	7	3	3
Texas	479	78	6	1	23	5	164	28	10	38	10	15	5	3	93
MOUNTAIN:															
Montana	361	28	33	7	26	6	42	82	7	82	4	26	11	4	3
Idaho	150	7	13	6	14		21	18	9	43		4	5	7	3
Wyoming	65	5	1		8	3	10	6	1	17	2	3	6		3
Colorado	385	39	18	2	41	4	81	68	19	66	6	12	10	7	12
New Mexico	33	3	2		4		2	3	3	2		1	1		12
Arizona	162	10	9	3	5	2	25	17	8	10	1	3	2	6	61
Utah	155	4	2		50	1	14	3	3	51		7	10	5	5
Nevada	111		9	2	11	1	13	32	13	7	1	1	2	7	12
PACIFIC:															
Washington	914	42	86	6	81	16	135	86	25	270	13	83	20	24	27
Oregon	591	23	46	5	56	16	128	67	17	105	8	67	14	19	20
California	2,897	113	128	22	223	125	635	608	192	293	21	109	71	83	274

TABLE 6.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION OR STATE.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.														
	Total.	Number born in—													
		Austria-Hungary.	Canada.		England and Wales.	France.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.	Poland.	Russia.	Scotland.	Switzerland.	Other countries.
			English.	French.											
UNITED STATES	15,523	1,402	1,030	266	1,148	146	3,105	2,833	863	1,587	429	1,518	297	196	703
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:															
New England	2,438	74	376	172	232	16	122	778	107	120	56	209	73	4	99
Middle Atlantic	5,433	710	156	20	399	46	999	1,229	512	186	159	724	89	45	159
East North Central	3,365	325	236	35	221	31	1,054	330	78	439	141	262	49	51	113
West North Central	1,790	110	96	22	85	8	491	181	16	506	32	130	24	43	46
South Atlantic	352	29	13	2	37	5	95	61	16	11	16	36	4	1	26
East South Central	85	3	1		6	4	27	13	3	3	2	9	3	3	8
West South Central	230	22	5	1	13	8	60	23	11	8	3	7	4	1	64
Mountain	515	47	34	7	42	1	66	75	38	72	2	33	24	9	65
Pacific	1,315	82	113	7	113	27	191	143	82	242	18	108	27	39	123
NEW ENGLAND:															
Maine	75		26	19	3		1	8	3	3		7	3	1	1
New Hampshire	82		20	19	7	1	2	19	4	5	1	2	1		1
Vermont	36	1	14	3	3	1	1	6	2		1	3	1		
Massachusetts	1,714	22	278	119	165	10	59	592	60	87	43	145	55	3	76
Rhode Island	160	4	30	1	28	3	9	46	10	7		4	7		11
Connecticut	371	47	8	11	26	1	50	107	28	18	11	48	6		10
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:															
New York	3,638	402	137	19	211	33	694	842	349	140	89	524	55	24	119
New Jersey	529	68	6		56	3	104	130	47	17	18	47	10	10	13
Pennsylvania	1,266	240	13	1	132	10	201	257	116	29	52	153	24	11	27
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:															
Ohio	574	95	21		55	6	222	73	18	10	12	29	11	10	12
Indiana	116	11	6	2	12	3	41	14	3	3	7	5	1	3	5
Illinois	1,190	122	45	3	73	8	308	155	48	200	64	99	15	16	34
Michigan	591	12	116	18	51	8	120	53	5	42	32	69	15	5	45
Wisconsin	894	85	48	12	30	6	363	35	4	184	26	60	7	17	17
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:															
Minnesota	681	32	48	15	17		115	31	5	313	16	69	3	8	9
Iowa	271	12	13		8	2	94	29	2	73		8	5	7	18
Missouri	436	29	7	4	28	6	191	98	7	11	7	23	8	13	4
North Dakota	124	8	16	1	6		15	3		44	3	20	2	2	4
South Dakota	72	4	3		2		18	4		27	2	5	1	3	3
Nebraska	102	18	5	1	8		31	7	1	20	2	3	1	2	3
Kansas	104	7	4	1	16		27	9	1	18	2	2	4	8	5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:															
Delaware	23	1	1		3		3	4	7		2	1		1	
Maryland	158	14	3	1	11	2	50	28	4	4	10	23	1		7
District of Columbia	85	7	4	1	7	1	22	24		6	3	6			4
Virginia	16	3	2		5		2	1				1	1		1
West Virginia	27	3	1		3		10		4		1	2	1		2
North Carolina	8		1		2		4								1
South Carolina	1					1									
Georgia	13	1	1		1		2	1				2	1		4
Florida	21				5	1	2	3	1	1		1			7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
Kentucky	45	1	1		2	3	15	8	3			6	1	3	2
Tennessee	14	1			2		9			1	1				
Alabama	18				2	1	1	3		2		2	2		5
Mississippi	8	1					2	2			1	1			1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
Arkansas	6	1					3	1				1			
Louisiana	38	3	1		2	6	6	7	6				1		6
Oklahoma	37	4	3		5	1	11	4	1			2	2		4
Texas	149	14	1	1	6	1	40	11	4	8	3	4	1	1	54
MOUNTAIN:															
Montana	124	13	12		9		18	22	5	24		14	6		1
Idaho	74	5	6	3	4		14	8	6	9		4	4	4	7
Wyoming	15	6			1		1		2	2		2			1
Colorado	187	15	8	3	21		25	37	18	24	2	11	5	2	16
New Mexico	13		1		1		1	2	3						5
Arizona	59	4	4		1	1	3	3	1	7		2	4		29
Utah	29	4			5		3	2	2	5			4	2	2
Nevada	14		3	1			1	1	1	1			1	1	4
PACIFIC:															
Washington	395	31	43	5	35	5	54	34	9	115	6	35	7	4	12
Oregon	199	12	18		20	5	32	17	5	42	2	25	6	8	7
California	721	39	52	2	58	17	105	92	68	85	10	48	14	27	104

TABLE 7.—INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT ENUMERATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.													
	Total.	Age at enumeration.												
		Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
UNITED STATES	187,791	341	2,312	7,801	14,083	19,091	22,856	23,321	22,874	20,885	16,383	12,729	21,881	3,234
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:														
New England	19,580	36	272	773	1,378	1,931	2,346	2,382	2,394	2,126	1,770	1,385	2,710	77
Middle Atlantic	52,380	53	534	1,984	3,735	5,192	6,276	6,674	6,565	5,858	4,745	3,650	6,426	688
East North Central	41,246	17	321	1,383	2,660	3,891	5,005	5,205	5,267	4,973	3,815	2,912	5,145	652
West North Central	22,683	27	206	860	1,570	2,315	2,748	2,898	2,873	2,627	1,938	1,505	2,426	690
South Atlantic	19,952	111	462	1,230	1,970	2,236	2,513	2,238	2,056	1,857	1,503	1,303	2,204	269
East South Central	9,759	28	210	571	965	1,130	1,179	1,110	1,039	1,050	774	588	854	261
West South Central	8,413	51	185	501	841	1,014	1,137	1,047	941	820	674	457	578	167
Mountain	3,574	14	49	145	250	330	437	440	451	395	299	257	373	134
Pacific	10,204	4	73	354	714	1,052	1,215	1,327	1,288	1,179	865	672	1,165	296
NEW ENGLAND:														
Maine	1,258	1	12	31	99	119	145	140	150	154	120	92	178	17
New Hampshire	909	3	11	32	61	82	108	96	118	87	93	61	145	12
Vermont	990	2	14	28	67	80	117	117	119	92	96	90	163	5
Massachusetts	11,601	30	200	503	826	1,175	1,430	1,416	1,430	1,243	1,010	784	1,534	20
Rhode Island	1,243		13	62	107	124	139	153	144	126	116	89	151	19
Connecticut	3,579		22	117	218	351	407	460	433	424	335	269	539	4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York	31,280	3	269	1,162	2,123	3,065	3,702	4,052	3,985	3,625	2,951	2,263	3,980	100
New Jersey	6,042	27	90	273	489	607	732	720	719	616	482	414	740	133
Pennsylvania	15,058	23	175	549	1,123	1,520	1,842	1,902	1,861	1,617	1,312	973	1,706	455
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Ohio	10,594	5	74	316	618	930	1,240	1,314	1,313	1,325	1,022	835	1,468	134
Indiana	4,527		26	147	291	455	592	591	589	556	422	317	464	77
Illinois	12,839	5	127	483	950	1,368	1,656	1,729	1,680	1,472	1,044	803	1,300	222
Michigan	6,699	6	57	237	409	675	706	765	827	786	691	493	992	155
Wisconsin	6,587	1	37	200	392	563	811	806	858	834	636	464	921	64
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Minnesota	4,744		39	155	287	482	600	621	643	635	417	302	481	82
Iowa	5,377	2	26	174	343	511	597	694	721	599	464	373	662	211
Missouri	6,168	16	89	292	469	658	759	734	747	658	495	387	643	221
North Dakota	628		6	24	58	74	77	64	74	63	43	25	30	90
South Dakota	864	1	11	37	60	87	95	113	117	104	72	63	63	41
Nebraska	1,990	3	14	77	145	197	254	279	224	220	187	139	221	30
Kansas	2,912	5	21	101	208	306	366	393	347	348	260	216	326	15
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
Delaware	441	1	3	12	24	31	58	51	41	47	44	38	88	3
Maryland	3,220	6	55	174	271	307	405	402	338	340	262	235	395	30
District of Columbia	2,890	6	27	145	304	321	363	308	274	211	194	206	531	
Virginia	3,635	10	84	202	347	413	454	381	378	374	316	251	404	21
West Virginia	1,722	4	22	76	142	177	197	229	180	153	116	104	188	134
North Carolina	2,522	3	48	178	231	295	320	272	288	294	211	156	192	34
South Carolina	1,541	25	58	130	193	191	178	175	122	100	102	85	139	43
Georgia	3,132	49	125	232	349	380	428	342	347	280	210	176	214	
Florida	849	7	40	81	109	121	110	78	88	58	48	52	53	4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Kentucky	3,538	3	69	184	287	362	420	423	378	405	289	219	370	129
Tennessee	2,204	12	26	117	195	248	249	274	244	216	189	151	218	65
Alabama	2,039	7	63	132	251	254	233	195	228	224	175	109	120	48
Mississippi	1,978	6	52	138	232	266	277	218	189	205	121	109	146	19
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Arkansas	1,092	7	43	85	127	136	171	131	127	104	69	51	40	1
Louisiana	2,158	10	26	126	198	265	300	271	244	219	157	115	156	71
Oklahoma	1,110	21	50	93	158	170	155	133	94	61	59	24	70	22
Texas	4,053	13	66	197	358	443	511	512	476	436	389	267	312	73
MOUNTAIN:														
Montana	697	3	7	18	40	64	81	93	100	106	51	43	65	26
Idaho	388	4	9	26	30	32	49	40	46	36	32	37	47	
Wyoming	162		1	5	16	20	24	18	23	16	12	11	13	3
Colorado	1,199	4	12	48	95	113	137	164	150	115	106	77	111	67
New Mexico	219	3	6	19	16	21	29	27	20	20	15	15	14	14
Arizona	337		8	12	20	34	50	31	42	38	26	27	34	15
Utah	342		2	10	24	30	44	44	59	38	32	20	38	1
Nevada	230		4	7	9	16	23	23	11	26	25	27	51	8
PACIFIC:														
Washington	1,987	1	18	97	197	253	270	286	244	185	156	92	141	47
Oregon	1,565	1	12	54	107	152	195	198	179	198	139	97	192	41
California	6,652	2	43	203	410	647	750	843	865	796	570	483	832	208

TABLE 8.—INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT ADMISSION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.													
	Total.	Age at admission.												
		Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
UNITED STATES	60,769	327	2,539	5,701	7,027	7,295	7,495	6,469	5,681	4,877	3,368	2,872	6,161	957
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:														
New England	6,986	41	264	620	734	748	868	776	687	579	432	349	827	70
Middle Atlantic	14,669	51	659	1,446	1,662	1,721	1,767	1,565	1,460	1,217	853	663	1,498	107
East North Central	13,191	35	444	1,053	1,416	1,536	1,653	1,479	1,306	1,119	823	647	1,434	246
West North Central	7,459	25	242	643	929	918	924	800	690	606	383	383	757	159
South Atlantic	6,725	83	359	779	799	779	816	618	517	483	327	317	693	155
East South Central	3,683	28	239	413	470	506	450	327	299	277	178	150	284	64
West South Central	2,968	44	174	328	404	418	370	294	245	189	131	118	207	46
Mountain	1,623	13	53	130	187	198	205	220	146	139	84	85	134	29
Pacific	3,463	7	105	289	426	471	442	390	331	268	157	169	327	81
NEW ENGLAND:														
Maine	509		15	43	52	49	58	51	45	50	43	25	68	10
New Hampshire	326	1	13	15	31	29	30	35	41	31	24	19	50	7
Vermont	270		7	25	25	26	35	37	26	20	12	16	36	5
Massachusetts	4,236	35	171	383	428	454	533	493	419	351	263	195	479	32
Rhode Island	490	3	20	47	55	59	66	45	50	36	23	15	64	7
Connecticut	1,155	2	38	107	143	131	146	115	106	91	67	70	130	9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York	8,530	16	368	837	976	1,018	1,067	920	858	701	485	372	878	34
New Jersey	1,640	16	79	167	180	165	184	162	172	137	92	77	193	16
Pennsylvania	4,499	19	212	442	506	538	516	483	430	379	276	214	427	57
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Ohio	3,336	6	111	222	364	393	415	364	327	298	234	194	378	30
Indiana	1,270	1	47	116	133	120	177	137	123	124	80	70	131	11
Illinois	4,053	9	133	353	456	473	497	472	382	318	245	161	429	125
Michigan	1,974	14	81	169	189	225	216	193	204	146	121	101	272	43
Wisconsin	2,558	5	72	193	274	325	348	313	270	233	143	121	224	37
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Minnesota	1,425	1	40	136	209	189	161	161	159	137	80	55	91	6
Iowa	1,511		42	132	209	172	211	160	135	104	75	72	182	17
Missouri	2,779	24	105	221	305	318	323	301	249	238	161	165	277	92
North Dakota	224		8	19	33	32	36	23	15	11	7	5	12	23
South Dakota	204		5	22	25	26	26	20	23	15	8	13	19	2
Nebraska	411		17	42	42	53	48	32	39	30	20	22	56	10
Kansas	905		25	71	106	128	119	103	70	71	32	51	120	9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
Delaware	127		9	9	10	13	18	12	9	13	4	12	16	2
Maryland	1,273	4	57	114	153	153	177	131	123	96	64	56	127	18
District of Columbia	597	2	23	74	75	75	70	45	35	29	33	26	108	2
Virginia	1,234	24	72	145	144	142	144	102	99	93	61	57	129	22
West Virginia	495	7	12	42	56	56	52	43	40	32	20	21	52	62
North Carolina	916	5	54	119	100	101	123	97	63	81	55	44	70	4
South Carolina	646	11	53	86	85	72	72	47	32	40	22	27	70	29
Georgia	1,112	23	64	153	138	133	121	107	90	82	50	61	88	2
Florida	325	7	15	37	38	34	39	34	26	17	18	13	33	14
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Kentucky	1,227	5	65	132	128	147	139	118	113	100	72	68	132	8
Tennessee	932	7	52	100	132	124	129	88	77	74	41	31	69	8
Alabama	831	4	64	110	105	127	104	64	65	50	45	27	32	34
Mississippi	695	12	58	71	105	108	78	57	44	53	20	24	51	14
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Arkansas	255	4	18	34	33	39	33	27	19	11	10	13	14	
Louisiana	491	7	33	54	66	69	61	50	38	39	16	14	29	15
Oklahoma	743	16	52	85	108	85	83	68	64	51	26	26	68	11
Texas	1,479	17	71	155	197	225	193	149	124	88	79	65	96	20
MOUNTAIN:														
Montana	278	4	9	21	25	43	46	44	28	20	5	11	13	9
Idaho	203	1	8	23	11	26	18	30	17	25	8	16	20	
Wyoming	42		1	6	5	6	9	3	4	3	1		4	
Colorado	722	3	18	49	104	79	80	100	67	65	43	35	67	12
New Mexico	84		5	11	5	12	8	9	7	6	7	3	7	4
Arizona	135	3	3	10	16	11	25	17	9	11	10	11	7	2
Utah	103	1	9	10	17	13	13	11	8	5	3	5	6	2
Nevada	56	1			4	8	6	6	6	4	7	4	10	
PACIFIC:														
Washington	884	2	26	72	125	131	113	107	86	61	40	39	68	14
Oregon	590	2	12	59	75	74	67	61	59	41	20	35	64	21
California	1,989	3	67	158	226	266	262	222	186	166	97	95	195	46

TABLE 9.—INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY AGE WHEN FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.													
	Total.	Age when first admitted to any hospital for the insane.												
		Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
UNITED STATES	187,791	1,079	8,102	21,432	27,195	26,655	24,225	18,764	14,784	11,167	6,922	5,239	8,316	13,911
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:														
New England	19,580	142	970	2,243	2,822	2,848	2,580	2,026	1,597	1,307	797	649	1,162	437
Middle Atlantic	52,380	174	2,261	6,247	7,929	7,678	7,055	5,418	4,236	3,104	1,999	1,441	2,366	2,472
East North Central	41,246	103	1,403	4,022	5,433	5,504	5,041	4,011	3,263	2,487	1,507	1,128	1,847	5,497
West North Central	22,683	121	853	2,602	3,394	3,334	3,005	2,254	1,797	1,301	812	567	977	1,666
South Atlantic	19,952	254	1,218	2,716	2,988	2,586	2,365	1,750	1,333	1,069	710	613	789	1,561
East South Central	9,759	89	518	1,277	1,539	1,464	1,267	903	749	602	321	236	361	433
West South Central	8,413	122	455	1,064	1,319	1,228	1,114	910	687	479	262	200	216	357
Mountain	3,574	40	140	309	442	515	521	424	317	234	162	125	161	184
Pacific	10,204	34	284	952	1,329	1,498	1,277	1,068	805	584	352	280	437	1,304
NEW ENGLAND:														
Maine	1,258	3	40	106	173	174	170	146	108	99	66	59	90	24
New Hampshire	909	6	41	92	105	120	115	99	85	73	48	38	68	19
Vermont	990	10	49	99	143	140	146	70	95	77	45	39	64	13
Massachusetts	11,601	116	630	1,406	1,643	1,650	1,499	1,226	917	767	455	366	655	271
Rhode Island	1,243	1	65	146	183	199	176	111	90	68	44	41	66	53
Connecticut	3,579	6	145	394	575	565	474	374	302	223	139	106	219	57
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York	31,280	63	1,385	3,948	4,990	4,889	4,343	3,310	2,544	1,840	1,196	838	1,332	602
New Jersey	6,042	47	291	809	897	842	768	614	472	372	216	185	311	218
Pennsylvania	15,058	64	585	1,490	2,042	1,947	1,944	1,494	1,220	892	587	418	723	1,652
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Ohio	10,594	18	317	1,022	1,354	1,508	1,413	1,136	961	782	470	361	596	656
Indiana	4,527	5	179	498	685	681	648	502	422	322	173	131	149	132
Illinois	12,839	36	389	1,082	1,400	1,353	1,202	936	750	524	306	225	375	4,261
Michigan	6,699	28	298	703	1,033	970	859	711	563	449	282	214	388	201
Wisconsin	6,587	16	220	717	961	992	919	726	567	410	276	197	339	247
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Minnesota	4,744	10	166	573	828	738	643	466	353	268	152	87	143	317
Iowa	5,377	15	170	573	712	732	671	560	419	295	191	160	247	632
Missouri	6,168	70	295	747	864	862	790	586	497	332	229	152	283	461
North Dakota	628	3	16	69	104	89	78	54	41	31	22	12	16	93
South Dakota	864	3	27	82	135	142	121	96	73	62	26	28	28	41
Nebraska	1,990	8	67	214	319	281	269	199	161	135	76	65	104	92
Kansas	2,912	12	112	344	432	490	433	293	253	178	116	63	156	30
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
Delaware	441	3	11	32	47	60	74	65	43	31	16	14	36	9
Maryland	3,220	28	158	358	446	416	378	318	247	189	120	99	134	329
District of Columbia	2,890	17	123	499	568	423	313	209	149	140	132	114	199	4
Virginia	3,635	41	256	607	586	447	439	346	281	218	134	124	127	29
West Virginia	1,722	11	51	96	115	84	99	62	36	34	19	19	41	1,055
North Carolina	2,522	11	179	361	404	374	340	244	193	155	96	63	59	43
South Carolina	1,541	42	117	228	218	206	185	144	92	79	53	48	63	66
Georgia	3,132	74	245	403	488	452	438	290	233	184	103	108	101	13
Florida	849	27	78	132	116	124	99	72	59	39	37	24	29	13
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Kentucky	3,538	22	176	443	533	513	466	323	289	242	122	89	167	153
Tennessee	2,204	22	90	258	323	287	294	212	152	139	81	66	96	184
Alabama	2,039	23	124	319	367	332	246	181	153	103	49	35	37	70
Mississippi	1,978	22	128	257	316	332	261	187	155	118	69	46	61	26
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Arkansas	1,092	17	69	138	161	143	133	114	86	51	31	21	15	113
Louisiana	2,158	28	114	278	354	327	295	228	166	137	67	34	50	80
Oklahoma	1,110	30	90	139	184	138	134	106	71	51	31	26	50	60
Texas	4,053	47	182	509	620	620	552	462	364	240	133	119	101	104
MOUNTAIN:														
Montana	697	11	19	51	98	119	98	78	68	53	22	17	28	35
Idaho	388	6	17	44	40	61	50	49	33	27	30	14	17	
Wyoming	162	3	4	17	18	25	22	22	20	7	7	2	8	7
Colorado	1,199	13	57	104	153	141	185	139	99	69	57	39	47	96
New Mexico	219	2	12	26	21	35	26	26	12	12	12	14	5	16
Arizona	337	2	15	21	32	46	53	37	37	28	14	18	18	16
Utah	342	1	9	30	54	54	51	42	35	21	11	13	19	2
Nevada	230	2	7	16	26	34	36	31	13	17	9	8	19	12
PACIFIC:														
Washington	1,987	8	59	218	293	323	233	218	146	107	67	52	63	200
Oregon	1,565	11	60	128	197	224	191	152	121	93	43	50	74	221
California	6,652	15	165	606	839	951	853	698	538	384	242	178	300	883

TABLE 10.—INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY AGE WHEN FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.													
	Total.	Age when first admitted to any hospital for the insane.												
		Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
UNITED STATES	60,769	430	2,982	6,080	7,024	6,856	6,719	5,643	4,856	3,970	2,661	2,274	5,096	6,178
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:														
New England	6,986	57	350	706	790	799	835	708	596	507	356	279	722	281
Middle Atlantic	14,609	81	826	1,605	1,755	1,714	1,733	1,441	1,350	1,055	718	576	1,352	463
East North Central	13,191	54	532	1,174	1,441	1,438	1,467	1,283	1,137	936	642	513	1,152	1,422
West North Central	7,459	47	302	776	976	887	807	689	549	433	286	278	578	851
South Atlantic	6,725	88	399	754	768	732	728	559	460	407	276	262	608	684
East South Central	3,685	27	219	354	393	377	336	258	218	200	118	102	198	885
West South Central	2,968	49	195	343	406	394	344	275	224	155	118	106	182	177
Mountain	1,623	17	54	127	169	177	176	177	111	103	68	56	107	281
Pacific	3,463	10	105	241	326	338	293	253	211	174	79	102	197	1,134
NEW ENGLAND:														
Maine	509	1	20	51	63	59	52	45	49	47	32	24	52	14
New Hampshire	326	1	16	19	30	33	28	34	39	30	20	19	46	11
Vermont	270		11	27	27	28	35	30	24	17	12	14	34	11
Massachusetts	4,236	49	221	426	476	476	518	451	349	303	212	160	414	181
Rhode Island	490	4	24	55	57	59	64	41	48	35	21	11	63	8
Connecticut	1,155	2	58	128	137	144	138	107	87	75	59	51	113	56
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York	8,530	34	490	957	1,035	1,017	1,052	858	787	593	398	330	783	196
New Jersey	1,640	20	94	179	186	173	174	146	159	131	78	61	173	66
Pennsylvania	4,499	27	242	469	534	524	507	437	404	331	242	185	396	201
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Ohio	3,336	11	128	232	351	371	354	309	268	234	170	152	307	449
Indiana	1,270	2	65	141	147	120	165	136	107	104	71	57	116	39
Illinois	4,053	8	138	363	442	409	433	397	339	263	181	122	334	624
Michigan	1,974	19	105	195	206	208	221	183	199	137	108	96	222	75
Wisconsin	2,558	14	96	243	295	330	294	258	224	198	112	86	173	235
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Minnesota	1,425	2	62	175	225	206	150	127	126	106	57	45	70	74
Iowa	1,511	2	57	161	209	171	168	143	119	80	66	55	161	119
Missouri	2,779	38	117	261	326	289	286	251	180	158	102	103	178	490
North Dakota	224	1	8	21	36	31	30	22	12	6	7	5	12	33
South Dakota	204		6	27	26	21	21	25	16	9	8	10	15	20
Nebraska	411	1	16	36	45	41	35	34	28	22	15	14	35	89
Kansas	905	3	36	95	109	128	117	87	68	52	31	46	107	26
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
Delaware	127		11	9	10	13	17	14	8	15	5	5	15	5
Maryland	1,273	5	67	101	145	145	159	118	107	79	53	45	102	147
District of Columbia	597	3	25	75	78	84	69	38	36	30	27	26	101	15
Virginia	1,234	26	81	150	140	132	127	99	98	77	51	48	121	84
West Virginia	495	7	19	38	50	52	42	37	25	21	16	17	43	128
North Carolina	916	7	59	108	93	95	95	78	55	62	45	29	50	140
South Carolina	646	10	52	86	79	63	68	45	27	35	20	27	66	68
Georgia	1,112	23	72	161	144	126	131	102	86	77	48	56	84	2
Florida	325	7	13	26	29	22	30	28	18	11	11	9	26	95
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Kentucky	1,227	9	69	139	134	129	121	111	93	87	60	55	103	117
Tennessee	932	8	57	110	130	108	122	75	61	61	34	24	57	85
Alabama	831	4	62	74	81	91	55	49	49	29	18	12	17	290
Mississippi	695	6	31	31	48	49	38	23	15	23	6	11	21	393
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Arkansas	255	4	19	37	32	34	30	27	15	6	11	10	12	18
Louisiana	491	7	32	49	68	60	54	45	32	30	13	11	19	71
Oklahoma	743	16	58	90	100	78	83	66	59	42	24	23	64	40
Texas	1,479	22	86	167	206	222	177	137	118	77	70	62	87	48
MOUNTAIN:														
Montana	278	4	8	18	23	30	34	29	21	13	3	10	8	77
Idaho	203	1	11	21	17	35	16	31	14	19	9	8	16	5
Wyoming	42		1	6	6	7	7	1	3	3	1		4	3
Colorado	722	7	16	53	80	68	72	81	46	46	32	22	50	149
New Mexico	84		5	13	6	10	8	7	7	5	7	2	7	7
Arizona	135	3	3	7	18	9	22	14	7	12	6	7	7	20
Utah	103	1	10	9	15	12	11	9	7	3	3	4	6	13
Nevada	56	1			4	6	6	5	6	2	7	3	9	7
PACIFIC:														
Washington	884	3	30	70	129	116	101	91	71	55	28	27	60	103
Oregon	590	2	17	59	52	56	39	39	38	26	11	26	44	181
California	1,989	5	58	112	145	166	153	123	102	93	40	49	93	850

TABLE 11.—INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND AGE AT ENUMERATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

SEX, AND AGE AT ENUMERATION.	INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.											
	Aggregate.	White.						Colored.				
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Indian.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.						
BOTH SEXES.												
All ages	187,791	174,224	115,402	67,531	28,186	19,685	54,096	4,726	13,567	12,910	166	491
Under 15 years	341	276	261	169	57	35	8	7	65	60	4	1
15 to 19 years	2,312	1,952	1,707	1,040	459	208	215	30	360	348	8	4
20 to 24 years	7,801	6,734	5,426	3,181	1,564	681	1,210	98	1,067	1,019	21	27
25 to 29 years	14,083	12,370	9,498	5,478	2,750	1,270	2,686	186	1,713	1,658	15	40
30 to 34 years	19,091	17,276	12,853	7,056	3,961	1,836	4,128	295	1,815	1,733	26	56
35 to 39 years	22,856	21,065	15,098	8,369	4,448	2,281	5,585	382	1,791	1,735	14	42
40 to 44 years	23,321	21,822	14,631	8,027	4,093	2,511	6,737	454	1,499	1,445	14	40
45 to 49 years	22,874	21,636	13,986	7,749	3,730	2,507	7,118	532	1,238	1,176	16	46
50 to 54 years	20,885	19,795	13,011	7,389	3,064	2,558	6,297	487	1,090	1,011	11	68
55 to 59 years	16,383	15,523	9,710	5,971	1,818	1,921	5,428	385	860	796	7	57
60 to 64 years	12,729	12,065	6,913	4,544	975	1,394	4,786	366	664	611	8	45
65 to 69 years	9,545	9,113	4,961	3,475	570	916	3,926	226	432	414	6	12
70 to 74 years	6,263	5,956	3,157	2,214	323	620	2,628	171	307	292	5	10
75 to 79 years	3,596	3,477	1,806	1,314	168	324	1,575	96	119	114	2	3
80 years and over	2,477	2,344	1,230	905	105	220	1,061	53	133	127	4	2
Age unknown	3,234	2,820	1,154	650	101	403	708	958	414	371	5	38
MALE.												
All ages	98,695	91,617	60,644	35,238	15,415	9,991	28,415	2,558	7,078	6,536	90	452
Under 15 years	203	153	146	93	34	19	6	1	50	46	4	
15 to 19 years	1,302	1,092	990	592	276	122	90	12	210	205	4	1
20 to 24 years	4,644	4,040	3,288	1,966	920	402	699	53	604	566	14	24
25 to 29 years	8,201	7,256	5,586	3,269	1,617	700	1,564	106	945	903	5	37
30 to 34 years	10,777	9,822	7,336	4,058	2,270	1,008	2,310	176	955	890	16	49
35 to 39 years	12,410	11,457	8,196	4,528	2,463	1,205	3,041	220	953	902	10	41
40 to 44 years	12,473	11,691	7,812	4,230	2,265	1,317	3,617	262	782	739	8	35
45 to 49 years	11,825	11,223	6,986	3,815	1,912	1,259	3,933	304	602	550	8	44
50 to 54 years	10,787	10,272	6,634	3,660	1,622	1,352	3,369	269	515	448	4	63
55 to 59 years	8,213	7,776	4,792	2,965	930	897	2,797	187	437	379	4	54
60 to 64 years	6,152	5,823	3,302	2,177	493	632	2,367	154	329	283	4	42
65 to 69 years	4,459	4,251	2,285	1,597	281	407	1,862	104	208	192	4	12
70 to 74 years	2,817	2,672	1,411	1,002	162	247	1,193	68	145	134	1	10
75 to 79 years	1,583	1,531	786	589	67	130	706	39	52	49	1	2
80 years and over	988	935	497	366	49	82	425	13	53	50	1	2
Age unknown	1,861	1,623	597	331	54	212	436	590	238	200	2	36
FEMALE.												
All ages	89,096	82,607	54,758	32,293	12,771	9,694	25,681	2,168	6,489	6,374	76	39
Under 15 years	138	123	115	76	23	16	2	6	15	14		1
15 to 19 years	1,010	860	717	448	183	86	125	18	150	143	4	3
20 to 24 years	3,157	2,694	2,138	1,215	644	279	511	45	463	453	7	3
25 to 29 years	5,882	5,114	3,912	2,209	1,133	570	1,122	80	768	755	10	3
30 to 34 years	8,314	7,454	5,517	2,998	1,691	828	1,818	119	860	843	10	7
35 to 39 years	10,446	9,608	6,902	3,841	1,985	1,076	2,544	162	838	833	4	1
40 to 44 years	10,848	10,131	6,819	3,797	1,828	1,194	3,120	192	717	706	6	5
45 to 49 years	11,049	10,413	7,000	3,934	1,818	1,248	3,185	228	636	626	8	2
50 to 54 years	10,098	9,523	6,377	3,729	1,442	1,206	2,928	218	575	563	7	5
55 to 59 years	8,170	7,747	4,918	3,006	888	1,024	2,631	198	423	417	3	3
60 to 64 years	6,577	6,242	3,611	2,367	482	762	2,419	212	335	328	4	3
65 to 69 years	5,086	4,862	2,676	1,878	289	509	2,064	122	224	222	2	
70 to 74 years	3,446	3,284	1,746	1,212	161	373	1,435	103	162	158	4	
75 to 79 years	2,013	1,946	1,020	725	101	194	869	57	67	65	1	1
80 years and over	1,489	1,409	733	539	56	138	636	40	80	77	3	
Age unknown	1,373	1,197	557	319	47	191	272	368	176	171	3	2

TABLE 12.—INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND AGE AT ADMISSION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

SEX, AND AGE AT ADMISSION.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.											
	Aggregate.	White.							Colored.			
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Indian.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.						
BOTH SEXES.												
All ages	60,769	56,182	39,629	24,534	10,685	4,410	15,523	1,030	4,587	4,384	51	152
Under 15 years	327	272	256	159	61	36	10	6	55	54	1	
15 to 19 years	2,539	2,215	1,871	1,153	556	162	320	24	324	320	2	2
20 to 24 years	5,701	5,101	3,966	2,393	1,157	416	1,074	61	600	579	5	16
25 to 29 years	7,027	6,394	4,749	2,864	1,413	472	1,568	77	633	601	8	24
30 to 34 years	7,295	6,696	4,841	2,878	1,449	514	1,777	78	599	568	5	26
35 to 39 years	7,495	6,945	4,999	2,912	1,591	496	1,848	98	550	529	9	12
40 to 44 years	6,469	6,046	4,201	2,474	1,294	433	1,755	90	423	388	8	27
45 to 49 years	5,681	5,349	3,656	2,181	1,062	413	1,605	88	332	316	4	12
50 to 54 years	4,877	4,609	3,197	1,951	881	365	1,341	71	268	253	1	14
55 to 59 years	3,368	3,208	2,178	1,442	489	247	982	48	160	150	2	8
60 to 64 years	2,872	2,706	1,728	1,231	255	242	923	50	166	163	2	1
65 to 69 years	2,191	2,074	1,282	930	187	165	765	27	117	114		3
70 to 74 years	1,776	1,656	1,009	760	123	126	610	37	120	119		1
75 to 79 years	1,180	1,121	694	524	55	115	407	20	59	58	1	
80 years and over	1,014	956	570	419	62	89	370	16	58	57	1	
Age unknown	957	834	432	263	50	119	163	239	123	115	2	6
MALE.												
All ages	34,116	31,646	22,190	13,792	5,996	2,402	8,838	618	2,470	2,304	32	134
Under 15 years	181	152	144	84	38	22	7	1	29	28	1	
15 to 19 years	1,471	1,277	1,099	685	322	92	164	14	194	191	1	2
20 to 24 years	3,234	2,934	2,284	1,405	653	226	614	36	300	284	4	12
25 to 29 years	3,911	3,602	2,640	1,592	809	239	917	45	309	288	3	18
30 to 34 years	4,018	3,718	2,637	1,547	825	265	1,033	48	300	271	4	25
35 to 39 years	4,090	3,819	2,720	1,577	880	263	1,038	61	271	254	6	11
40 to 44 years	3,618	3,387	2,309	1,362	708	239	1,026	52	231	201	5	25
45 to 49 years	3,163	2,970	1,982	1,203	565	214	940	48	193	179	2	12
50 to 54 years	2,712	2,549	1,766	1,085	490	191	748	35	163	149	1	13
55 to 59 years	1,975	1,876	1,284	846	299	139	562	30	99	91	2	6
60 to 64 years	1,698	1,595	1,025	737	142	146	540	30	103	101	1	1
65 to 69 years	1,255	1,179	740	537	105	98	424	15	76	73		3
70 to 74 years	994	926	578	435	64	79	328	20	68	67		1
75 to 79 years	676	643	407	308	28	71	226	10	33	32	1	
80 years and over	513	483	309	222	39	48	166	8	30	30		
Age unknown	607	536	266	167	29	70	105	165	71	65	1	5
FEMALE.												
All ages	26,653	24,536	17,439	10,742	4,689	2,008	6,685	412	2,117	2,080	19	18
Under 15 years	146	120	112	75	23	14	3	5	26	26		
15 to 19 years	1,068	938	772	468	234	70	156	10	130	129	1	
20 to 24 years	2,467	2,167	1,682	988	504	190	460	25	300	295	1	4
25 to 29 years	3,116	2,792	2,109	1,272	604	233	651	32	324	313	5	6
30 to 34 years	3,277	2,978	2,204	1,331	624	249	744	30	299	297	1	1
35 to 39 years	3,405	3,126	2,279	1,335	711	233	810	37	279	275	3	1
40 to 44 years	2,851	2,659	1,892	1,112	586	194	729	38	192	187	3	2
45 to 49 years	2,518	2,379	1,674	978	497	199	665	40	139	137	2	
50 to 54 years	2,165	2,060	1,431	866	391	174	593	36	105	104		1
55 to 59 years	1,393	1,332	894	596	190	108	420	18	61	59		2
60 to 64 years	1,174	1,111	703	494	113	96	388	20	63	62	1	
65 to 69 years	936	895	542	393	82	67	341	12	41	41		
70 to 74 years	782	730	431	325	59	47	282	17	52	52		
75 to 79 years	504	478	287	216	27	44	181	10	26	26		
80 years and over	501	473	261	197	23	41	204	8	28	27	1	
Age unknown	350	298	166	96	21	49	58	74	52	50	1	1

TABLE 13.—INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND AGE WHEN FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

SEX, AND AGE WHEN FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.	INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.											
	Aggregate.	White.						Colored.				
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Indian.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.						
BOTH SEXES.												
All ages	187,791	174,224	115,402	67,531	28,186	19,685	54,096	4,726	13,567	12,910	166	491
Under 15 years	1,079	929	834	535	161	138	67	28	150	141	8	1
15 to 19 years	8,102	7,168	5,995	3,410	1,582	1,003	1,045	128	934	910	17	7
20 to 24 years	21,432	19,350	14,901	8,254	4,183	2,464	4,100	349	2,082	2,013	21	48
25 to 29 years	27,195	25,033	17,794	9,894	4,954	2,946	6,787	452	2,162	2,074	26	62
30 to 34 years	26,655	24,805	16,703	9,306	4,637	2,760	7,671	431	1,850	1,764	25	61
35 to 39 years	24,225	22,561	14,590	8,500	3,780	2,310	7,602	369	1,664	1,597	9	58
40 to 44 years	18,764	17,568	10,883	6,470	2,686	1,727	6,364	321	1,196	1,119	15	62
45 to 49 years	14,784	13,931	8,681	5,396	1,990	1,295	5,008	242	853	794	13	46
50 to 54 years	11,167	10,516	6,444	4,282	1,263	899	3,915	157	651	618	4	29
55 to 59 years	6,922	6,528	3,913	2,726	639	548	2,526	89	394	365	4	25
60 to 64 years	5,239	4,897	2,839	2,079	354	406	1,971	87	342	319	8	15
65 to 69 years	3,587	3,398	1,934	1,461	216	257	1,408	56	189	183	2	4
70 to 74 years	2,376	2,258	1,282	960	129	193	930	46	118	113	3	2
75 to 79 years	1,435	1,378	777	606	77	94	584	17	57	56	1	
80 years and over	918	852	487	391	34	62	353	12	66	62	4	
Age unknown	13,911	13,052	7,345	3,261	1,501	2,583	3,765	1,942	859	782	6	71
MALE.												
All ages	98,695	91,617	60,644	35,238	15,415	9,991	28,415	2,558	7,078	6,536	90	452
Under 15 years	579	485	434	269	89	76	40	11	94	88	6	
15 to 19 years	4,611	4,040	3,488	2,010	925	553	482	70	571	555	12	4
20 to 24 years	12,837	11,617	9,086	5,061	2,533	1,492	2,321	210	1,220	1,168	9	43
25 to 29 years	15,161	14,023	10,020	5,606	2,834	1,580	3,756	247	1,138	1,067	13	58
30 to 34 years	13,886	12,993	8,602	4,718	2,487	1,397	4,142	249	893	824	15	54
35 to 39 years	12,277	11,453	7,290	4,182	2,003	1,105	3,986	177	824	763	5	56
40 to 44 years	9,230	8,672	5,215	3,056	1,376	783	3,288	169	558	488	11	59
45 to 49 years	7,113	6,713	4,038	2,488	962	588	2,572	103	400	352	7	41
50 to 54 years	5,384	5,075	3,068	2,048	639	381	1,938	69	309	281	1	27
55 to 59 years	3,554	3,348	2,018	1,416	348	254	1,289	41	206	181	2	23
60 to 64 years	2,527	2,355	1,387	1,013	183	191	922	46	172	155	3	14
65 to 69 years	1,764	1,670	948	716	112	120	696	26	94	89	1	4
70 to 74 years	1,119	1,069	625	472	64	89	420	24	50	49		1
75 to 79 years	674	645	366	285	35	46	274	5	29	28	1	
80 years and over	413	386	221	174	18	29	163	2	27	26	1	
Age unknown	7,566	7,073	3,838	1,724	807	1,307	2,126	1,109	493	422	3	68
FEMALE.												
All ages	89,096	82,607	54,758	32,293	12,771	9,694	25,681	2,168	6,489	6,374	76	39
Under 15 years	500	444	400	266	72	62	27	17	56	53	2	1
15 to 19 years	3,491	3,128	2,507	1,400	657	450	563	58	363	355	5	3
20 to 24 years	8,595	7,733	5,815	3,193	1,650	972	1,779	139	862	845	12	5
25 to 29 years	12,034	11,010	7,774	4,288	2,120	1,366	3,031	205	1,024	1,007	13	4
30 to 34 years	12,769	11,812	8,101	4,588	2,150	1,363	3,529	182	957	940	10	7
35 to 39 years	11,948	11,108	7,300	4,318	1,777	1,205	3,616	192	840	834	4	2
40 to 44 years	9,534	8,896	5,668	3,414	1,310	944	3,076	152	638	631	4	3
45 to 49 years	7,671	7,218	4,643	2,908	1,028	707	2,436	139	453	442	6	5
50 to 54 years	5,783	5,441	3,376	2,234	624	518	1,977	88	342	337	3	2
55 to 59 years	3,368	3,180	1,895	1,310	291	294	1,237	48	188	184	2	2
60 to 64 years	2,712	2,542	1,452	1,066	171	215	1,049	41	170	164	5	1
65 to 69 years	1,823	1,728	986	745	104	137	712	30	95	94	1	
70 to 74 years	1,257	1,189	657	488	65	104	510	22	68	64	3	1
75 to 79 years	761	733	411	321	42	48	310	12	28	28		
80 years and over	505	466	266	217	16	33	190	10	39	36	3	
Age unknown	6,345	5,979	3,507	1,537	694	1,276	1,639	833	366	360	3	3

TABLE 14.—INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND AGE WHEN FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

SEX, AND AGE WHEN FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.											
	Aggregate.	White.						Colored.				
		Total.	Native.			Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Indian.	Other colored.	
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.						
BOTH SEXES.												
All ages	60,769	56,182	39,629	24,534	10,685	4,410	15,523	1,030	4,587	4,384	51	152
Under 15 years	430	374	341	203	88	50	29	4	56	55	1	
15 to 19 years	2,982	2,662	2,254	1,361	698	195	390	18	320	315	3	2
20 to 24 years	6,080	5,516	4,294	2,564	1,329	401	1,173	49	564	548	5	11
25 to 29 years	7,024	6,444	4,742	2,857	1,457	428	1,630	72	580	549	9	22
30 to 34 years	6,856	6,337	4,504	2,711	1,394	399	1,773	60	519	496	5	18
35 to 39 years	6,719	6,237	4,380	2,557	1,442	381	1,773	84	482	464	8	10
40 to 44 years	5,643	5,282	3,644	2,191	1,107	346	1,585	53	361	337	6	18
45 to 49 years	4,856	4,585	3,082	1,904	907	271	1,453	50	271	263	2	6
50 to 54 years	3,970	3,746	2,575	1,638	706	231	1,130	41	224	216	1	7
55 to 59 years	2,661	2,532	1,697	1,153	385	159	805	30	129	123	1	5
60 to 64 years	2,274	2,141	1,364	998	195	171	746	31	133	131	1	1
65 to 69 years	1,725	1,628	1,024	765	144	115	590	14	97	96		1
70 to 74 years	1,495	1,384	833	633	105	95	529	22	111	110		1
75 to 79 years	1,003	961	588	445	48	95	348	15	52	51	1	
80 years and over	873	823	491	372	51	68	321	11	50	49	1	
Age unknown	6,178	5,540	3,816	2,182	629	1,005	1,248	476	638	581	7	50
MALE.												
All ages	34,116	31,646	22,190	13,792	5,996	2,402	8,838	618	2,470	2,304	32	134
Under 15 years	222	197	181	106	50	25	15	1	25	24	1	
15 to 19 years	1,723	1,532	1,334	817	412	105	192	6	191	188	1	2
20 to 24 years	3,386	3,094	2,429	1,484	728	217	638	27	292	280	3	9
25 to 29 years	3,774	3,495	2,554	1,541	805	208	908	33	279	260	3	16
30 to 34 years	3,684	3,430	2,407	1,430	766	211	994	29	254	232	4	18
35 to 39 years	3,639	3,405	2,377	1,376	796	205	974	54	234	218	6	10
40 to 44 years	3,165	2,976	2,016	1,204	628	184	935	25	189	168	4	17
45 to 49 years	2,689	2,533	1,664	1,029	489	146	842	27	156	149	1	6
50 to 54 years	2,192	2,057	1,412	899	393	120	624	21	135	128	1	6
55 to 59 years	1,599	1,518	1,037	699	241	97	463	18	81	76	1	4
60 to 64 years	1,351	1,270	813	596	116	101	439	18	81	79	1	1
65 to 69 years	1,013	953	605	456	81	68	339	9	60	59		1
70 to 74 years	840	777	477	369	51	57	286	14	63	62		1
75 to 79 years	565	537	340	259	25	56	189	8	28	27	1	
80 years and over	438	414	259	193	31	35	152	3	24	24		
Age unknown	3,836	3,458	2,285	1,334	384	567	848	325	378	330	5	43
FEMALE.												
All ages	26,653	24,536	17,439	10,742	4,689	2,008	6,685	412	2,117	2,080	19	18
Under 15 years	208	177	160	97	38	25	14	3	31	31		
15 to 19 years	1,259	1,130	920	544	286	90	198	12	129	127	2	
20 to 24 years	2,694	2,422	1,865	1,080	601	184	535	22	272	268	2	2
25 to 29 years	3,250	2,949	2,188	1,316	652	220	722	39	301	289	6	6
30 to 34 years	3,172	2,907	2,097	1,281	628	188	779	31	265	264	1	
35 to 39 years	3,080	2,832	2,003	1,181	646	176	799	30	248	246	2	
40 to 44 years	2,478	2,306	1,628	987	479	162	650	28	172	169	2	1
45 to 49 years	2,167	2,052	1,418	875	418	125	611	23	115	114	1	
50 to 54 years	1,778	1,689	1,163	739	313	111	506	20	89	88		1
55 to 59 years	1,062	1,014	660	454	144	62	342	12	48	47		1
60 to 64 years	923	871	551	402	79	70	307	13	52	52		
65 to 69 years	712	675	419	309	63	47	251	5	37	37		
70 to 74 years	655	607	356	264	54	38	243	8	48	48		
75 to 79 years	438	414	248	186	23	39	159	7	24	24		
80 years and over	435	409	232	179	20	33	169	8	26	25	1	
Age unknown	2,342	2,082	1,531	848	245	438	400	151	260	251	2	7

TABLE 15.—INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF

	DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.											
		Total.			Who prior to admission resided in places having a population of—								
					Less than 2,500.			2,500 to 10,000.			10,000 to 25,000.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	UNITED STATES	60,769	34,116	26,653	20,442	11,673	8,769	5,942	3,311	2,631	4,239	2,453	1,786
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
2	New England	6,986	3,632	3,354	1,009	527	482	940	471	469	861	477	384
3	Middle Atlantic	14,669	7,866	6,803	2,548	1,463	1,085	1,147	629	518	1,022	590	432
4	East North Central	13,191	7,548	5,643	4,608	2,563	2,045	1,471	824	647	1,051	599	452
5	West North Central	7,459	4,180	3,279	3,856	2,263	1,593	687	387	300	332	203	129
6	South Atlantic	6,725	3,730	2,995	3,040	1,633	1,407	571	301	270	383	214	169
7	East South Central	3,685	2,069	1,616	2,264	1,224	1,040	255	149	106	127	81	46
8	West South Central	2,968	1,622	1,346	1,758	1,002	756	346	192	154	131	75	56
9	Mountain	1,623	1,134	489	549	429	120	240	173	67	166	111	55
10	Pacific	3,463	2,335	1,128	810	569	241	285	185	100	166	103	63
	NEW ENGLAND:												
11	Maine	509	248	261	221	105	116	147	72	75	73	35	38
12	New Hampshire	326	168	158	132	64	68	39	19	20	82	46	36
13	Vermont	270	150	120	150	83	67	59	30	29	33	23	10
14	Massachusetts	4,236	2,206	2,030	285	149	136	470	237	233	453	255	198
15	Rhode Island	490	267	223	45	27	18	57	35	22	31	18	13
16	Connecticut	1,155	593	562	176	99	77	168	78	90	189	100	89
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
17	New York	8,530	4,461	4,069	1,192	673	519	413	225	188	419	232	187
18	New Jersey	1,640	878	762	348	195	153	177	100	77	187	98	89
19	Pennsylvania	4,499	2,527	1,972	1,008	595	413	557	304	253	416	260	156
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
20	Ohio	3,336	1,932	1,404	966	533	433	384	205	179	242	135	107
21	Indiana	1,270	672	598	588	301	287	174	94	80	186	99	87
22	Illinois	4,053	2,319	1,734	1,047	558	489	409	229	180	260	152	108
23	Michigan	1,974	1,111	863	870	500	370	202	112	90	165	99	66
24	Wisconsin	2,558	1,514	1,044	1,137	671	466	302	184	118	198	114	84
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
25	Minnesota	1,425	866	559	819	507	312	116	69	47	34	21	13
26	Iowa	1,511	863	648	846	471	375	165	93	72	124	71	53
27	Missouri	2,779	1,403	1,376	1,101	650	451	172	81	91	69	38	31
28	North Dakota	224	142	82	174	109	65	13	6	7	16	10	6
29	South Dakota	204	129	75	170	102	68	19	15	4	8	6	2
30	Nebraska	411	243	168	282	162	120	47	33	14	10	6	4
31	Kansas	905	534	371	464	262	202	155	90	65	71	51	20
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
32	Delaware	127	78	49	43	24	19	7	4	3			
33	Maryland	1,273	677	596	353	196	157	47	23	24	61	29	32
34	District of Columbia	597	426	171	1	1		5	5		17	16	1
35	Virginia	1,234	691	543	784	420	364	67	45	22	87	56	31
36	West Virginia	495	266	229	310	157	153	72	38	34	42	23	19
37	North Carolina	916	435	481	389	188	201	86	31	55	65	37	28
38	South Carolina	646	338	308	349	192	157	130	70	60	47	22	25
39	Georgia	1,112	623	489	699	388	311	114	61	53	48	23	25
40	Florida	325	196	129	112	67	45	43	24	19	16	8	8
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
41	Kentucky	1,227	735	492	666	397	269	127	74	53	44	30	14
42	Tennessee	932	512	420	523	284	239	33	19	14	8	5	3
43	Alabama	831	444	387	556	286	270	61	35	26	28	14	14
44	Mississippi	695	378	317	519	257	262	34	21	13	47	32	15
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
45	Arkansas	255	152	103	224	129	95	21	17	4	4	2	2
46	Louisiana	491	234	257	174	90	84	26	16	10	19	10	9
47	Oklahoma	743	440	303	539	312	227	76	50	26	40	24	16
48	Texas	1,479	796	683	821	471	350	223	109	114	68	39	29
	MOUNTAIN:												
49	Montana	278	212	66	102	84	18	36	29	7	78	50	28
50	Idaho	203	155	48	116	90	26	38	26	12	19	13	6
51	Wyoming	42	30	12	31	24	7	2	1	1	8	5	3
52	Colorado	722	462	260	132	105	27	65	45	20	12	8	4
53	New Mexico	84	60	24	55	42	13	20	12	8	8	5	3
54	Arizona	135	104	31	50	40	10	49	38	11	31	22	9
55	Utah	103	66	37	28	16	12	20	14	6			
56	Nevada	56	45	11	35	28	7	10	8	2	10	8	2
	PACIFIC:												
57	Washington	884	609	275	253	186	67	60	39	21	57	41	16
58	Oregon	590	447	143	214	153	61	94	74	20	27	19	8
59	California	1,989	1,279	710	343	230	113	131	72	59	82	43	39

RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION, AND BY SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910—continued.

Who prior to admission resided in places having a population of—

25,000 to 50,000.			50,000 to 100,000.			100,000 to 500,000.			500,000 and over.			Not reported.			
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
3,515	1,964	1,551	3,228	1,828	1,400	7,901	4,504	3,397	11,829	6,214	5,615	3,673	2,169	1,504	1
761	396	365	852	470	382	931	468	463	1,459	713	746	173	110	63	2
754	425	329	820	438	382	1,498	805	693	6,616	3,343	3,273	264	173	91	3
844	478	366	463	294	169	1,949	1,114	835	2,354	1,384	970	451	292	159	4
302	168	134	318	187	131	508	279	229	751	421	330	705	272	433	5
353	208	145	299	168	131	731	420	311	631	344	287	717	442	275	6
180	116	64	63	34	29	430	251	179	3	2	1	363	212	151	7
136	68	68	266	137	129	213	87	126	4	1	3	114	60	54	8
90	60	30	43	25	18	381	253	128	4	3	1	150	80	70	9
95	45	50	104	75	29	1,260	827	433	7	3	4	736	528	208	10
25	13	12	39	20	19	1	1					3	2	1	11
22	14	8	42	18	24				2	1	1	7	6	1	12
11	5	6	6	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	2	5	3	2	13
525	270	255	585	321	264	530	269	261	1,263	623	640	125	82	43	14
72	43	29	31	14	17	198	104	94	53	25	28	3	1	2	15
106	51	55	149	94	55	200	93	107	137	62	75	30	16	14	16
378	209	169	272	130	142	912	504	408	4,896	2,456	2,440	48	32	16	17
106	49	57	282	162	120	494	248	246	10	5	5	36	21	15	18
270	167	103	266	146	120	92	53	39	1,710	882	828	180	120	60	19
144	81	63	167	113	54	849	499	350	495	313	182	89	53	36	20
			102	60	42	177	97	80	2		2	41	21	20	21
288	185	103	150	94	56	4	2	2	1,743	1,009	734	152	90	62	22
158	72	86	33	18	15	487	277	210	23	9	14	36	24	12	23
254	140	114	11	9	2	432	239	193	91	53	38	133	104	29	24
2	1	1	62	35	27	311	157	154	3	3		78	73	5	25
188	110	78	76	42	34	57	38	19	1	1		54	37	17	26
41	20	21	60	37	23	65	38	27	746	417	329	525	122	403	27
			1	1		2	2					18	14	4	28
						1	1					6	5	1	29
25	13	12				34	18	16				13	11	2	30
46	24	22	119	72	47	38	25	13	1		1	11	10	1	31
			74	47	27				2	2		1	1		32
26	16	10	21	8	13	93	48	45	611	325	286	61	32	29	33
33	33		5	5		405	237	168	14	14		117	115	2	34
80	48	32	61	35	26	126	68	58	1	1		28	18	10	35
41	23	18	1	1		1	1					28	23	5	36
30	9	21	2	2		5	1	4	2	1	1	337	166	171	37
48	22	26	36	15	21							36	17	19	38
75	45	30	76	43	33	98	62	36				2	1	1	39
20	12	8	23	12	11	3	3		1	1		107	69	38	40
69	44	25	25	12	13	211	132	79	1		1	84	46	38	41
74	49	25	2	2		153	83	70				139	70	69	42
37	23	14	36	20	16	64	34	30	1	1		48	31	17	43
						2	2		1	1		92	65	27	44
3	2	1										3	2	1	45
5	3	2	1	1		211	86	125				55	28	27	46
9	5	4	44	29	15							35	20	15	47
119	58	61	221	107	114	2	1	1	4	1	3	21	10	11	48
51	38	13										11	11		49
												30	26	4	50
			1		1										51
30	15	15	2	1	1	380	252	128	4	3	1	97	33	64	52
						1	1								53
												5	4	1	54
9	7	2	39	23	16							7	6	1	55
			1	1											56
1		1	97	69	28	366	246	120	6	3	3	44	25	19	57
2	2		5	4	1	185	139	46				63	56	7	58
92	43	49	2	2		709	442	267	1		1	629	447	182	59

TABLE 16.—INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

SEX, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.											
	Aggregate.	White.						Colored.				
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Indian.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.						
BOTH SEXES.												
Aggregate	60,769	56,182	39,629	24,534	10,685	4,410	15,523	1,030	4,587	4,384	51	152
Residing prior to admission in places having a population of—												
Less than 2,500	20,442	18,454	15,263	11,168	2,531	1,564	2,907	284	1,988	1,923	41	24
2,500 to 10,000	5,942	5,523	4,274	2,833	949	492	1,186	63	419	408	5	6
10,000 to 25,000	4,239	3,982	2,864	1,775	796	293	1,065	53	257	248	1	8
25,000 to 50,000	3,515	3,267	2,354	1,482	674	198	874	39	248	241		7
50,000 to 100,000	3,228	2,999	2,031	1,347	543	141	922	46	229	221		8
100,000 to 500,000	7,901	7,355	4,850	2,588	1,707	555	2,392	113	546	511	1	34
500,000 and over	11,829	11,324	5,884	2,459	3,041	384	5,331	109	505	469		36
Not reported	3,673	3,278	2,109	882	444	783	846	323	395	363	3	29
MALE.												
Aggregate	34,116	31,646	22,190	13,792	5,996	2,402	8,838	618	2,470	2,304	32	134
Residing prior to admission in places having a population of—												
Less than 2,500	11,673	10,630	8,581	6,266	1,443	872	1,891	158	1,043	994	28	21
2,500 to 10,000	3,311	3,081	2,338	1,518	542	278	705	38	230	225		5
10,000 to 25,000	2,453	2,307	1,649	1,021	454	174	625	33	146	138		8
25,000 to 50,000	1,964	1,845	1,327	845	381	101	494	24	119	112		7
50,000 to 100,000	1,828	1,701	1,169	777	310	82	502	30	127	120		7
100,000 to 500,000	4,504	4,205	2,767	1,523	963	281	1,384	54	299	266	1	32
500,000 and over	6,214	5,939	3,166	1,399	1,666	191	2,699	74	275	247		28
Not reported	2,169	1,938	1,193	533	237	423	538	207	231	202	3	26
FEMALE.												
Aggregate	26,653	24,536	17,439	10,742	4,689	2,008	6,685	412	2,117	2,080	19	18
Residing prior to admission in places having a population of—												
Less than 2,500	8,769	7,824	6,682	4,902	1,088	692	1,016	126	945	929	13	3
2,500 to 10,000	2,631	2,442	1,936	1,315	407	214	481	25	189	183	5	1
10,000 to 25,000	1,786	1,675	1,215	754	342	119	440	20	111	110	1	
25,000 to 50,000	1,551	1,422	1,027	637	293	97	380	15	129	129		
50,000 to 100,000	1,400	1,298	862	570	233	59	420	16	102	101		1
100,000 to 500,000	3,397	3,150	2,083	1,065	744	274	1,008	59	247	245		2
500,000 and over	5,615	5,385	2,718	1,150	1,375	193	2,632	35	230	222		8
Not reported	1,504	1,340	916	349	207	360	308	116	164	161		3

TABLE 17.—INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT ADMISSION, SEX, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

SEX, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.													
	Total.	Age at admission.												
		Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
BOTH SEXES.														
Aggregate	60,769	327	2,539	5,701	7,027	7,295	7,495	6,469	5,681	4,877	3,368	2,872	6,161	957
Residing prior to admission in places having a population of—														
Less than 2,500	20,442	136	971	2,005	2,392	2,339	2,401	1,988	1,858	1,636	1,138	1,064	2,218	296
2,500 to 10,000	5,942	33	230	537	677	683	718	617	535	479	355	295	698	85
10,000 to 25,000	4,239	23	165	341	453	531	520	454	412	373	262	207	434	64
25,000 to 50,000	3,515	12	134	314	407	425	437	360	335	276	201	163	407	44
50,000 to 100,000	3,228	7	129	286	382	398	411	396	282	253	187	128	323	46
100,000 to 500,000	7,901	32	278	710	897	1,007	1,059	885	802	679	404	333	730	85
500,000 and over	11,829	40	494	1,185	1,433	1,484	1,519	1,406	1,121	894	648	485	1,017	103
Not reported	3,673	44	138	323	386	428	430	363	336	287	173	197	334	234
MALE.														
Aggregate	34,116	181	1,471	3,234	3,911	4,018	4,090	3,618	3,163	2,712	1,975	1,698	3,438	607
Residing prior to admission in places having a population of—														
Less than 2,500	11,673	71	587	1,144	1,298	1,250	1,313	1,107	1,040	958	707	659	1,354	185
2,500 to 10,000	3,311	16	128	301	374	358	378	368	309	264	200	165	396	54
10,000 to 25,000	2,453	12	87	231	255	293	296	268	228	207	160	123	257	36
25,000 to 50,000	1,964	8	82	169	231	241	221	188	194	158	113	90	245	24
50,000 to 100,000	1,828	4	75	164	214	240	246	222	148	137	113	73	158	34
100,000 to 500,000	4,504	20	149	406	551	603	590	498	444	364	243	198	387	51
500,000 and over	6,214	22	270	614	750	782	798	756	610	469	343	273	463	64
Not reported	2,169	28	93	205	238	251	248	211	190	155	96	117	178	159
FEMALE.														
Aggregate	26,653	146	1,068	2,467	3,116	3,277	3,405	2,851	2,518	2,165	1,393	1,174	2,723	350
Residing prior to admission in places having a population of—														
Less than 2,500	8,769	65	384	861	1,094	1,089	1,088	881	818	678	431	405	864	111
2,500 to 10,000	2,631	17	102	236	303	325	340	249	226	215	155	130	302	31
10,000 to 25,000	1,786	11	78	110	198	238	224	186	184	166	102	81	177	28
25,000 to 50,000	1,551	4	52	145	176	184	216	172	141	118	88	73	162	20
50,000 to 100,000	1,400	3	54	122	168	158	165	174	134	116	74	56	165	12
100,000 to 500,000	3,397	12	129	304	346	404	469	387	358	315	161	135	343	34
500,000 and over	5,615	18	224	571	683	702	721	650	511	425	305	212	554	39
Not reported	1,504	16	45	118	148	177	182	152	146	132	77	80	156	75

TABLE 18.—INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND MARITAL CONDITION, BY DIVISIONS.

DIVISION, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.	INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
UNITED STATES.												
Aggregate	98,695	62,683	26,047	5,405	1,040	3,520	83,096	37,115	35,975	12,672	1,368	1,966
White	91,617	58,399	24,157	5,026	1,005	3,030	82,607	34,904	33,086	11,634	1,327	1,656
Native	60,644	41,212	14,575	3,043	740	1,074	54,758	25,764	20,639	6,740	1,018	597
Native parentage	35,238	22,840	9,296	2,124	513	465	32,393	14,306	12,457	4,561	640	329
Foreign or mixed parentage	15,415	11,527	3,071	564	129	124	12,771	7,140	4,263	1,135	186	47
Parentage unknown	9,991	6,845	2,208	355	98	485	9,594	4,318	3,919	1,044	192	221
Foreign born	28,415	16,096	9,263	1,911	258	887	25,681	8,471	11,886	4,681	288	355
Nativity unknown	2,558	1,091	319	72	7	1,069	2,168	669	561	213	21	704
Colored	7,078	4,284	1,890	379	35	490	6,489	2,211	2,889	1,038	41	310
Negro	6,536	3,929	1,810	361	33	403	6,374	2,168	2,844	1,020	37	305
Indian	90	61	14	7	2	6	76	26	30	15	2	3
Other colored	452	294	66	11		81	39	17	15	3	2	2
NEW ENGLAND.												
Aggregate	9,647	6,148	2,658	619	117	105	9,933	4,787	3,499	1,434	158	55
White	9,472	6,039	2,611	604	117	101	9,771	4,720	3,432	1,407	158	54
Native	6,446	4,550	1,442	336	88	30	5,940	3,262	1,832	714	123	9
Native parentage	3,521	2,244	935	259	69	14	3,594	1,813	1,156	535	86	4
Foreign or mixed parentage	2,373	1,879	405	62	15	12	1,891	1,210	517	136	26	2
Parentage unknown	552	427	102	15	4	4	455	239	159	43	11	3
Foreign born	2,911	1,423	1,158	263	29	38	3,728	1,402	1,580	684	35	27
Nativity unknown	115	66	11	5		33	103	56	20	9		18
Colored	175	109	47	15		4	162	67	67	27		1
Negro	159	97	43	15		4	155	64	64	26		1
Indian	3	2	1				3	3				
Other colored	13	10	3				4		3	1		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.												
Aggregate	25,787	16,382	7,262	1,459	121	563	26,593	11,997	10,129	4,015	211	241
White	24,964	15,853	7,030	1,428	120	533	25,847	11,687	9,820	3,907	210	223
Native	15,487	10,782	3,694	758	92	161	14,703	7,589	5,096	1,799	160	59
Native parentage	7,533	4,970	2,002	459	61	41	7,491	3,558	2,690	1,119	102	22
Foreign or mixed parentage	5,629	4,132	1,213	235	21	28	5,197	2,974	1,674	497	43	9
Parentage unknown	2,325	1,680	479	64	10	92	2,015	1,057	732	183	15	28
Foreign born	9,065	4,859	3,280	659	28	239	10,807	3,971	4,647	2,066	49	74
Nativity unknown	412	212	56	11		133	337	127	77	42	1	90
Colored	823	529	232	31	1	30	746	310	309	108	1	18
Negro	782	498	226	29	1	28	738	307	306	106	1	18
Indian	6	4	1	1			4	1	1	2		
Other colored	35	27	5	1		2	4	2	2			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	22,118	13,257	6,191	1,196	374	1,100	19,128	7,173	8,167	2,517	459	812
White	21,331	12,906	6,051	1,157	362	1,055	18,716	7,050	7,977	2,452	446	791
Native	13,720	9,026	3,451	655	269	319	12,272	5,321	4,974	1,431	332	214
Native parentage	7,041	4,355	1,946	419	168	153	6,444	2,636	2,666	842	190	110
Foreign or mixed parentage	3,706	2,777	768	122	52	47	2,946	1,497	1,116	247	64	22
Parentage unknown	2,913	1,894	737	114	49	119	2,882	1,188	1,192	342	78	82
Foreign born	6,750	3,498	2,456	468	89	239	5,401	1,493	2,738	925	104	141
Nativity unknown	1,061	382	144	34	4	497	1,043	236	265	96	10	436
Colored	587	351	140	39	12	45	412	123	190	65	13	21
Negro	570	341	138	37	11	43	400	117	185	65	13	20
Indian	8	5	1	1	1		12	6	5			1
Other colored	9	5	1	1		2						
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	12,659	8,228	3,109	640	220	462	10,024	3,902	4,477	1,247	236	162
White	12,270	8,021	3,075	615	214	345	9,762	3,823	4,373	1,193	231	142
Native	7,784	5,305	1,779	376	151	113	6,520	2,925	2,659	708	178	50
Native parentage	4,238	2,792	1,073	247	102	24	3,326	1,329	1,465	407	111	14
Foreign or mixed parentage	2,041	1,548	397	62	24	10	1,672	946	573	119	33	1
Parentage unknown	1,505	1,025	309	67	25	79	1,522	650	621	182	34	35
Foreign born	4,125	2,499	1,263	230	61	72	3,008	822	1,651	461	49	25
Nativity unknown	361	157	33	9	2	160	234	76	63	24	4	67
Colored	389	207	94	25	6	57	262	79	104	54	5	20
Negro	346	179	87	22	5	53	233	70	92	47	5	19
Indian	38	24	6	3	1	4	28	9	11	7		1
Other colored	5	4	1				1		1			

TABLE 18.—INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND MARITAL CONDITION, BY DIVISIONS—Continued.

DIVISION, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.	INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
SOUTH ATLANTIC.												
Aggregate	10,372	6,762	2,581	599	50	380	9,580	4,376	3,608	1,340	69	187
White	7,745	5,135	1,841	451	48	270	6,889	3,415	2,410	914	65	85
Native	6,531	4,349	1,622	365	43	152	6,273	3,176	2,181	806	60	50
Native parentage	5,205	3,480	1,302	306	37	80	4,755	2,454	1,582	646	38	35
Foreign or mixed parentage	561	430	85	33	3	10	321	196	83	36	6	
Parentage unknown	765	439	235	26	3	62	1,197	526	516	124	16	15
Foreign born	1,001	693	182	81	5	40	474	175	183	98	3	15
Nativity unknown	213	93	37	5		78	142	64	46	10	2	20
Colored	2,627	1,627	740	148	2	110	2,691	961	1,198	426	4	102
Negro	2,617	1,622	737	148	2	108	2,691	961	1,198	426	4	102
Indian	2					2						
Other colored	8	5	3									
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	4,939	3,022	1,389	264	21	243	4,820	1,874	1,915	729	42	260
White	3,709	2,336	1,044	199	13	117	3,511	1,502	1,338	487	36	148
Native	3,525	2,229	994	188	12	102	3,372	1,465	1,288	461	36	122
Native parentage	3,295	2,069	937	179	11	99	3,162	1,347	1,218	446	36	115
Foreign or mixed parentage	149	103	38	5	1	2	142	82	43	10		7
Parentage unknown	81	57	19	4		1	68	36	27	5		
Foreign born	169	100	50	11	1	7	113	35	45	25		8
Nativity unknown	15	7				8	26	2	5	1		18
Colored	1,230	686	345	65	8	126	1,309	372	577	242	6	112
Negro	1,229	686	344	65	8	126	1,308	371	577	242	6	112
Indian												
Other colored	1		1				1	1				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	4,337	2,706	1,219	277	17	118	4,076	1,410	1,898	657	45	66
White	3,556	2,235	992	233	12	84	3,260	1,135	1,496	557	35	37
Native	2,996	1,917	829	200	12	38	2,831	991	1,339	462	29	10
Native parentage	2,315	1,440	679	164	10	22	2,229	742	1,079	380	26	2
Foreign or mixed parentage	198	125	49	18	1	5	168	60	79	29		
Parentage unknown	483	352	101	18	1	11	434	189	181	53	3	8
Foreign born	439	252	144	29		14	281	74	118	80	5	4
Nativity unknown	121	66	19	4		32	148	70	39	15	1	23
Colored	781	471	227	44	5	34	816	275	402	100	10	29
Negro	742	443	221	41	5	32	789	265	389	98	8	29
Indian	17	15	2				17	4	10	1	2	
Other colored	22	13	4	3		2	10	6	3	1		
MOUNTAIN.												
Aggregate	2,308	1,576	442	97	28	165	1,266	357	664	168	29	48
White	2,241	1,524	435	95	28	159	1,228	350	641	163	29	45
Native	1,159	806	234	55	20	44	746	235	389	81	23	18
Native parentage	685	480	146	34	17	8	502	147	268	59	15	13
Foreign or mixed parentage	130	95	23	7	2	3	62	26	29	6	1	
Parentage unknown	344	231	65	14	1	33	182	62	92	16	7	5
Foreign born	993	677	193	40	8	75	429	103	230	76	5	15
Nativity unknown	89	41	8			40	53	12	22	6	1	12
Colored	67	52	7	2		6	38	7	23	5		3
Negro	32	24	5			3	25	3	19	2		1
Indian	7	5		2			8	1	3	3		1
Other colored	28	23	2			3	5	3	1			1
PACIFIC.												
Aggregate	6,528	4,602	1,136	254	92	444	3,676	1,239	1,618	565	119	135
White	6,129	4,350	1,078	244	91	366	3,623	1,222	1,599	554	117	131
Native	2,996	2,188	530	110	53	115	2,101	800	881	278	77	65
Native parentage	1,405	1,010	276	57	38	24	790	280	333	127	36	14
Foreign or mixed parentage	568	438	93	20	10	7	372	149	149	55	13	6
Parentage unknown	1,023	740	161	33	5	84	939	371	399	96	28	45
Foreign born	2,962	2,095	537	130	37	163	1,440	396	694	266	38	46
Nativity unknown	171	67	11	4	1	88	82	26	24	10	2	20
Colored	399	252	58	10	1	78	53	17	19	11	2	4
Negro	59	39	9	4	1	6	35	10	14	8		3
Indian	9	6	3				4	2		2		
Other colored	331	207	46	6		72	14	5	5	1	2	1

TABLE 19.—MALE AND FEMALE INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND MARITAL CONDITION, BY DIVISIONS.

DIVISION, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
UNITED STATES.												
Aggregate	34,116	16,501	13,379	2,588	527	1,121	26,653	8,907	12,839	3,949	459	499
White	31,646	15,352	12,477	2,379	509	929	24,536	8,289	11,817	3,629	440	361
Native	22,190	11,215	8,541	1,571	412	451	17,439	6,452	8,201	2,241	342	203
Native parentage	13,792	6,491	5,712	1,108	273	208	10,742	3,697	5,203	1,529	216	97
Foreign or mixed parentage	5,996	3,624	1,954	266	90	62	4,689	2,101	2,034	446	73	35
Parentage unknown	2,402	1,100	875	197	49	181	2,008	654	964	266	53	71
Foreign born	8,838	3,940	3,769	787	93	249	6,685	1,725	3,462	1,334	94	70
Nativity unknown	618	197	167	21	4	229	412	112	154	54	4	88
Colored	2,470	1,149	902	209	18	192	2,117	618	1,022	320	19	138
Negro	2,304	1,054	854	198	18	180	2,080	606	1,003	316	19	136
Indian	32	13	14	3		2	19	4	12	2		1
Other colored	134	82	34	8		10	18	8	7	2		1
NEW ENGLAND.												
Aggregate	3,632	1,788	1,418	317	61	48	3,354	1,326	1,417	516	59	36
White	3,566	1,746	1,398	313	61	48	3,296	1,304	1,402	499	57	34
Native	2,315	1,217	839	184	51	24	2,054	933	794	262	47	18
Native parentage	1,337	606	546	131	44	10	1,272	522	511	202	29	8
Foreign or mixed parentage	852	542	253	39	6	12	671	361	240	49	13	8
Parentage unknown	126	69	40	14	1	2	111	50	43	11	5	2
Foreign born	1,225	517	554	128	10	16	1,213	360	601	232	10	10
Nativity unknown	26	12	5	1		8	29	11	7	5		6
Colored	66	42	20	4			58	22	15	17	2	2
Negro	53	33	18	2			49	17	12	16	2	2
Indian												
Other colored	13	9	2	2			9	5	3	1		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.												
Aggregate	7,866	3,804	3,230	623	65	144	6,803	2,435	3,111	1,137	70	50
White	7,621	3,674	3,142	603	63	139	6,588	2,364	3,004	1,105	68	47
Native	4,758	2,482	1,845	323	54	54	3,929	1,575	1,742	545	47	20
Native parentage	2,606	1,245	1,089	221	38	13	2,102	802	923	330	33	14
Foreign or mixed parentage	1,861	1,101	653	82	15	10	1,611	701	709	187	10	4
Parentage unknown	291	136	103	20	1	31	216	72	110	28	4	2
Foreign born	2,809	1,175	1,289	278	8	59	2,624	774	1,256	558	21	15
Native unknown	54	17	8	2	1	26	35	15	6	2		12
Colored	245	130	88	20	2	5	215	71	107	32	2	3
Negro	227	120	81	19	2	5	212	70	105	32	2	3
Indian	1	1					3	1	2			
Other colored	17	9	7	1								
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	7,548	3,323	3,161	529	204	331	5,643	1,717	2,811	798	164	153
White	7,347	3,237	3,076	519	202	313	5,520	1,682	2,749	782	158	149
Native	5,113	2,429	2,057	320	169	138	4,090	1,415	1,967	506	121	81
Native parentage	2,889	1,243	1,272	220	100	54	2,326	716	1,191	315	76	28
Foreign or mixed parentage	1,738	996	605	64	46	27	1,339	566	603	122	35	13
Parentage unknown	486	190	180	36	23	57	425	133	173	69	10	40
Foreign born	2,035	759	976	191	31	78	1,330	251	758	262	36	23
Nativity unknown	199	49	43	8	2	97	100	16	24	14	1	45
Colored	201	86	85	10	2	18	123	35	62	16	6	4
Negro	186	82	80	8	2	14	118	33	60	15	6	4
Indian	5	2	1	1		1	4	1	2	1		
Other colored	10	2	4	1		3	1	1				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	4,180	2,099	1,595	323	74	89	3,279	1,132	1,587	443	73	44
White	4,024	2,029	1,542	302	72	79	3,156	1,092	1,528	429	72	35
Native	2,828	1,493	1,050	204	50	31	2,242	861	1,032	274	54	21
Native parentage	1,665	781	653	126	33	12	1,221	429	565	186	32	9
Foreign or mixed parentage	802	548	255	44	10	5	698	326	311	49	8	4
Parentage unknown	361	164	142	34	7	14	323	106	156	39	14	8
Foreign born	1,026	480	422	90	21	13	764	184	420	136	16	8
Nativity unknown	170	56	70	8	1	35	150	47	76	19	2	6
Colored	156	70	53	21	2	10	123	40	59	14	1	9
Negro	142	64	48	20	2	8	118	40	54	14	1	9
Indian	7	2	4			1	5		5			
Other colored	7	4	1	1		1						

TABLE 19.—MALE AND FEMALE INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND MARITAL CONDITION, BY DIVISIONS—Continued.

DIVISION, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
SOUTH ATLANTIC.												
Aggregate	3,730	1,729	1,519	331	21	130	2,995	1,021	1,410	490	17	57
White	2,731	1,299	1,114	229	17	72	2,089	752	967	335	12	23
Native	2,478	1,183	1,018	206	16	55	1,939	709	906	300	11	13
Native parentage	1,994	943	817	175	13	46	1,477	539	684	235	8	11
Foreign or mixed parentage	126	79	38	7	1	1	89	45	33	10	1	
Parentage unknown	358	161	163	24	2	8	373	125	189	55	2	2
Foreign born	227	107	89	22	1	8	125	37	52	32		4
Nativity unknown	26	9	7	1		9	25	6	9	3	1	6
Colored	999	430	405	102	4	58	906	269	443	155	5	34
Negro	995	427	404	102	4	58	905	268	443	155	5	34
Indian	1		1									
Other colored	3	3					1	1				
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	2,069	925	830	165	12	137	1,616	493	823	205	18	77
White	1,599	723	678	127	9	62	1,133	360	605	135	17	16
Native	1,534	690	657	122	9	56	1,103	354	589	128	16	16
Native parentage	1,326	602	573	103	8	40	958	315	505	112	15	11
Foreign or mixed parentage	57	31	25	1			27	11	13	1	1	1
Parentage unknown	151	57	59	18	1	16	118	28	71	15		4
Foreign born	55	28	20	5		2	30	6	16	7	1	
Nativity unknown	10	5	1			4						
Colored	470	202	152	38	3	75	483	133	218	70	1	61
Negro	468	201	152	37	3	75	482	133	218	69	1	61
Indian												
Other colored	2	1		1			1			1		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	1,622	808	664	89	8	53	1,346	358	786	153	12	37
White	1,430	702	603	81	8	36	1,179	318	689	144	10	18
Native	1,260	619	534	75	7	25	1,061	300	626	112	10	13
Native parentage	1,084	518	472	66	6	22	894	236	554	88	7	9
Foreign or mixed parentage	51	32	15	3		1	40	13	17	8		2
Parentage unknown	125	69	47	6	1	2	127	51	55	16	3	2
Foreign born	140	73	54	6	1	6	90	16	46	28		
Nativity unknown	30	10	15			5	28	2	17	4		5
Colored	192	106	61	8		17	167	40	97	9	2	19
Negro	179	99	55	8		17	164	39	95	9	2	19
Indian	7	2	5				2	1	1			
Other colored	6	5	1				1		1			
MOUNTAIN.												
Aggregate	1,134	626	348	74	27	59	489	120	294	43	14	18
White	1,106	610	341	71	26	58	471	117	286	40	14	14
Native	686	384	206	53	20	23	320	88	190	23	11	8
Native parentage	392	225	119	31	15	2	176	48	107	14	3	4
Foreign or mixed parentage	117	70	36	8	3		49	13	28	4	4	
Parentage unknown	177	89	51	14	2	21	95	27	55	5	4	4
Foreign born	388	216	130	18	6	18	127	19	88	15	3	2
Nativity unknown	32	10	5			17	24	10	8	2		4
Colored	28	16	7	3	1	1	18	3	8	3		4
Negro	16	7	5	2	1	1	13	2	6	2		3
Indian	4	2	1	1			4	1	1	1		1
Other colored	8	7	1				1		1			
PACIFIC.												
Aggregate	2,335	1,399	614	137	55	130	1,128	305	600	164	32	27
White	2,222	1,332	583	134	51	122	1,104	300	587	160	32	25
Native	1,218	718	335	84	36	45	701	217	355	91	25	13
Native parentage	559	328	171	35	16	9	316	90	163	47	13	3
Foreign or mixed parentage	332	225	74	18	9	6	165	65	80	16	1	3
Parentage unknown	327	165	90	31	11	30	220	62	112	28	11	7
Foreign born	933	585	235	49	15	49	382	78	225	64	7	8
Nativity unknown	71	29	13	1		28	21	5	7	5		4
Colored	113	67	31	3	4	8	24	5	13	4		2
Negro	38	21	11		4	2	19	4	10	4		1
Indian	7	4	2	1			1		1			
Other colored	68	42	18	2		6	4	1	2			1

TABLE 20.--INSANE 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1,

	DIVISION AND CLASS.	INSANE AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.											
		Aggregate.			White.								
					Total.			Native.					
								Total.			Native parentage.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	UNITED STATES.												
1	Total	187,737	98,663	89,074	174,179	91,593	82,586	115,358	60,620	54,738	67,505	35,225	32,280
2	Literate	112,315	75,642	66,673	137,153	72,749	64,404	94,896	49,911	44,985	56,411	29,497	26,914
3	Illiterate	35,959	17,896	18,063	28,081	14,028	14,053	16,669	8,667	8,002	10,331	5,339	4,992
4	Unknown	9,463	5,125	4,338	8,945	4,816	4,129	3,793	2,042	1,751	763	389	374
	NEW ENGLAND.												
5	Total	19,577	9,645	9,932	19,240	9,470	9,770	12,383	6,444	5,939	7,114	3,521	3,593
6	Literate	15,667	7,769	7,898	15,443	7,653	7,790	10,602	5,429	5,173	6,158	2,986	3,172
7	Illiterate	3,582	1,709	1,873	3,479	1,656	1,823	1,658	945	713	924	521	403
8	Unknown	328	167	161	318	161	157	123	70	53	32	14	18
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC.												
9	Total	52,373	25,781	26,592	50,804	24,958	25,846	30,183	15,481	14,702	15,022	7,531	7,491
10	Literate	40,339	20,009	20,330	39,448	19,533	19,915	25,171	12,829	12,342	13,292	6,636	6,656
11	Illiterate	8,096	3,597	4,499	7,549	3,324	4,225	3,237	1,653	1,584	1,555	783	772
12	Unknown	3,938	2,175	1,763	3,807	2,101	1,706	1,775	999	776	175	112	63
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL.												
13	Total	41,246	22,118	19,128	40,247	21,531	18,716	25,992	13,720	12,272	13,485	7,041	6,444
14	Literate	33,109	17,948	15,161	32,531	17,606	14,925	22,041	11,692	10,349	11,379	6,009	5,370
15	Illiterate	6,493	3,458	3,035	6,096	3,221	2,875	3,632	1,883	1,749	2,044	1,006	1,038
16	Unknown	1,644	712	932	1,620	704	916	319	145	174	62	26	36
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL.												
17	Total	22,678	12,655	10,023	22,027	12,266	9,761	14,299	7,780	6,519	7,563	4,237	3,326
18	Literate	17,963	9,972	7,991	17,678	9,796	7,882	11,733	6,337	5,396	6,478	3,622	2,856
19	Illiterate	3,119	1,803	1,316	2,833	1,649	1,184	1,783	1,036	747	845	503	342
20	Unknown	1,596	880	716	1,516	821	695	783	407	376	240	112	128
	SOUTH ATLANTIC.												
21	Total	19,925	10,358	9,567	14,614	7,737	6,877	12,784	6,523	6,261	9,943	5,198	4,745
22	Literate	12,913	6,980	5,933	11,328	6,148	5,180	10,060	5,254	4,806	8,001	4,243	3,758
23	Illiterate	6,459	3,043	3,416	2,831	1,293	1,538	2,456	1,111	1,345	1,891	922	969
24	Unknown	553	335	218	455	296	159	268	158	110	51	33	18
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.												
25	Total	9,756	4,937	4,819	7,218	3,708	3,510	6,895	3,524	3,371	6,455	3,294	3,161
26	Literate	6,056	3,161	2,895	5,328	2,792	2,536	5,091	2,654	2,437	4,712	2,452	2,260
27	Illiterate	3,396	1,630	1,766	1,683	828	855	1,632	795	837	1,583	773	810
28	Unknown	304	146	158	207	88	119	172	75	97	160	69	91
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.												
29	Total	8,408	4,336	4,072	6,812	3,556	3,256	5,824	2,996	2,828	4,543	2,315	2,228
30	Literate	5,278	2,754	2,524	4,782	2,506	2,276	4,239	2,167	2,072	3,399	1,707	1,692
31	Illiterate	3,025	1,527	1,498	1,938	1,005	933	1,535	811	724	1,127	600	527
32	Unknown	105	55	50	92	45	47	50	18	32	17	8	9
	MOUNTAIN.												
33	Total	3,570	2,305	1,265	3,465	2,238	1,227	1,901	1,156	745	1,185	683	502
34	Literate	2,827	1,805	1,022	2,772	1,762	1,010	1,548	937	611	983	559	424
35	Illiterate	617	407	210	575	387	188	319	198	121	198	123	75
36	Unknown	126	93	33	118	89	29	34	21	13	4	1	3
	PACIFIC.												
37	Total	10,204	6,528	3,676	9,752	6,129	3,623	5,097	2,996	2,101	2,195	1,405	790
38	Literate	8,163	5,244	2,919	7,843	4,953	2,890	4,411	2,612	1,799	2,009	1,283	726
39	Illiterate	1,172	722	450	1,097	665	432	417	235	182	164	108	56
40	Unknown	869	562	307	812	511	301	269	149	120	22	14	8

1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND LITERACY, BY DIVISIONS.

INSANE AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910—continued.

White—Continued.												Negro.			Indian.			Other colored.			
Native—Continued.						Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.												
Foreign or mixed parentage.			Parentage unknown.																		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
28,176	15,407	12,769	19,677	9,988	9,689	54,096	28,415	25,681	4,725	2,558	2,167	12,902	6,529	6,373	165	89	76	491	452	39	1
24,863	13,556	11,307	13,622	6,858	6,764	40,452	21,817	18,635	1,805	1,021	784	4,761	2,534	2,227	66	31	25	345	328	17	2
2,966	1,648	1,318	3,372	1,680	1,692	10,224	4,775	5,449	1,188	586	602	7,687	3,744	3,943	107	58	49	81	66	18	3
347	203	144	2,683	1,450	1,233	3,420	1,823	1,597	1,732	951	781	454	251	203	2		2	62	58	4	4
4,262	2,371	1,891	1,007	552	455	6,639	2,911	3,728	218	115	103	314	159	155	6	3	3	17	13	4	5
3,721	2,064	1,657	723	379	344	4,767	2,187	2,580	74	37	37	212	106	106	3	1	2	9	9		6
519	292	227	215	132	83	1,716	656	1,060	105	55	50	93	47	46	2	2		8	4	4	7
22	15	7	69	41	28	156	68	88	39	23	16	9	6	3	1		1				8
10,822	5,626	5,196	4,339	2,324	2,015	19,872	9,065	10,807	749	412	337	1,520	782	738	10	6	4	39	35	4	9
9,611	4,983	4,628	2,268	1,210	1,058	14,072	6,599	7,473	205	105	100	858	446	412	6	6		27	24	3	10
1,060	554	506	622	316	306	4,111	1,577	2,534	201	94	107	538	268	270	3		3	6	5	1	11
151	89	62	1,449	798	651	1,689	889	800	343	213	130	124	68	56	1		1	6	6		12
6,712	3,766	2,946	5,795	2,913	2,882	12,151	6,750	5,401	2,104	1,061	1,043	970	570	400	20	8	12	9	9		13
5,934	3,288	2,646	4,728	2,395	2,333	9,560	5,391	4,169	930	523	407	566	335	231	8	3	5	4	4		14
708	440	268	880	437	443	2,070	1,118	952	394	220	174	380	227	153	12	5	7	5	5		15
70	38	32	187	81	106	521	241	280	780	318	462	24	8	16							16
3,710	2,039	1,671	3,026	1,504	1,522	7,133	4,125	3,008	595	361	234	579	346	233	66	38	28	6	5	1	17
3,258	1,784	1,474	1,997	931	1,066	5,708	3,328	2,380	237	131	106	260	158	102	20	13	7	5	5		18
378	208	170	360	325	235	928	542	386	122	71	51	240	129	111	46	25	21				19
74	47	27	469	248	221	497	255	242	236	159	77	79	59	20				1		1	20
881	560	321	1,960	765	1,195	1,475	1,001	474	355	213	142	5,301	2,611	2,690	2	2		8	8		21
767	499	268	1,292	512	780	1,172	827	345	96	67	29	1,579	826	753				6	6		22
113	60	53	452	129	323	270	151	119	105	31	74	3,625	1,747	1,878	2	2		1	1		23
1	1		216	124	92	33	23	10	154	115	39	97	38	59				1	1		24
291	149	142	149	81	68	282	169	113	41	15	26	2,536	1,228	1,308				2	1	1	25
261	136	125	118	66	52	230	135	95	7	3	4	727	368	359				1	1		26
26	12	14	23	10	13	41	29	12	10	4	6	1,712	802	910				1		1	27
4	1	3	8	5	3	11	5	6	24	8	16	97	58	39							28
366	198	168	915	483	432	720	439	281	268	121	147	1,531	742	789	33	16	17	32	22	10	29
299	166	133	641	294	347	473	295	178	70	44	26	471	236	235	15	5	10	10	7	3	30
61	32	29	347	179	168	233	139	94	170	55	115	1,048	497	551	18	11	7	21	14	7	31
6		6	27	10	17	14	5	9	28	22	6	12	9	3				1	1		32
192	130	62	524	343	181	1,422	993	429	142	89	53	57	32	25	15	7	8	33	28	5	33
152	105	47	413	273	140	1,143	781	362	81	44	37	35	25	10	1		1	19	18	1	34
36	22	14	85	53	32	218	163	55	38	26	12	20	7	13	14	7	7	8	6	2	35
4	3	1	26	17	9	61	49	12	23	19	4	2		2				6	4	2	36
940	568	372	1,962	1,023	939	4,402	2,962	1,440	253	171	82	94	59	35	13	9	4	345	331	14	37
860	531	329	1,542	798	741	3,327	2,274	1,053	105	67	38	53	34	19	3	3		264	254	10	38
65	28	37	188	99	89	637	400	237	43	30	13	31	20	11	10	6	4	34	31	3	39
15	9	6	232	126	106	438	288	150	105	71	31	10	5	5				47	46	1	40

TABLE 21.—INSANE 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED

	DIVISION AND CLASS.	INSANE AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.											
		Aggregate.			White.								
					Total.			Native.					
								Total.			Native parentage.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	UNITED STATES.												
1	Total	60,711	34,082	26,629	56,128	31,615	24,513	39,576	22,160	17,416	24,497	13,771	10,726
2	Literate	51,181	28,827	22,354	49,018	27,674	21,344	35,649	19,932	15,717	22,226	12,473	9,753
3	Illiterate	6,901	3,702	3,199	4,861	2,599	2,262	2,721	1,529	1,192	1,822	1,030	792
4	Unknown	2,629	1,553	1,076	2,249	1,342	907	1,206	699	507	449	268	181
	NEW ENGLAND.												
5	Total	6,986	3,632	3,354	6,862	3,566	3,296	4,369	2,315	2,054	2,609	1,337	1,272
6	Literate	6,106	3,217	2,889	6,019	3,165	2,854	4,051	2,146	1,905	2,421	1,234	1,187
7	Illiterate	668	299	369	642	290	352	258	134	124	149	82	67
8	Unknown	212	116	96	201	111	90	60	35	25	39	21	18
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC.												
9	Total	14,658	7,860	6,798	14,198	7,615	6,583	8,677	4,753	3,924	4,704	2,604	2,100
10	Literate	12,855	7,003	5,852	12,496	6,808	5,688	8,053	4,412	3,641	4,384	2,436	1,948
11	Illiterate	1,172	514	658	1,096	478	618	340	186	154	187	92	95
12	Unknown	631	343	288	606	329	277	284	155	129	133	76	57
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL.												
13	Total	13,187	7,546	5,641	12,863	7,345	5,518	9,199	5,111	4,088	5,212	2,888	2,324
14	Literate	11,688	6,663	5,025	11,488	6,540	4,948	8,479	4,704	3,775	4,876	2,695	2,181
15	Illiterate	1,071	621	450	962	549	413	544	313	231	292	169	123
16	Unknown	428	262	166	413	256	157	176	94	82	44	24	20
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL.												
17	Total	7,448	4,173	3,275	7,169	4,017	3,152	5,059	2,821	2,238	2,819	1,601	1,218
18	Literate	6,646	3,712	2,934	6,505	3,634	2,871	4,679	2,618	2,061	2,630	1,502	1,128
19	Illiterate	619	340	279	499	273	226	309	162	147	166	88	78
20	Unknown	183	121	62	165	110	55	71	41	30	23	11	12
	SOUTH ATLANTIC.												
21	Total	6,711	3,723	2,988	4,809	2,726	2,083	4,406	2,473	1,933	3,461	1,989	1,472
22	Literate	5,032	2,801	2,231	4,198	2,353	1,845	3,872	2,169	1,703	3,057	1,744	1,313
23	Illiterate	1,502	831	671	487	280	207	442	260	182	359	215	144
24	Unknown	177	91	86	124	63	61	92	44	48	45	30	15
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.												
25	Total	3,680	2,065	1,615	2,728	1,596	1,132	2,633	1,531	1,102	2,280	1,323	957
26	Literate	2,480	1,435	1,045	2,158	1,284	874	2,084	1,233	851	1,839	1,082	757
27	Illiterate	917	469	448	475	250	225	464	245	219	400	214	186
28	Unknown	283	161	122	95	62	33	85	63	32	41	27	14
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.												
29	Total	2,958	1,617	1,341	2,599	1,425	1,174	2,311	1,255	1,056	1,970	1,079	891
30	Literate	2,381	1,273	1,108	2,255	1,214	1,041	2,030	1,079	951	1,778	966	812
31	Illiterate	449	250	199	255	148	107	209	118	91	175	100	75
32	Unknown	128	94	34	89	63	26	72	58	14	17	13	4
	MOUNTAIN.												
33	Total	1,620	1,131	489	1,574	1,103	471	1,003	683	320	567	391	176
34	Literate	1,279	920	359	1,255	902	353	855	593	262	494	339	155
35	Illiterate	209	158	51	196	150	46	94	69	25	67	50	17
36	Unknown	132	53	79	123	51	72	54	21	33	6	2	4
	PACIFIC.												
37	Total	3,463	2,335	1,128	3,326	2,222	1,104	1,919	1,218	701	875	559	316
38	Literate	2,714	1,803	911	2,644	1,744	900	1,546	978	568	747	475	272
39	Illiterate	294	220	74	249	181	68	61	42	19	27	20	7
40	Unknown	455	312	143	433	297	136	312	198	114	101	64	37

BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND LITERACY, BY DIVISIONS.

INSANE AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910—continued.

White—Continued.												Negro.			Indian.			Other colored.			
Native—Continued.						Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.												
Foreign or mixed parentage.			Parentage unknown.																		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
10,673	5,992	4,686	4,401	2,397	2,004	15,522	8,837	6,685	1,030	618	412	4,380	2,301	2,079	51	32	19	152	134	18	1
9,908	5,550	4,358	3,515	1,909	1,606	12,820	7,433	5,387	549	309	240	2,058	1,068	990	23	13	10	82	72	10	2
506	291	215	393	208	185	1,992	979	1,013	148	91	57	1,959	1,037	922	27	19	8	54	47	7	3
264	151	113	493	280	213	710	425	285	333	218	115	363	196	167	1		1	16	15	1	4
1,523	852	671	237	126	111	2,438	1,225	1,213	55	26	29	102	53	49				22	13	9	5
1,424	803	621	206	109	97	1,945	1,011	934	23	8	15	70	42	28				17	10	7	6
85	41	44	24	11	13	376	153	223	8	3	5	23	8	15				3	1	2	7
14	8	6	7	6	1	117	61	56	24	15	9	9	3	6				2	2		8
3,468	1,859	1,609	505	290	215	5,432	2,808	2,624	89	54	35	439	227	212	4	1	3	17	17		9
3,250	1,735	1,515	419	241	178	4,406	2,376	2,030	37	20	17	340	179	161	4	1	3	15	15		10
121	75	46	32	19	13	739	280	459	17	12	5	75	35	40				1	1		11
97	49	48	54	30	24	287	152	135	35	22	13	24	13	11				1	1		12
3,076	1,737	1,339	911	486	425	3,365	2,035	1,330	299	199	100	304	186	118	9	5	4	11	10	1	13
2,870	1,617	1,253	733	392	341	2,874	1,746	1,128	135	90	45	192	116	76	3	2	1	5	5		14
176	105	71	76	39	37	376	206	170	42	30	12	100	67	33	6	3	3	3	2	1	15
30	15	15	102	55	47	115	83	32	122	79	43	12	3	9				3	3		16
1,558	861	697	682	359	323	1,790	1,026	764	320	170	150	260	142	118	12	7	5	7	7		17
1,463	810	653	586	306	280	1,606	917	689	220	99	121	133	74	59	4		4	4	4		18
83	42	41	60	32	28	138	79	59	52	32	20	110	58	52	3	7	1	2	2		19
12	9	3	36	21	15	46	30	16	48	39	9	17	10	7				1	1		20
215	126	89	730	358	372	352	227	125	51	26	25	1,897	993	904	1	1		4	3	1	21
208	122	86	607	303	304	297	200	97	29	14	15	831	416	415				3	2	1	22
6	3	3	77	42	35	41	18	23	4	2	2	1,013	549	464	1	1		1	1		23
1	1		46	13	33	14	9	5	18	10	8	53	28	25							24
84	57	27	269	151	118	85	55	30	10	10		949	467	482				3	2	1	25
80	55	25	165	96	69	70	47	23	4	4		321	151	170				1		1	26
4	2	2	60	29	31	10	4	6	1	1		440	217	223				2	2		27
.....			44	26	18	5	4	1	5	5		188	99	89							28
91	51	40	250	125	125	230	140	90	58	30	28	343	179	164	9	7	2	7	6	1	29
77	39	38	175	74	101	187	111	76	38	24	14	119	54	65	5	4	1	2	1	1	30
10	9	1	24	9	15	34	25	9	12	5	7	185	94	91	4	3	1	5	5		31
4	3	1	51	42	9	9	4	5	8	1	7	39	31	8							32
166	117	49	270	175	95	515	388	127	56	32	24	29	16	13	8	4	4	9	8	1	33
158	113	45	203	141	62	378	293	85	22	16	6	16	10	6	2	2		6	6		34
7	3	4	20	16	4	93	76	17	9	6	4	5	4	1	5	2	3	3	2	1	35
1	1		47	18	29	44	19	25	25	11	14	8	2	6	1		1				36
497	332	165	547	327	220	1,315	933	382	92	71	21	57	38	19	8	7	1	72	68	4	37
378	256	122	421	247	174	1,057	732	325	41	34	7	36	26	10	5	4	1	29	29		38
14	11	3	20	11	9	185	138	47	3	1	2	8	5	3	3	3		34	31	3	39
105	65	40	106	69	37	73	63	10	48	36	12	13	7	6				9	8	1	40

TABLE 22.—MALE INSANE 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910 WHOSE OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION WAS REPORTED, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

OCCUPATION.	MALE INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHOSE OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION IS KNOWN.											
	Aggregate.	White.							Colored.			
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Indian.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.						
ALL OCCUPATIONS	29,428	27,347	18,982	11,779	5,331	1,872	8,098	267	2,081	1,940	22	119
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	7,335	6,733	5,483	3,884	953	646	1,183	67	602	582	9	11
Farmers, planters, and dairy farmers	5,406	5,084	4,313	3,106	646	561	718	53	322	311	7	4
Gardeners, florists, fruitgrowers, and nurserymen	136	127	57	30	19	8	68	2	9	5		4
Agricultural laborers	1,399	1,140	901	607	245	49	236	3	259	257	1	1
Stock raisers, herders, drovers, and feeders	126	125	81	53	13	15	39	5	1			1
Foresters, lumbermen, and raftsmen	182	177	79	48	20	11	94	4	5	3	1	1
Fishermen and oystermen	73	68	44	33	9	2	24		5	5		
All others in this class	13	12	8	7	1		4		1	1		
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	673	662	310	176	83	51	346	6	16	15		1
Mine workers	563	549	246	140	59	47	297	6	14	13		1
All others in this class	115	113	64	36	24	4	49		2	2		
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS	7,048	6,912	4,343	2,384	1,595	364	2,523	46	136	125	1	10
Building and hand trades	2,397	2,345	1,638	971	501	166	692	15	52	51		1
Blacksmiths	260	255	164	97	49	18	89	3	5	4		1
Builders and building contractors	103	100	74	47	20	7	26		3	3		
Carpenters and joiners	765	750	509	315	137	57	236	5	15	15		
Masons (brick and stone)	245	236	138	76	51	11	97	1	9	9		
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	173	171	137	63	61	13	31	3	2	2		
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	518	509	383	234	111	38	123	3	9	9		
Plasterers	65	61	43	28	9	6	18		4	4		
All others in this class	268	263	190	111	63	16	72	1	5	5		
Clay, glass, and stone products	143	142	91	45	39	7	50	1	1	1		
Glassworkers	55	55	39	18	15	6	16					
All others in this class	88	87	52	27	24	1	34	1	1	1		
Clothing	427	416	128	62	58	8	286	2	11	9		2
Clothing makers	347	336	79	36	37	6	255	2	11	9		2
All others in this class	80	80	49	26	21	2	31					
Food and kindred products	419	410	215	102	91	22	192	3	9	7		2
Bakers	160	157	61	32	23	6	96		3	3		
Butchers	176	172	100	46	42	12	69	3	4	4		
All others in this class	83	81	54	24	26	4	27		2			2
Metal products	630	622	386	179	181	26	232	4	8	8		
Iron and steel workers	308	301	189	81	96	12	110	2	7	7		
All others in this class	322	321	197	98	85	14	122	2	1	1		
Leather and its finished products	461	455	238	124	96	18	213	4	6	6		
Boot and shoe factory operatives	308	304	159	87	61	11	141	4	4	4		
Harness makers and repairers	56	56	35	16	16	3	21					
All others in this class	97	95	44	21	19	4	51		2	2		
Liquor and beverages	26	26	9	3	5	1	17					
Lumber and its remanufacture	169	164	85	37	44	4	78	1	5	5		
Furniture and cabinetworkers	112	112	51	18	32	1	60	1				
All others in this class	57	52	34	19	12	3	18		5	5		
Printing and bookbinding	273	271	209	122	74	13	58	4	2	2		
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	247	245	189	112	64	13	52	4	2	2		
All others in this class	26	26	20	10	10		6					
Textile mill and factory operatives	275	274	125	60	52	13	148	1	1	1		
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	108	106	60	29	27	4	44	2	2	1		1

TABLE 22.—MALE INSANE 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910 WHOSE OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION WAS REPORTED CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	MALE INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHOSE OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION IS KNOWN.											
	Aggregate.	White.							Colored.			
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Indian.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.						
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS—Continued.												
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits common to all industries	1,352	1,317	934	537	329	68	375	8	35	31	1	3
Electricians and electrical engineers	133	133	114	78	28	8	19					
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	315	308	202	118	68	16	103	3	7	6		1
Manufacturers and officials	72	72	57	35	20	2	14	1				
Factory overseers, foremen, managers, and superintendents	51	51	41	27	12	2	8	2				
Machinists	511	506	350	183	141	26	155	1	5	3		2
Factory operatives and laborers	199	176	113	60	45	8	62	1	23	22	1	
Mechanics (not specified)	70	70	56	35	15	6	14					
All others in this class	1	1	1	1								
All others in this class	368	364	225	113	98	14	138	1	4	3		1
TRANSPORTATION	1,589	1,512	1,093	646	348	99	411	8	77	73	1	3
Water transportation	222	213	97	65	25	7	116		9	7	1	1
Sailors, except U. S. Navy, boatmen, deck hands, and canal men	160	156	76	57	14	5	80		4	4		
All others in this class	62	57	21	8	11	2	36		5	3	1	1
Road, street, and bridge transportation	513	476	350	181	132	37	125	1	37	37		
Livery stable keepers, managers, carriage and hack drivers, hostlers and stable hands	212	189	132	75	48	9	57		23	23		
Draymen and teamsters	279	265	199	94	78	27	65	1	14	14		
All others in this class	22	22	19	12	6	1	3					
Railway transportation	643	614	453	285	129	39	155	6	29	27		2
Steam railroad conductors and brakemen	106	103	98	65	23	10	3	2	3	3		
Steam railroad engineers and firemen	99	99	86	60	18	8	13					
Electric railroad motormen and conductors	87	87	66	34	27	5	21					
Railroad laborers	215	190	93	58	26	9	93	4	25	23		2
All others in this class	136	135	110	68	35	7	25		1	1		
Express transportation	34	34	31	16	13	2	3					
Post, telegraph, and telephone	177	175	162	99	49	14	12	1	2	2		
Mail carriers	50	48	43	19	18	6	5		2	2		
Telegraph and telephone operators	84	84	79	52	21	6	4	1				
All others in this class	43	43	40	28	10	2	3					
TRADE	2,568	2,530	1,949	1,240	568	141	534	47	38	28	2	8
Banking, brokerage, and money lending, capitalists, and landlords	120	119	99	72	22	5	17	3	1		1	
Insurance and real estate officials, managers, superintendents, and agents	199	196	166	127	31	8	25	5	3	2	1	
Wholesale and retail merchants, dealers, importers, and exporters	947	936	696	453	182	61	216	24	11	6		5
Hucksters and peddlers	148	141	60	34	21	5	80	1	7	5		2
Salesmen and clerks in stores	302	302	241	139	90	12	59	2				
Commercial travelers and sales agents	532	531	450	288	133	29	75	6	1			1
All others in this class	320	305	237	127	89	21	62	6	15	15		
PUBLIC SERVICE	410	393	304	195	86	23	86	3	17	14		3
Officials of the Army and Navy, soldiers, sailors, and marines	191	177	141	104	23	14	35	1	14	11		3
Policemen, marshals, sheriffs, guards, etc	134	131	88	50	36	2	42	1	3	3		
All others in this class	85	85	75	41	27	7	9	1				
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	1,271	1,225	1,022	740	186	96	178	25	46	44	1	1
Actors and showmen	65	61	51	35	10	6	10		4	4		
Architects, designers, draftsmen, and inventors	79	79	55	44	8	3	22	2				
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art	61	60	46	25	14	7	12	2	1	1		
Authors, editors, reporters, journalists, and other writers	72	71	66	41	16	9	5		1			1
Clergymen	122	98	79	58	14	7	19		24	24		
Lawyers	198	197	182	126	35	21	12	3	1	1		
Dentists	63	63	57	40	10	7	5	1				
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	67	67	61	47	8	6	6					
Musicians and teachers of music	86	83	53	34	18	1	29	1	3	3		
Physicians and surgeons	253	249	212	169	26	17	24	13	4	4		
Professors, school principals, and teachers	133	130	111	88	14	9	17	2	3	3		
All others in this class	72	67	49	33	13	3	17	1	5	4	1	

TABLE 22.—MALE INSANE 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910 WHOSE OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION WAS REPORTED CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	MALE INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHOSE OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION IS KNOWN.											
	Aggregate.	White.							Colored.			
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Indian.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.						
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE	1,350	1,093	650	338	261	51	437	6	257	211		46
Barbers and hairdressers	220	186	118	74	30	14	68		34	34		
Hotel, restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers	91	88	68	39	20	9	19	1	3	2		1
Saloon keepers and bartenders	258	254	171	75	87	9	78	5	4	4		
House servants	461	349	171	89	67	15	178		112	89		23
Janitors and sextons	73	58	32	14	18		26		15	15		
Elevator tenders, doorkeepers, porters etc.	158	88	41	17	24		47		70	66		4
All others in this class	89	70	49	30	15	4	21		19	1		18
OCCUPATIONS NOT PECULIAR TO ANY ONE INDUSTRY OR SERVICE GROUP	7,172	6,280	3,824	2,172	1,251	401	2,397	59	892	848	8	36
Accountants, auditors, bookkeepers, and cashiers	283	282	234	135	73	26	46	2				1
Clerks (not salesmen)	716	709	598	354	208	36	107	4	1	6	1	
Stenographers and typewriters	74	74	66	37	21	8	8		7			
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	6,058	5,174	2,901	1,628	943	330	2,220	53	884	842	7	35
All others in this class	41	41	25	18	6	1	16					
Unclassifiable and all other occupations	7	7	4	4			3					

TABLE 23.—FEMALE INSANE 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910 WHOSE OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION WAS REPORTED, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

OCCUPATION.	FEMALE INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHOSE OCCUPATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION IS KNOWN.											
	Aggregate.	White.							Colored.			
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Indian.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.						
ALL OCCUPATIONS	7,061	6,035	4,056	2,210	1,462	384	1,908	71	1,026	1,015	2	9
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	227	65	58	48	5	5	7		162	162		
Farmers, planters, and dairy farmers	70	38	35	30	2	3	3		32	32		
Agricultural laborers	148	18	16	14	2		2		130	130		
All others in this class	9	9	7	4	1	2	2					
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	2	1					1		1			1
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS	1,319	1,293	871	367	442	62	411	11	26	24		2
Building and hand trades	8	8	6	3	2	1	2					
Clay, glass, and stone products	1	1	1	1								
Clothing	733	721	489	213	238	38	225	7	12	11		1
Clothing makers	590	578	388	176	182	30	183	7	12	11		1
Milliners and millinery dealers	89	89	69	24	39	6	20					
All others in this class	54	54	32	13	17	2	22					
Food and kindred products	14	13	9	2	7		4		1			1
Metal products	21	21	15	8	6	1	5	1				
Leather and its finished products	47	46	36	11	22	3	10		1	1		
Lumber and its remanufacture	1	1					1					
Printing and book binding	32	32	29	14	13	2	3					
Textile mill and factory operatives	191	190	106	43	55	8	83	1	1	1		
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	34	34	18	8	8	2	16					
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits common to all industries	168	158	114	46	61	7	43	1	10	10		
Factory operatives and laborers	156	146	106	42	57	7	39	1	10	10		
All others in this class	12	12	8	4	4		4					
All others in this class	69	68	48	18	30		19	1	1	1		
TRANSPORTATION	43	43	41	20	19	2	2					
Road, street, and bridge transportation	2	2	2		2							
Railway transportation	1	1	1	1								
Express transportation	2	2	2		2							
Post, telegraph, and telephone	38	38	36	19	15	2	2					
TRADE	211	208	163	80	66	17	44	1	3	3		
Saleswomen, and clerks in stores	125	124	104	53	40	11	19	1	1	1		
All others in this class	86	84	59	27	26	6	25		2	2		
PUBLIC SERVICE	5	5	4	1	3		1					
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	650	634	552	382	122	48	71	11	16	15		1
Musicians and teachers of music	89	88	73	48	19	6	11	4	1	1		
Professors, school principals, and teachers	414	402	368	253	81	34	27	7	12	12		
All others in this class	147	144	111	81	22	8	33		3	2		1
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE	4,091	3,392	2,026	1,138	667	221	1,322	44	699	694	2	3
Housekeepers and stewards	565	544	438	296	80	62	94	12	21	20		1
House servants	3,030	2,474	1,355	720	496	139	1,087	32	556	552	2	2
Laundresses	238	128	64	25	32	7	64		110	110		
All others in this class	258	246	169	97	59	13	77		12	12		
OCCUPATIONS NOT PECULIAR TO ANY ONE INDUSTRY OR SERVICE GROUP	511	392	340	174	137	29	48	4	119	117		2
Accountants, auditors, bookkeepers, and cashiers	71	70	61	29	28	4	8	1	1			1
Clerks (not saleswomen)	121	119	106	55	43	8	11	2	2	2		
Stenographers and typewriters	154	154	137	69	54	14	16	1				
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	162	46	33	18	12	3	13		116	115		1
All others in this class	3	3	3	3								
Unclassifiable and all other occupations	2	2	1		1		1					

TABLE 24.—INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY LENGTH

	DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.														
		Total.			Who have spent in hospitals for the insane—											
					Less than 1 year.			1 year but less than 2.			2 years but less than 3.			3 years but less than 4.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	UNITED STATES	187,791	98,695	89,096	23,788	13,363	10,425	15,491	8,235	7,256	14,703	7,760	6,943	11,802	6,299	5,503
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:															
2	New England	19,580	9,647	9,933	2,595	1,279	1,316	1,926	979	947	1,749	876	873	1,311	659	652
3	Middle Atlantic	52,380	25,787	26,593	6,526	3,430	3,096	4,603	2,347	2,256	4,082	2,032	2,050	3,087	1,514	1,573
4	East North Central	41,246	22,118	19,128	4,619	2,687	1,932	2,773	1,540	1,233	2,741	1,545	1,196	2,264	1,266	998
5	West North Central	22,683	12,659	10,024	2,795	1,651	1,144	1,590	944	646	1,799	971	828	1,381	798	583
6	South Atlantic	19,952	10,372	9,580	2,775	1,598	1,177	1,845	863	982	1,543	748	795	1,442	729	713
7	East South Central	9,759	4,939	4,820	1,458	817	641	834	435	399	983	502	481	763	386	377
8	West South Central	8,413	4,337	4,076	971	528	443	844	455	389	738	388	350	688	368	320
9	Mountain	3,574	2,308	1,266	563	380	183	276	173	103	330	207	123	224	163	61
10	Pacific	10,204	6,528	3,676	1,486	993	493	800	499	301	738	491	247	642	416	226
	NEW ENGLAND:															
11	Maine	1,258	693	565	117	67	50	187	106	81	137	74	63	116	59	57
12	New Hampshire	909	463	446	132	67	65	113	58	55	105	64	41	56	31	25
13	Vermont	990	528	462	105	54	51	49	27	22	98	53	45	71	39	32
14	Massachusetts	11,601	5,633	5,968	1,527	734	793	1,219	605	614	1,010	500	510	759	372	387
15	Rhode Island	1,243	650	593	224	119	105	116	59	57	85	45	40	107	65	42
16	Connecticut	3,579	1,680	1,899	490	238	252	242	124	118	314	140	174	202	93	109
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:															
17	New York	31,280	14,955	16,325	3,690	1,868	1,822	2,747	1,349	1,398	2,350	1,108	1,242	1,827	858	969
18	New Jersey	6,042	2,913	3,129	783	411	372	509	261	248	451	211	240	378	174	204
19	Pennsylvania	15,058	7,919	7,139	2,053	1,151	902	1,347	737	610	1,281	713	568	882	482	400
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:															
20	Ohio	10,594	5,615	4,979	1,335	783	552	653	339	314	873	487	386	698	376	322
21	Indiana	4,527	2,235	2,292	495	268	227	412	216	196	286	164	122	238	122	116
22	Illinois	12,839	6,846	5,993	1,331	769	562	749	423	326	691	384	307	551	287	264
23	Michigan	6,699	3,679	3,020	740	459	281	427	257	170	485	288	197	402	266	136
24	Wisconsin	6,587	3,743	2,844	718	408	310	532	305	227	406	222	184	375	215	160
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:															
25	Minnesota	4,744	2,755	1,989	505	305	200	379	220	159	315	185	130	265	154	111
26	Iowa	5,377	2,896	2,481	567	338	229	349	209	140	371	193	178	297	170	127
27	Missouri	6,168	3,231	2,937	893	530	363	422	249	173	600	294	306	410	230	180
28	North Dakota	628	407	221	104	55	49	55	34	21	72	48	24	56	40	16
29	South Dakota	864	535	329	123	73	50	85	51	34	69	41	28	68	38	30
30	Nebraska	1,990	1,141	849	213	136	77	158	91	67	133	73	60	102	57	45
31	Kansas	2,912	1,694	1,218	390	214	176	142	90	52	239	137	102	183	109	74
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:															
32	Delaware	441	237	204	46	26	20	25	10	15	36	23	13	40	21	19
33	Maryland	3,220	1,569	1,651	441	219	222	276	137	139	212	95	117	228	95	133
34	District of Columbia	2,890	2,170	720	397	320	77	219	177	42	177	120	57	272	202	70
35	Virginia	3,635	1,779	1,856	541	291	250	297	136	161	268	124	144	241	106	135
36	West Virginia	1,722	900	822	123	62	61	80	43	37	78	40	38	69	36	33
37	North Carolina	2,522	1,032	1,490	400	177	223	173	63	110	273	118	155	173	63	110
38	South Carolina	1,541	708	833	141	115	26	275	59	216	96	46	50	108	51	57
39	Georgia	3,132	1,531	1,601	587	321	266	413	205	208	300	133	167	228	108	120
40	Florida	849	446	403	99	67	32	87	33	54	103	49	54	83	47	36
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
41	Kentucky	3,538	1,968	1,570	616	375	241	245	133	112	326	198	128	257	132	125
42	Tennessee	2,204	1,057	1,147	162	90	72	266	142	124	221	101	120	173	90	83
43	Alabama	2,039	981	1,058	337	184	153	211	105	106	188	87	101	160	87	73
44	Mississippi	1,978	933	1,045	343	168	175	112	55	57	248	116	132	173	77	96
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
45	Arkansas	1,092	529	563	180	85	95	151	70	81	110	55	55	115	50	65
46	Louisiana	2,158	1,070	1,088	72	41	31	305	155	150	131	79	52	210	112	98
47	Oklahoma	1,110	651	459	322	189	133	189	114	75	117	70	47	70	40	30
48	Texas	4,053	2,087	1,966	397	213	184	199	116	83	380	184	196	293	166	127
	MOUNTAIN:															
49	Montana	697	531	166	80	60	20	26	17	9	90	63	27	59	50	9
50	Idaho	388	256	132	78	61	17	33	25	8	42	32	10	24	16	8
51	Wyoming	162	105	57	29	17	12	8	5	3	15	9	6	15	11	4
52	Colorado	1,199	687	512	193	118	75	134	70	64	105	49	56	66	51	15
53	New Mexico	219	128	91	45	27	18	35	25	10	19	11	8	11	5	6
54	Arizona	337	265	72	51	38	13	11	9	2	14	13	1	21	14	7
55	Utah	342	171	171	54	37	17	23	16	7	24	15	9	13	7	6
56	Nevada	230	165	65	33	22	11	6	6		21	15	6	15	9	6
	PACIFIC:															
57	Washington	1,987	1,325	662	377	261	116	231	154	77	175	110	65	127	76	51
58	Oregon	1,565	1,088	477	157	135	22	130	104	26	93	72	21	77	54	23
59	California	6,653	4,115	2,537	952	597	355	439	241	198	470	309	161	438	286	152

OF TIME SPENT IN HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, AND BY SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS ON JANUARY 1, 1910—continued.

Who have spent in hospitals for the insane—

4 years but less than 5.			5 years but less than 10.			10 years but less than 15.			15 years but less than 20.			20 years and over.			Years unknown.			
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
10,251	5,270	4,981	37,836	19,548	18,288	23,772	12,289	11,483	15,759	8,146	7,613	20,227	10,198	10,029	14,162	7,587	6,575	1
1,166	587	579	4,364	2,163	2,201	2,513	1,211	1,302	1,531	741	790	1,975	973	1,002	450	179	271	2
2,645	1,221	1,424	10,272	4,878	5,394	6,931	3,367	3,564	5,084	2,443	2,641	6,519	3,059	3,460	2,631	1,496	1,135	3
2,043	1,133	910	8,139	4,395	3,744	5,021	2,661	2,360	3,380	1,766	1,614	4,519	2,274	2,245	5,747	2,851	2,896	4
1,266	692	574	4,696	2,612	2,084	3,171	1,725	1,446	2,093	1,194	899	2,355	1,247	1,108	1,537	825	712	5
1,040	499	541	4,024	2,049	1,975	2,399	1,246	1,153	1,259	626	633	1,974	1,015	959	1,651	999	652	6
627	282	345	2,035	1,009	1,026	1,089	546	543	689	348	341	1,049	509	540	232	105	127	7
712	369	343	1,757	890	867	1,077	538	539	610	292	318	606	318	288	410	191	219	8
205	143	62	678	390	288	468	297	171	332	210	122	257	178	79	241	167	74	9
547	344	203	1,871	1,162	709	1,103	698	405	781	526	255	973	625	348	1,263	774	489	10
98	56	42	266	153	113	128	75	53	91	53	38	89	40	49	29	10	19	11
65	32	33	232	126	106	66	25	41	47	22	25	62	32	30	31	6	25	12
49	28	21	226	133	93	166	86	80	75	38	37	128	55	73	23	15	8	13
683	336	347	2,682	1,286	1,396	1,506	731	775	877	412	465	1,086	558	528	252	99	153	14
68	33	35	229	112	117	141	69	72	95	57	38	125	67	58	53	24	29	15
203	102	101	729	353	376	506	225	281	346	159	187	485	221	264	62	25	37	16
1,568	706	862	6,077	2,802	3,275	4,471	2,126	2,345	3,589	1,767	1,822	4,462	2,112	2,350	499	259	240	17
318	141	177	1,277	594	683	868	435	433	490	231	259	806	360	446	162	95	67	18
759	374	385	2,918	1,482	1,436	1,592	806	786	1,005	445	560	1,251	587	664	1,970	1,142	828	19
609	327	282	2,481	1,332	1,149	1,379	705	674	890	480	410	1,013	490	523	663	296	367	20
248	134	114	1,084	558	526	635	318	317	506	202	304	481	199	282	142	54	88	21
485	268	217	1,876	1,009	867	1,073	564	509	584	332	252	1,094	551	543	4,405	2,259	2,146	22
365	206	159	1,341	722	619	939	507	432	728	373	355	972	500	472	300	101	199	23
336	198	138	1,357	774	583	995	567	428	672	379	293	959	534	425	237	141	96	24
226	121	105	897	508	389	741	448	293	506	294	212	630	332	298	280	188	92	25
283	160	123	1,100	590	510	740	362	378	532	302	230	558	299	259	580	273	307	26
381	206	175	1,266	669	597	837	417	420	476	239	237	585	266	319	298	131	167	27
45	33	12	137	102	35	55	32	23	45	25	20	54	35	19	5	3	2	28
54	25	29	168	104	64	127	87	40	94	67	27	74	48	26	2	1	1	29
94	51	43	407	217	190	243	137	106	158	96	62	135	71	64	347	212	135	30
183	96	87	721	422	299	428	242	186	282	171	111	319	196	123	25	17	8	31
34	17	17	91	49	42	48	30	18	67	37	30	44	20	24	10	4	6	32
147	54	93	591	241	350	393	182	211	222	83	139	370	160	210	340	303	37	33
95	61	34	703	519	184	335	250	85	181	137	44	493	369	124	18	15	3	34
225	109	116	772	375	397	455	227	228	321	172	149	498	227	271	17	12	5	35
62	31	31	165	91	74	112	69	43	37	14	23	6	3	3	990	511	479	36
147	67	80	536	198	338	370	162	208	184	78	106	256	103	153	10	3	7	37
73	43	30	271	131	140	143	62	81	83	25	58	115	47	68	236	129	107	38
202	85	117	659	320	339	428	211	217	146	73	73	168	75	93	1		1	39
55	32	23	236	125	111	115	53	62	18	7	11	24	11	13	29	22	7	40
226	105	121	691	373	318	414	237	177	235	136	99	454	240	214	74	39	35	41
123	60	63	475	223	252	268	124	144	172	81	91	209	87	122	135	59	76	42
132	56	76	407	191	216	212	90	122	133	64	69	239	111	128	20	6	14	43
146	61	85	462	222	240	195	95	100	149	67	82	147	71	76	3	1	2	44
119	51	68	118	64	54	97	50	47	53	25	28	41	15	26	108	64	44	45
165	81	84	425	228	197	323	141	182	207	88	119	189	109	80	131	36	95	46
80	46	34	185	111	74	63	27	36	16	11	5				68	43	25	47
348	191	157	1,029	487	542	594	320	274	334	168	166	376	194	182	103	48	55	48
37	29	8	129	87	42	108	88	20	87	68	19	66	57	9	15	12	3	49
19	10	9	72	44	28	52	32	20	47	24	23	21	12	9				50
19	11	8	37	24	13	19	13	6	11	8	3	5	4	1	4	3	1	51
57	46	11	254	144	110	156	98	58	88	51	37	73	38	35	73	22	51	52
24	15	9	39	17	22	28	17	11	17	10	7	1	1					53
14	10	4	36	23	13	22	12	10	14	10	4	12	11	1	142	125	17	54
18	9	9	74	29	45	63	24	39	45	22	23	26	11	15	2	1	1	55
17	13	4	37	22	15	20	13	7	23	17	6	53	44	9	5	4	1	56
103	71	32	350	225	125	187	119	68	146	98	48	78	52	26	213	159	54	57
69	49	20	263	189	74	147	109	38	113	82	31	141	106	35	375	188	187	58
375	224	151	1,258	748	510	769	470	299	522	346	176	754	467	287	675	427	248	59

TABLE 25.—INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY

	DIVISION, AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.											
		Aggregate.			White.								
					Total.			Native.					
								Total.			Native parentage.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	UNITED STATES	60,769	34,116	26,653	56,152	31,646	24,536	39,629	22,190	17,439	24,534	13,792	10,742
	Previous admissions:												
2	None	40,130	22,427	17,703	36,878	20,704	16,174	25,830	14,441	11,389	16,572	9,305	7,267
3	1	9,853	5,439	4,414	9,435	5,214	4,221	6,837	3,783	3,054	4,005	2,197	1,808
4	2	2,474	1,311	1,163	2,378	1,258	1,120	1,775	964	811	1,098	610	488
5	3	855	446	409	821	428	393	622	330	292	422	228	194
6	4	336	173	163	325	167	158	261	138	123	178	90	88
7	5 or more	406	191	215	402	190	212	318	159	159	217	109	108
8	Not reported	6,715	4,129	2,586	5,943	3,685	2,258	3,986	2,375	1,611	2,042	1,253	789
9	NEW ENGLAND	6,986	3,632	3,354	6,862	3,566	3,296	4,369	2,315	2,054	2,609	1,337	1,272
	Previous admissions:												
10	None	4,757	2,535	2,222	4,669	2,490	2,179	2,847	1,552	1,295	1,717	914	803
11	1	1,323	648	675	1,299	636	663	907	456	451	520	251	269
12	2	419	205	214	414	203	211	289	146	143	157	74	83
13	3	146	67	79	144	65	79	96	45	51	67	31	36
14	4	59	29	30	59	29	30	40	20	20	30	14	16
15	5 or more	84	34	50	83	33	50	63	28	35	47	18	29
16	Not reported	198	114	84	194	110	84	127	68	59	71	35	36
17	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	14,669	7,866	6,803	14,209	7,621	6,588	8,687	4,758	3,929	4,708	2,606	2,102
	Previous admissions:												
18	None	10,560	5,575	4,985	10,214	5,390	4,824	6,089	3,271	2,818	3,407	1,847	1,560
19	1	2,519	1,341	1,178	2,453	1,310	1,143	1,560	870	690	766	433	333
20	2	544	300	244	535	296	239	385	226	159	224	137	87
21	3	219	106	113	217	106	111	160	75	85	87	43	44
22	4	79	36	43	77	36	41	58	30	28	34	18	16
23	5 or more	80	33	47	80	33	47	56	23	33	28	13	15
24	Not reported	668	475	193	633	450	183	379	263	116	162	115	47
25	EAST NORTH CENTRAL	13,191	7,548	5,643	12,867	7,347	5,520	9,203	5,113	4,090	5,215	2,889	2,326
	Previous admissions:												
26	None	8,794	5,055	3,739	8,554	4,915	3,639	6,060	3,381	2,679	3,500	1,951	1,549
27	1	2,271	1,270	1,001	2,239	1,245	994	1,661	904	757	893	476	417
28	2	597	316	281	591	311	280	460	233	227	257	136	121
29	3	195	104	91	194	103	91	148	84	64	100	54	46
30	4	83	45	38	80	42	38	73	38	35	52	24	28
31	5 or more	122	64	58	122	64	58	100	55	45	69	39	30
32	Not reported	1,129	694	435	1,087	667	420	701	418	283	344	209	135
33	WEST NORTH CENTRAL	7,459	4,180	3,279	7,180	4,024	3,156	5,070	2,828	2,242	2,826	1,605	1,221
	Previous admissions:												
34	None	4,495	2,602	1,893	4,336	2,502	1,834	3,174	1,807	1,367	1,796	1,035	761
35	1	1,308	787	521	1,260	758	502	888	523	365	467	267	200
36	2	324	153	171	318	150	168	180	100	80	91	55	36
37	3	81	45	36	80	45	35	54	31	23	27	18	9
38	4	42	26	16	42	26	16	31	20	11	16	11	5
39	5 or more	49	21	28	48	21	27	35	15	20	20	9	11
40	Not reported	1,160	546	614	1,096	522	574	708	332	376	409	210	199
41	SOUTH ATLANTIC	6,725	3,730	2,995	4,820	2,731	2,089	4,417	2,478	1,939	3,471	1,994	1,477
	Previous admissions:												
42	None	4,843	2,663	2,180	3,217	1,826	1,391	2,994	1,682	1,312	2,507	1,430	1,077
43	1	691	365	326	579	308	271	531	282	249	412	227	185
44	2	210	103	107	173	83	90	164	79	85	132	69	63
45	3	77	48	29	61	39	22	59	37	22	49	33	16
46	4	27	11	16	23	9	14	22	9	13	18	7	11
47	5 or more	25	13	12	24	13	11	23	13	10	18	10	8
48	Not reported	852	527	325	743	453	290	624	376	248	335	218	117
49	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	3,685	2,069	1,616	2,732	1,599	1,133	2,637	1,534	1,103	2,284	1,326	958
	Previous admissions:												
50	None	2,004	1,130	874	1,551	905	646	1,485	860	625	1,240	709	531
51	1	512	272	240	432	241	191	422	236	186	388	220	168
52	2	159	90	69	133	74	59	131	72	59	122	66	56
53	3	61	31	30	52	28	24	51	28	23	47	25	22
54	4	26	14	12	24	13	11	24	13	11	23	13	10
55	5 or more	22	12	10	21	12	9	21	12	9	20	12	8
56	Not reported	901	520	381	519	326	193	503	313	190	444	281	163
57	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	2,968	1,622	1,346	2,609	1,430	1,179	2,321	1,260	1,061	1,978	1,084	894
	Previous admissions:												
58	None	2,159	1,181	978	1,910	1,058	852	1,695	924	771	1,513	830	683
59	1	427	226	201	393	205	188	367	192	175	315	164	151
60	2	77	43	34	72	41	31	70	41	29	60	35	25
61	3	28	17	11	27	16	11	26	16	10	24	15	9
62	4	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	2	1	1
63	5 or more	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	7	3	4
64	Not reported	263	147	116	193	102	91	149	79	70	57	36	21

PARENTAGE, SEX, AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS, BY DIVISIONS.

INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910—continued

White—Continued.												Negro.			Indian.			Other colored.			
Native—Continued.						Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.												
Foreign or mixed parentage.			Parentage unknown.																		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
10,685	5,996	4,689	4,410	2,402	2,008	15,523	8,838	6,685	1,030	618	412	4,384	2,304	2,080	51	32	19	152	134	18	1
7,013	3,950	3,063	2,245	1,186	1,059	10,673	6,042	4,631	375	221	154	3,129	1,620	1,509	32	23	9	91	80	11	2
2,118	1,205	913	714	381	333	2,497	1,378	1,119	101	53	48	395	207	188	9	6	3	14	12	2	3
541	285	256	136	69	67	532	284	248	71	10	61	92	51	41	2		2	2	2		4
162	85	77	38	17	21	191	95	96	8	3	5	33	18	15	1		1				5
66	36	30	17	12	5	62	28	34	2	1	1	10	6	4	1		1				6
84	42	42	17	8	9	83	31	52	1		1	4	1	3							7
701	393	308	1,243	729	514	1,485	980	505	472	330	142	721	401	320	6	3	3	45	40	5	8
1,523	852	671	237	126	111	2,438	1,225	1,213	55	26	29	102	53	49				22	13	9	9
979	556	423	151	82	69	1,786	923	863	36	15	21	72	36	36				16	9	7	10
339	184	155	48	21	27	389	180	209	3		3	20	10	10				4	2	2	11
115	64	51	17	8	9	124	57	67	1		1	5	2	3							12
26	13	13	3	1	2	47	19	28	1	1		2	2								13
10	6	4				19	9	10													14
15	10	5	1		1	20	5	15				1	1								15
39	19	20	17	14	3	53	32	21	14	10	4	2	2					2	2		16
3,472	1,861	1,611	507	291	216	5,433	2,809	2,624	89	54	35	439	227	212	4	1	3	17	17		17
2,445	1,304	1,141	237	120	117	4,101	2,107	1,994	24	12	12	330	169	161	1	1		15	15		18
689	375	314	105	62	43	877	431	446	16	9	7	65	31	34	1		1				19
148	82	66	13	7	6	148	69	79	2	1	1	8	3	5				1	1		20
69	31	38	4	1	3	55	31	24	2		2	1		1	1		1				21
22	11	11	2	1	1	19	6	13				1		1	1		1				22
26	10	16	2		2	24	10	14													23
73	48	25	144	100	44	209	155	54	45	32	13	34	24	10				1	1		24
3,077	1,738	1,339	911	486	425	3,365	2,035	1,330	299	199	100	304	186	118	9	5	4	11	10	1	25
2,021	1,147	874	539	283	256	2,368	1,458	910	126	76	50	227	131	96	5	2	3	8	7	1	26
628	355	273	140	73	67	552	322	230	26	19	7	28	21	7	3	3		1	1		27
175	80	95	28	17	11	124	72	52	7	6	1	5	5		1		1				28
39	26	13	9	4	5	44	17	27	2	2		1	1								29
18	12	6	3	2	1	7	4	3				3	3								30
26	13	13	5	3	2	22	9	13													31
170	105	65	187	104	83	248	153	95	138	96	42	40	25	15				2	2		32
1,560	862	698	684	361	323	1,790	1,026	764	320	170	150	260	142	118	12	7	5	7	7		33
979	565	414	399	207	192	1,046	627	419	116	68	48	145	88	57	7	5	2	7	7		34
300	184	116	121	72	49	349	220	129	23	15	8	45	27	18	3	2	1				35
62	32	30	27	13	14	79	48	31	59	2	57	5	3	2	1		1				36
20	11	9	7	2	5	24	14	10	2		2	1		1							37
11	6	5	4	3	1	10	6	4	1		1										38
11	4	7	4	2	2	13	6	7				1		1							39
177	60	117	122	62	60	269	105	164	119	85	34	63	24	39	1		1				40
215	126	89	731	358	373	352	227	125	51	26	25	1,900	995	905	1	1		4	3	1	41
117	69	48	370	183	187	208	136	72	15	8	7	1,621	833	788	1	1		4	3	1	42
38	21	17	81	34	47	43	24	19	5	2	3	112	57	55							43
11	5	6	21	5	16	8	4	4	1		1	37	20	17							44
4	2	2	6	2	4	2	2					16	9	7							45
1		1	3	2	1	1		1				4	2	2							46
3	2	1	2	1	1				1		1	1		1							47
41	27	14	248	131	117	90	61	29	29	16	13	109	74	35							48
84	57	27	269	151	118	85	55	30	10	10		950	468	482				3	2	1	49
63	41	22	182	110	72	60	39	21	6	6		453	225	228							50
13	9	4	21	7	14	10	5	5				80	31	49							51
3	3		6	3	3	1	1		1	1		26	16	10							52
1	1		3	2	1	1		1				9	3	6							53
1		1										2	1	1							54
.....			1		1							1		1							55
3	3		56	29	27	13	10	3	3	3		379	192	187				3	2	1	56
91	51	40	252	125	127	230	140	90	58	30	28	343	179	164	9	7	2	7	6	1	57
67	39	28	115	55	60	189	118	71	26	16	10	237	114	123	7	5	2	5	4	1	58
12	7	5	40	21	19	22	12	10	4	1	3	33	20	13				1	1		59
4	2	2	6	4	2	2		2				5	2	3							60
1		1	1	1					1		1	1	1								61
1		1	3	3																	62
.....			1	1																	63
6	3	3	86	40	46	17	10	7	27	13	14	67	42	25	2	2		1	1		64

TABLE 25.—INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE,

	DIVISION, AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.											
		Aggregate.			White.								
					Total.			Native.					
								Total.			Native parentage.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	MOUNTAIN	1,623	1,134	489	1,577	1,106	471	1,006	686	320	568	392	176
	Previous admissions:												
2	None	760	528	232	734	512	222	498	336	162	371	259	112
3	1	360	249	111	352	242	110	218	151	67	100	69	31
4	2	42	27	15	41	27	14	32	20	12	24	14	10
5	3	11	8	3	11	8	3	8	5	3	4	2	2
6	4	5	3	2	5	3	2	4	2	2	2	1	1
7	5 or more	6	3	3	6	3	3	4	3	1	3	2	1
8	Not reported	439	316	123	428	311	117	242	169	73	64	45	19
9	PACIFIC	3,463	2,335	1,128	3,326	2,222	1,104	1,919	1,218	701	875	559	316
	Previous admissions:												
10	None	1,758	1,158	600	1,693	1,106	587	988	628	360	521	330	191
11	1	442	281	161	428	269	159	283	169	114	144	90	54
12	2	102	74	28	101	73	28	64	47	17	31	24	7
13	3	37	20	17	35	18	17	20	9	11	17	7	10
14	4	9	5	4	9	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	
15	5 or more	10	7	3	10	7	3	8	6	2	5	3	2
16	Not reported	1,105	790	315	1,050	744	306	553	357	196	156	104	52

SEX, AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS, BY DIVISIONS—Continued.

INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910—continued.																					
White—Continued.												Negro.			Indian.			Other colored.			
Native—Continued.						Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.												
Foreign or mixed parentage.			Parentage unknown.																		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
166	117	49	272	177	95	515	388	127	56	32	24	29	16	13	8	4	4	9	8	1	1
85	54	31	42	23	19	226	168	58	10	8	2	14	7	7	6	4	2	6	5	1	2
31	28	3	87	54	33	115	86	29	19	5	14	7	6	1				1	1		3
5	4	1	3	2	1	9	7	2				1		1							4
2	1	1	2	2		3	3														5
1		1	1	1		1	1														6
1	1					2		2													7
41	29	12	137	95	42	159	123	36	27	19	8	7	3	4	2		2	2	2		8
497	332	165	547	327	220	1,315	933	382	92	71	21	57	38	19	8	7	1	72	68	4	9
257	175	82	210	123	87	689	466	223	16	12	4	30	17	13	5	5		30	30		10
68	42	26	71	37	34	140	98	42	5	2	3	5	4	1	2	1	1	7	7		11
18	13	5	15	10	5	37	26	11										1	1		12
.....			3	2	1	15	9	6				2	2								13
1	1		1		1	5	2	3	1	1											14
2	2		1	1		2	1	1													15
151	99	52	246	154	92	427	331	96	70	56	14	20	15	5	1	1		34	30	4	16

TABLE 26.—INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF PRESENT ATTACK BEFORE ADMISSION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.												
		Duration of present attack before admission.											
	Total.	Less than 1 month.	1 month but less than 3.	3 months but less than 6.	6 months but less than 12.	1 year but less than 2.	2 years but less than 4.	4 years but less than 6.	6 years but less than 10.	10 years but less than 15.	15 years but less than 20.	20 years and over.	Time unknown.
UNITED STATES	60,769	7,603	12,867	5,845	5,013	5,192	5,234	2,219	1,604	1,232	611	1,183	12,166
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England	6,986	903	1,404	648	561	651	649	313	247	197	96	255	1,062
Middle Atlantic	14,669	2,056	3,327	1,531	1,336	1,355	1,445	598	404	307	143	233	1,934
East North Central	13,191	1,074	2,429	1,177	1,161	1,126	1,162	503	338	261	132	256	3,572
West North Central	7,459	883	1,468	616	523	575	625	249	209	151	65	135	1,960
South Atlantic	6,725	885	1,692	818	622	534	514	206	175	131	72	127	949
East South Central	3,685	451	958	377	259	392	260	122	74	60	39	70	623
West South Central	2,968	541	626	314	274	224	275	100	73	71	42	65	361
Mountain	1,623	234	314	105	100	143	97	37	28	21	13	17	514
Pacific	3,463	576	649	259	177	192	205	91	56	33	9	25	1,191
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	509	43	81	54	34	60	32	20	13	21	8	28	115
New Hampshire	326	62	65	36	33	28	25	4	10	5	7	4	47
Vermont	270	22	47	21	17	34	34	18	10	16	3	10	38
Massachusetts	4,236	601	868	371	332	360	399	186	161	96	61	157	644
Rhode Island	490	47	76	53	41	68	58	27	18	12	2	17	71
Connecticut	1,155	128	267	113	104	101	101	58	35	47	15	39	147
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	8,530	1,322	1,861	929	811	811	901	386	248	159	70	93	939
New Jersey	1,640	258	291	189	152	139	153	51	51	31	28	36	261
Pennsylvania	4,499	476	1,175	413	373	405	391	161	105	117	45	104	734
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	3,336	241	912	401	413	283	318	104	63	42	21	35	503
Indiana	1,270	154	269	169	156	145	135	62	46	18	15	24	77
Illinois	4,053	308	571	269	267	312	294	149	105	81	37	103	1,557
Michigan	1,974	170	392	166	173	204	210	94	65	75	38	50	337
Wisconsin	2,558	201	285	172	152	182	205	94	59	45	21	44	1,098
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	1,425	159	161	111	105	125	182	65	75	41	18	37	346
Iowa	1,511	323	240	106	92	105	116	46	39	23	16	24	381
Missouri	2,779	192	686	197	177	213	150	66	46	34	18	51	949
North Dakota	224	57	37	24	15	14	17	6	8	4			42
South Dakota	204	1	74	22	7	15	17	1	4	3		4	56
Nebraska	411	62	77	39	31	23	29	13	13	7	5	8	104
Kansas	905	89	193	117	96	80	114	52	24	39	8	11	82
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	127	23	39	13	12	8	7	6	2	4	2	4	7
Maryland	1,273	231	362	110	120	85	84	33	23	11	12	22	180
District of Columbia	597	43	155	146	72	33	28	14	10	7		3	86
Virginia	1,234	215	364	130	103	105	99	38	28	32	14	20	86
West Virginia	495	39	88	50	35	43	41	18	20	7	7	15	132
North Carolina	916	156	217	148	83	83	78	32	25	13	9	13	59
South Carolina	646	174	114	70	70	52	45	17	26	17	5	11	45
Georgia	1,112	4	353	151	127	125	132	48	41	40	23	39	29
Florida	325												325
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	1,227	110	330	114	82	96	82	52	35	25	18	39	244
Tennessee	932	104	194	105	81	88	53	21	9	7	6	16	248
Alabama	831	63	298	125	62	88	77	29	17	6	7	7	52
Mississippi	695	174	136	33	34	120	48	20	13	22	8	8	79
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	255		61	20	24	17	50	17	20	14	5	6	21
Louisiana	491	47	55	46	52	35	31	9	11	7	5	18	175
Oklahoma	743	126	172	70	55	50	71	31	16	22	15	19	96
Texas	1,479	368	338	178	143	122	125	43	26	28	17	22	69
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	278		89	13	12	14	10	2	4	5	3	3	123
Idaho	203	28	72	21	11	16	6	2	3	2		2	40
Wyoming	42	9	12	3		4	3	2	4	1	2		2
Colorado	722	135	45	41	54	84	55	19	5	5	5	8	266
New Mexico	84	10	21	6	6	7	8	6	2	1		3	14
Arizona	135	34	19	10	7	4	3			1			57
Utah	103	17	29	6	4	9	8	6	10	4	2	1	7
Nevada	56	1	27	5	6	5	4			2	1		5
PACIFIC:													
Washington	884	214	125	70	41	49	55	24	15	10	1	1	279
Oregon	590	55	22	17	25	13	32	16	9	9	1	13	378
California	1,989	307	502	172	111	130	118	51	32	14	7	11	534

TABLE 27.—INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF PRESENT ATTACK BEFORE ADMISSION, AND BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

SEX, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.	INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.												
	Total.	Duration of present attack before admission.											
		Less than 1 month.	1 month but less than 3.	3 months but less than 6.	6 months but less than 12.	1 year but less than 2.	2 years but less than 4.	4 years but less than 6.	6 years but less than 10.	10 years but less than 15.	15 years but less than 20.	20 years and over.	Time unknown.
BOTH SEXES.													
Aggregate	60,769	7,603	12,867	5,845	5,013	5,192	5,234	2,219	1,604	1,232	611	1,183	12,166
White	56,182	6,769	11,834	5,415	4,668	4,836	4,951	2,094	1,533	1,171	584	1,141	11,186
Native	39,629	4,503	8,465	4,041	3,385	3,595	3,604	1,547	1 135	936	476	954	6,988
Native parentage	24,534	2,767	5,571	2,660	2,165	2,235	2,273	966	703	600	297	605	3,632
Foreign or mixed parentage	10,685	1,261	2,142	1,027	915	956	1,005	432	317	249	130	237	2,014
Parentage unknown	4,410	475	752	354	305	344	326	149	115	87	49	112	1,342
Foreign born	15,523	2,205	3,256	1,331	1,238	1,189	1,299	525	387	228	100	179	3,586
Nativity unknown	1,030	61	113	43	45	52	48	22	11	7	8	8	612
Colored	4,587	834	1,033	430	345	356	283	125	71	61	27	42	980
Negro	4,384	804	983	406	339	344	277	119	64	60	26	42	920
Indian	51	2	10	3	2	4	4	4	5	1	1		15
Other colored	152	28	40	21	4	8	2	2	2				45
MALE.													
Aggregate	34,116	4,335	7,215	3,065	2,792	2,942	2,814	1,107	813	625	328	638	7,442
White	31,646	3,897	6,633	2,864	2,595	2,739	2,680	1,046	779	592	308	617	6,896
Native	22,190	2,607	4,690	2,131	1,889	2,047	1,969	802	587	470	257	516	4,225
Native parentage	13,792	1,618	3,123	1,413	1,216	1,301	1,242	525	376	295	158	328	2,197
Foreign or mixed parentage	5,996	723	1,179	537	501	551	547	201	155	133	74	139	1,256
Parentage unknown	2,402	266	388	181	172	195	180	76	56	42	25	49	772
Foreign born	8,838	1,244	1,874	714	684	666	681	231	185	119	48	97	2,295
Nativity unknown	618	46	69	19	22	26	30	13	7	3	3	4	376
Colored	2,470	438	582	201	197	203	134	61	34	33	20	21	546
Negro	2,304	414	539	181	194	193	129	56	29	32	19	21	497
Indian	32		7	2		3	3	3	3	1	1		9
Other colored	134	24	36	18	3	7	2	2	2				40
FEMALE.													
Aggregate	26,653	3,268	5,652	2,780	2,221	2,250	2,420	1,112	791	607	283	545	4,724
White	24,536	2,872	5,201	2,551	2,073	2,097	2,271	1,048	754	579	276	524	4,290
Native	17,439	1,896	3,775	1,910	1,496	1,548	1,635	745	548	466	219	438	2,763
Native parentage	10,742	1,149	2,448	1,247	949	994	1,031	441	327	305	139	277	1,435
Foreign or mixed parentage	4,689	538	963	490	414	405	458	231	162	116	56	98	758
Parentage unknown	2,008	209	364	173	133	149	146	73	59	45	24	63	570
Foreign born	6,685	961	1,382	617	554	523	618	294	202	109	52	82	1,291
Nativity unknown	412	15	44	24	23	26	18	9	4	4	5	4	236
Colored	2,117	396	451	229	148	153	149	64	37	28	7	21	434
Negro	2,080	390	444	225	145	151	148	63	35	28	7	21	423
Indian	19	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2				6
Other colored	18	4	4	3	1	1							5

TABLE 28.—INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHO WERE DISCHARGED OR TRANSFERRED, OR

	DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS IN 1910. White.														
		Discharged.			Died.			Transferred to institutions not for the insane.			Transferred to other hospitals for the insane.					
											Committed prior to 1910.			Committed in 1910.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	UNITED STATES	27,614	15,261	12,353	16,868	9,939	6,929	279	200	79	3,705	1,849	1,856	1,467	894	573
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:															
2	New England	3,308	1,666	1,642	1,985	1,084	901	51	36	15	518	273	245	232	104	128
3	Middle Atlantic	6,705	3,507	3,198	4,707	2,591	2,116	26	23	3	749	389	360	334	196	138
4	East North Central	6,501	3,651	2,850	4,004	2,423	1,581	43	34	9	1,155	602	553	311	190	121
5	West North Central	3,380	1,869	1,511	2,066	1,304	762	59	36	23	832	332	500	311	238	73
6	South Atlantic	2,567	1,436	1,131	1,377	808	569	20	15	5	140	57	83	98	51	47
7	East South Central	1,693	985	708	749	415	334	12	7	5	29	17	12	26	17	9
8	West South Central	1,351	753	598	681	383	298	5	3	2	78	23	55	56	27	29
9	Mountain	646	456	190	359	264	95	7	2	5	193	145	48	71	48	23
10	Pacific	1,463	938	525	940	667	273	56	44	12	11	11		28	23	5
	NEW ENGLAND:															
11	Maine	212	118	94	166	83	83				33	14	19	6	1	5
12	New Hampshire	142	66	76	145	79	66	2	1	1	3	2	1	11	6	5
13	Vermont	153	88	65	110	62	48				6	3	3	1	1	
14	Massachusetts	1,885	918	967	1,128	620	508	46	34	12	431	233	198	121	49	72
15	Rhode Island	279	151	128	133	73	60				9	3	6	20	11	9
16	Connecticut	637	325	312	303	167	136	3	1	2	36	18	18	73	36	37
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:															
17	New York	3,812	1,967	1,847	2,686	1,465	1,221	13	13		618	320	298	243	143	100
18	New Jersey	813	403	410	581	335	246	7	6	1	47	23	24	7	6	1
19	Pennsylvania	2,080	1,137	943	1,440	791	649	6	4	2	84	46	38	84	47	37
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:															
20	Ohio	1,817	1,037	780	1,108	687	421	7	3	4	15	6	9	48	27	21
21	Indiana	561	261	300	415	262	153				464	203	261	42	18	24
22	Illinois	1,906	1,116	790	1,304	753	551	22	20	2	39	24	15	38	31	7
23	Michigan	1,099	589	510	690	423	267	7	6	1	51	32	19	78	50	28
24	Wisconsin	1,118	648	470	487	298	189	7	5	2	586	337	249	105	64	41
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:															
25	Minnesota	719	426	293	381	248	133	1	1		165	93	72	10	4	6
26	Iowa	802	423	379	486	301	185	11	7	4	28	13	15	45	31	14
27	Missouri	1,162	610	552	636	371	265	44	26	18	622	216	406	208	172	36
28	North Dakota	60	38	22	53	39	14				9	5	4	2	2	
29	South Dakota	75	46	29	74	50	24							1	1	
30	Nebraska	146	90	56	172	114	58	1		1						
31	Kansas	416	236	180	264	181	83	2	2		8	5	3	45	28	17
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:															
32	Delaware	56	31	25	38	20	18									
33	Maryland	587	309	278	268	140	128	13	8	5	54	27	27	58	27	31
34	District of Columbia	233	180	53	198	160	38	3	3		6	2	4	16	15	1
35	Virginia	380	205	175	222	130	92				2	1	1			
36	West Virginia	259	137	122	162	90	72	4	4		1		1	1		1
37	North Carolina	365	165	200	123	63	60				75	25	50	8	2	6
38	South Carolina	214	114	100	95	58	37									
39	Georgia	409	256	153	215	111	104				2	2		14	6	8
40	Florida	64	39	25	56	36	20							1	1	
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
41	Kentucky	601	345	256	346	195	151	5	5		27	15	12	18	11	7
42	Tennessee	439	278	161	166	94	72	7	2	5	2	2		7	6	1
43	Alabama	396	225	171	143	73	70									
44	Mississippi	257	137	120	94	53	41							1		1
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
45	Arkansas	91	52	39	96	54	42									
46	Louisiana	163	75	88	131	63	68	1	1		45	6	39	25	8	17
47	Oklahoma	418	248	170	132	80	52	1		1	1	1		3	1	2
48	Texas	679	378	301	322	186	136	3	2	1	32	16	16	28	18	10
	MOUNTAIN:															
49	Montana	114	84	30	70	58	12									
50	Idaho	89	66	23	33	23	10				45	34	11			
51	Wyoming	18	12	6	10	6	4									
52	Colorado	269	177	92	110	79	31	7	2	5	148	111	37	70	48	22
53	New Mexico	28	20	8	38	32	6									
54	Arizona	45	38	7	43	35	8							1		1
55	Utah	53	36	17	36	19	17									
56	Nevada	30	23	7	19	12	7									
	PACIFIC:															
57	Washington	458	304	154	216	165	51							1	1	
58	Oregon	303	201	102	148	114	34	44	35	9				1	1	
59	California	702	433	269	576	388	188	12	9	3	11	11		26	21	5

WHO DIED IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY COLOR AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

INSANE IN HOSPITALS IN 1910—continued.

Colored.

Discharged.			Died.			Transferred to institutions not for the insane.			Transferred to other hospitals for the insane.						
									Committed prior to 1910.			Committed in 1910.			
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
1,690	932	758	2,056	1,106	950	26	23	3	98	47	51	34	29	5	1
35	25	10	35	21	14	2	2		9	7	2	1	1		2
166	83	83	175	87	88	1	1		21	9	12	2	1	1	3
108	67	41	119	81	38	12	11	1	18	9	9	2	2		4
90	55	35	94	61	33	7	5	2	41	15	26	25	23	2	5
659	330	329	950	507	443	3	3		3	2	1	2	1	1	6
357	190	167	484	224	260				1	1		1		1	7
173	88	85	145	84	61	1	1								8
20	18	2	13	7	6				4	3	1				9
82	76	6	41	34	7				1	1		1	1		10
															11
			1	1		1	1								12
															13
27	13	6	23	12	11	1	1		9	7	2				14
2	2		3	3								1	1		15
6	4	2	8	5	3										16
70	31	39	57	34	23	1	1		17	6	11				17
29	17	12	21	9	12				3	2	1				18
67	35	32	97	44	53				1	1		2	1	1	19
38	23	15	39	26	13										20
15	6	9	29	15	5				11	5	6				21
41	31	10	48	31	17	12	11	1	1		1	2	2		22
9	4	5	9	8	1				2	2					23
5	3	2	3	1	2				4	2	2				24
3	3		4	3	1				1	1					25
4	2	2	10	7	3										26
55	36	19	49	31	18	7	5	2	39	13	26	22	20	2	27
									1	1					28
2		2	7	4	3										29
1		1	2	2											30
25	14	11	22	14	8							3	3		31
7	6	1	10	3	7										32
50	25	25	53	27	26	1	1					1		1	33
67	38	29	81	46	35	1	1		3	2	1				34
158	82	76	199	109	90										35
13	8	5	12	8	4	1	1								36
98	37	61	91	52	39										37
122	66	56	202	92	110							1	1		38
97	47	50	240	130	110										39
47	21	26	62	40	22										40
66	32	34	78	57	21										41
131	69	62	79	25	54				1	1		1		1	42
41	30	11	184	84	100										43
119	59	60	143	58	85										44
5	1	4	22	14	8	1	1								45
53	30	23	55	32	23										46
41	21	20	23	14	9										47
74	36	38	45	24	21										48
6	5	1	2	2											49
5	5								1		1				50
			1		1										51
3	3		5	3	2				3	3					52
			1		1										53
1	1		1	1											54
1	1		1		1										55
4	3	1	2	1	1										56
12	11	1	4	3	1										57
			5	5								1	1		58
70	65	5	32	26	6				1	1					59

TABLE 29.—MALE INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHO DIED IN 1910,

	DIVISION OR STATE.	MALE INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHO DIED IN 1910.														
		Aggregate.	White.													
			Total.	Age at death.												
				Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
1	UNITED STATES	11,045	9,939	16	78	233	376	685	893	987	965	1,097	837	894	2,699	179
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:															
2	New England	1,105	1,084	3	9	16	30	63	87	113	106	135	104	108	306	4
3	Middle Atlantic	2,678	2,591	2	15	65	89	188	252	277	282	283	229	221	667	21
4	East North Central	2,504	2,423	2	13	48	90	150	219	252	232	263	216	198	698	42
5	West North Central	1,365	1,304		14	30	52	88	116	111	139	138	93	129	355	39
6	South Atlantic	1,315	808	4	9	28	32	53	57	64	45	88	57	82	262	27
7	East South Central	639	415	2	2	13	23	30	41	43	33	52	36	39	90	11
8	West South Central	467	383	2	9	14	22	34	35	43	36	36	36	31	78	7
9	Mountain	271	264		4	6	7	28	30	23	26	30	17	23	59	6
10	Pacific	701	667	1	3	13	31	51	56	56	66	72	49	63	184	22
	NEW ENGLAND:															
11	Maine	83	83		1	2	3	4	8	9	9	10	5	11	21	
12	New Hampshire	80	79			3	2	6	4	11	8	8	7	7	22	1
13	Vermont	62	62		1	1	1	2	8	5	3	2	3	11	24	1
14	Massachusetts	632	620	2	5	7	19	35	46	59	61	85	60	60	179	2
15	Rhode Island	76	73				1	6	6	9	10	11	6	4	20	
16	Connecticut	172	167	1	2	3	4	10	15	20	15	19	23	15	40	
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:															
17	New York	1,499	1,465		4	34	40	96	145	158	156	169	125	124	409	5
18	New Jersey	344	335	1	2	13	10	25	33	33	43	31	31	25	83	5
19	Pennsylvania	835	791	1	9	18	39	67	74	86	83	83	73	72	175	11
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:															
20	Ohio	713	687	1	1	10	21	41	76	71	61	78	67	54	198	8
21	Indiana	277	262			6	9	20	26	34	24	38	21	16	61	7
22	Illinois	784	753		7	20	32	48	61	76	87	82	80	62	186	12
23	Michigan	431	423	1	5	8	15	20	23	38	34	34	29	36	168	12
24	Wisconsin	299	298			4	13	21	33	33	26	31	19	30	85	3
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:															
25	Minnesota	251	248		4	6	9	21	25	26	30	35	21	25	45	1
26	Iowa	308	301		4	3	15	22	25	21	27	32	24	26	94	8
27	Missouri	402	371		6	13	18	20	28	30	40	35	24	46	92	21
28	North Dakota	39	39			2	1	4	6	3	6	4		2	5	6
29	South Dakota	54	50				1	4	3	7	6	1	2	4	22	
30	Nebraska	116	114			3	3	2	15	10	8	15	8	8	39	3
31	Kansas	195	181			3	5	15	16	14	22	16	14	18	58	
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:															
32	Delaware	23	20				2	3	1	3			3	2	5	1
33	Maryland	167	140	1	1	5	5	15	11	10	14	12	5	14	45	2
34	District of Columbia	206	160		1	1	6	6	6	7	7	16	5	21	81	3
35	Virginia	239	130	1	2	8	3	14	12	6	4	15	10	13	41	1
36	West Virginia	98	90			4	6	1	6	6	4	8	6	3	30	16
37	North Carolina	115	63				1	1	4	13	7	11	5	6	14	1
38	South Carolina	150	68		3	3	3	5	7	5		7	7	3	14	1
39	Georgia	241	111	1	1	6	4	5	9	12	7	13	12	15	25	1
40	Florida	76	36	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	6	4	5	7	1
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
41	Kentucky	252	195	1	1	4	14	14	17	22	12	22	14	18	49	7
42	Tennessee	119	94			4	5	6	14	8	8	11	11	6	18	3
43	Alabama	157	73	1	1	5	3	6	8	6	8	14	6	7	7	1
44	Mississippi	111	53				1	4	2	7	5	5	5	8	16	
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
45	Arkansas	68	54		1	4	1	5	8	3	4	7	4	5	10	2
46	Louisiana	95	63		1	2	4	9	5	6	6	5	5	7	10	3
47	Oklahoma	94	80	1	3	3	7	8	3	9	6	9	5	2	22	2
48	Texas	210	186	1	4	6	10	12	19	25	20	15	22	17	36	
	MOUNTAIN:															
49	Montana	60	58					9	8	10	6	8		4	12	1
50	Idaho	23	23			1		1	2	2		4	1	2	10	
51	Wyoming	6	6								2	2			2	
52	Colorado	82	79		1		3	8	7	9	9	10	7	8	15	2
53	New Mexico	32	32		1	3	1	5	5		3	3	2	3	5	1
54	Arizona	36	35			2		1	6	4	4	3	4	4	6	1
55	Utah	19	19		2		3	2	1	2	2		1	1	4	1
56	Nevada	13	12					2	1	1			2	1	5	
	PACIFIC:															
57	Washington	168	165		1	7	13	15	14	13	21	19	13	10	33	6
58	Oregon	119	114		1	2	2	9	10	9	10	7	2	15	36	11
59	California	414	388	1	1	4	16	27	32	34	35	46	34	38	115	5

CLASSIFIED BY COLOR AND AGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

MALE INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHO DIED IN 1910—continued.

Colored.

Total.	Age at death.													
	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.	
1,106	12	47	70	90	100	98	111	89	112	70	90	179	38	1
21		1	1	2	1	2	3	3	2		2	2	2	2
87		1	2	6	6	13	15	8	11	8	12	4	1	3
81			1	5	7	6	10	8	8	10	6	17	3	4
61		2	1	3	6	2	7	10	3	4	4	13	6	5
507	11	27	40	42	50	43	41	34	49	26	42	95	7	6
224		15	18	23	15	18	19	15	28	12	15	29	13	7
84	1	1	7	7	10	7	10	7	7	6	5	14	2	8
7					1	1	1			2	2			9
34				2		6	5	4	4	2	2	5	4	10
														11
1												1		12
														13
12				2		1	1	3	1		1	1	2	14
3					1	1	1							15
5		1	1				1		1		1			16
34			1	3	3	6	5	1	4	3	5	2	1	17
9				2	1	1	1	2			1	1		18
44		1	1	1	2	6	9	5	7	5	6	1		19
26				1	2	4	4	2	3	3		7		20
15				1	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2		21
31			1	3	2	1	2	5	4	6	1	4	2	22
8							1				2	4	1	23
1					1									24
3					2		1							25
7								3		2		2		26
31		1		2	1		5	5	2	2	4	5	4	27
														28
4			1				1	1					1	29
2						1							1	30
14		1		1	3	1		1	1			6		31
3		1	1	1										32
27		1	2	1	3	3	3		4		4	6		33
46				5	5	6	4	3	2	4	3	14		34
109	1	3	7	7	10	9	7	9	14	8	11	23		35
8				1	1	1	1	2	1				1	36
52		5	7	4	6	5	3	2	5	2	3	8	2	37
92	7	6	8	12	10	9	2	5	8	4	6	12	3	38
130	3	11	14	9	10	5	15	8	12	5	12	26		39
40			1	2	5	5	6	5	3	3	3	6	1	40
57		1	3	3	6	4	5	6	11	3	4	8	3	41
25		1	1	3		1	2		5	2	2	7	1	42
84		7	7	12	7	7	6	5	8	3	6	7	9	43
58		6	7	5	6	6	6	4	4	4	3	7		44
14			3	2	4			1		2	2			45
32	1	1	2	3	2	4	5	2	4	2	2	3	1	46
14			1	1		1	1	2		1	1	6		47
24			1	1	4	2	4	2	3	1		5	1	48
2						1				1				49
														50
														51
3					1		1				1			52
														53
1											1			54
														55
1										1				56
3						1	1				1			57
5							1	1	1			1	1	58
26				2		5	3	3	3	2	1	4	3	59

TABLE 30.—FEMALE INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHO DIED IN 1910,

	DIVISION OR STATE.	FEMALE INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHO DIED IN 1910.														
		Aggregate.	White.													
			Total.	Age at death.												
				Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
1	UNITED STATES	7,879	6,929	11	57	195	336	458	577	582	586	573	523	580	2,328	123
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:															
2	New England	915	901		3	20	28	65	51	71	65	71	74	84	365	4
3	Middle Atlantic	2,204	2,116	1	14	58	108	105	160	170	176	172	165	193	776	18
4	East North Central	1,619	1,581		7	43	66	99	134	135	147	150	123	120	528	29
5	West North Central	795	762	3	5	28	47	59	64	63	67	63	58	63	214	28
6	South Atlantic	1,012	569	4	10	10	27	40	46	41	37	45	42	49	193	25
7	East South Central	594	334		7	13	20	35	44	27	33	32	24	17	73	9
8	West South Central	359	298	2	6	15	17	32	46	37	27	18	21	22	52	3
9	Mountain	101	95	1	3	1	5	6	15	10	8	7	1	7	28	3
10	Pacific	280	273		2	7	18	17	17	28	26	15	15	25	99	4
	NEW ENGLAND:															
11	Maine	83	83			1	4	6	2	10	3	7	9	5	34	2
12	New Hampshire	66	66			2	3	7	6	3	5	7	7	5	20	1
13	Vermont	48	48			2	2	3		6	2	5	2	5	21	
14	Massachusetts	619	508		3	11	13	31	34	36	46	41	43	48	201	1
15	Rhode Island	60	60				4	5	5	7	3	3	1	7	25	
16	Connecticut	139	136			4	2	13	4	9	6	8	12	14	64	
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:															
17	New York	1,214	1,221		6	32	62	57	94	114	105	90	107	109	437	8
18	New Jersey	258	246		2	5	15	15	22	15	17	20	14	20	96	5
19	Pennsylvania	702	649	1	6	21	31	33	44	41	54	62	44	64	243	5
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:															
20	Ohio	434	421		2	9	12	25	30	33	38	31	29	41	163	8
21	Indiana	158	153			8	4	10	15	12	14	20	12	13	38	7
22	Illinois	568	551		2	15	28	41	53	53	47	60	42	41	165	4
23	Michigan	268	267		3	5	12	15	18	20	27	26	26	16	90	9
24	Wisconsin	191	189			6	10	8	18	17	21	13	14	9	72	1
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:															
25	Minnesota	134	133			5	3	11	12	14	16	15	13	11	29	4
26	Iowa	188	185	1		6	14	14	16	13	16	11	13	10	67	4
27	Missouri	283	265		2	9	15	21	17	18	21	23	20	28	72	19
28	North Dakota	14	14			3		1	2	1	2		1	1	3	
29	South Dakota	27	24			2	2	1	1	4	4	5		2	3	
30	Nebraska	58	58	1	1	1	8	4	9	6	2	7	5	3	10	1
31	Kansas	91	83	1	2	2	5	7	7	7	6	2	6	8	30	
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:															
32	Delaware	25	18		1	2			1	1	1	2	1	2	7	
33	Maryland	154	128		1	1	5	11	5	11	7	10	10	15	50	2
34	District of Columbia	73	38		1		1			2	4	3	6	2	18	1
35	Virginia	182	92		3		2	3	7	8	8	10	7	8	30	6
36	West Virginia	76	72			1	6	3	12	2		5	2	8	22	11
37	North Carolina	99	60		1	3	3	8	7	8	4	5	7	2	12	
38	South Carolina	147	37				2	2	3	2	4		1	1	18	4
39	Georgia	214	104	3	2	3	6	11	9	6	9	7	8	11	29	
40	Florida	42	20	1	1		2	2	2	1		3			7	1
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
41	Kentucky	172	151		3	5	7	19	18	11	14	14	10	5	38	7
42	Tennessee	126	72		1	4	5	8	10	4	6	6	8	5	13	2
43	Alabama	170	70		3	3	6	3	11	10	10	5	4	5	10	
44	Mississippi	126	41			1	2	5	5	2	3	7	2	2	12	
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
45	Arkansas	50	42		2	5	3	3	9	9	3	3		2	3	
46	Louisiana	91	68	1		2	3	4	12	7	6	4	8	5	15	1
47	Oklahoma	61	52		2	3	3	5	8	10	5	3	2	3	7	1
48	Texas	157	136	1	2	5	8	20	17	11	13	8	11	12	27	1
	MOUNTAIN:															
49	Montana	12	12		1			3	1	2	1				4	
50	Idaho	10	10						3		1		1	2	3	
51	Wyoming	6	4						1	1		1			1	
52	Colorado	33	31	1	1		3	2	3	2	2	2		2	10	3
53	New Mexico	7	6		1		1	1	2						1	
54	Arizona	8	8						1	3	2				2	
55	Utah	18	17			1	1		1	2	2	4		1	5	
56	Nevada	8	7						3					2	2	
	PACIFIC:															
57	Washington	52	51		2	4	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	3	14	
58	Oregon	34	34			1	2	4	3	2	2	3	1	3	11	2
59	California	194	188			2	13	9	10	21	21	7	10	19	74	2

CLASSIFIED BY COLOR AND AGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

FEMALE INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHO DIED IN 1910—continued.

Colored.

Total.	Age at death.													
	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.	
950	5	33	93	118	103	105	84	76	64	56	51	130	32	1
14	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	3		4		2
88		1	6	4	11	15	8	6	8	4	5	19	1	3
38			4	2	2	5	4	4	6	2	3	5	1	4
33	1	3	1	5	2	3	4	4		2		7	1	5
443	3	15	49	53	42	47	36	40	27	26	28	63	14	6
200		9	26	45	32	28	25	14	19	13	13	27	9	7
61		3	7	7	9	6	5	6	3	6	1	4	4	8
6		1			2							1	2	9
7		1		1	2		1	1			1			10
														11
														12
														13
11	1				1	1	1	1		3		3		14
														15
3				1					1			1		16
23		1	2	2	3	3	3	1	3			5		17
12			1		1	2	1			2	2	2	1	18
53			3	2	7	10	4	5	5	2	3	12		19
13			1	1	1	1		1	2	1	2	2	1	20
5				1		1			1		1	1		21
17			3			2	4	3	3	1		1		22
1					1									23
2						1						1		24
1				1										25
3				1		1	1							26
18	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2		2		2	1	27
														28
3		1						1				1		29
														30
8		1		1		1		1				4		31
7			2	1	1		1			1		1		32
23		2	4	4	1	1	4	3	1	1		4	1	33
35		1	1	2	4	3	2	3	2	3	5	8	1	34
90		3	8	5	8	7	8	8	7	11	8	17		35
4												1	3	36
39			4	4	8	7	2	1	2	1	4	5	1	37
110	2	2	12	23	10	12	10	5	7	5	2	14	6	38
119	1	6	16	11	8	14	8	16	8	3	8	11		39
22		1	2	3	2	3	1	4		1	1	2	2	40
21			1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	6	1	41
54		3	7	5	8	9	6	1	4	1	3	7		42
100		4	10	18	9	13	10	5	6	6	5	6	8	43
85		2	8	20	14	4	7	6	8	5	3	8		44
8		1	1	1		1	1	2				1		45
23			2	3	4	3	1	3	2	2		2	1	46
9			1	2	1	2	1			1			1	47
21		2	3	1	4		2	1	1	3	1	1	2	48
														49
														50
1												1		51
2					1								1	52
1													1	53
														54
1					1									55
1		1												56
1					1									57
														58
6		1		1	1		1	1			1			59

TABLE 31.—INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHO DIED IN 1910, CLASSIFIED

	DIVISION OR STATE.	All causes.	CAUSE OF DEATH.								
			Typhoid fever.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	Other forms of tuberculosis.	Cancer and other malignant tumors.	Diabetes.	Cerebral hemorrhage and softening.	General paralysis of the insane.
1	UNITED STATES	18,924	113	145	157	2,433	217	282	44	1,147	2,447
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:										
2	New England	2,020	9	23	20	182	24	39		174	264
3	Middle Atlantic	4,882	18	7	27	595	37	71	11	251	844
4	East North Central	4,123	13	38	42	503	71	78	16	237	619
5	West North Central	2,160	31	10	16	306	31	28	7	150	263
6	South Atlantic	2,327	16	44	23	337	24	28	6	132	128
7	East South Central	1,233	3	12	7	233	12	11		56	73
8	West South Central	826	17	4	14	122	4	5	1	44	43
9	Mountain	372	4	3	1	17	5	3	1	22	83
10	Pacific	981	2	4	7	138	9	19	2	81	130
	NEW ENGLAND:										
11	Maine	166			1	18	2	1		12	19
12	New Hampshire	146		5	1	14				13	15
13	Vermont	110			1	5		1		13	12
14	Massachusetts	1,151	8	16	16	89	18	29		83	141
15	Rhode Island	136	1	1		20	4	2		9	33
16	Connecticut	311		1	1	36		6		44	44
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
17	New York	2,743	15	2	17	348	21	37	8	118	567
18	New Jersey	602		1	1	53	10	9	1	40	115
19	Pennsylvania	1,537	3	4	9	194	6	25	2	93	162
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
20	Ohio	1,147	2	16	11	129	14	15	9	69	169
21	Indiana	435		5	2	31	23	7	2	45	53
22	Illinois	1,352	2	15	8	215	23	31	3	59	246
23	Michigan	699	3	1	14	66	6	11	2	32	108
24	Wisconsin	490	6	1	7	62	5	14		32	43
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
25	Minnesota	385	18	1	1	79	10	6	1	13	33
26	Iowa	496	5	5	2	67	4	12	3	58	66
27	Missouri	685	2	1	8	85	7	6	3	55	92
28	North Dakota	53	4			10				1	6
29	South Dakota	81		1	3	14	4	1		1	1
30	Nebraska	174				23	2	2		8	27
31	Kansas	286	2	2	2	28	1	1		14	38
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
32	Delaware	48				6	3	3		2	5
33	Maryland	321	3	1	3	34	1	4	3	22	38
34	District of Columbia	279			3	33	5	5		17	
35	Virginia	421	2	31	4	63		8		34	18
36	West Virginia	174	1	9		21	5	2		9	12
37	North Carolina	214	1	2	4	43	1	1	2	11	11
38	South Carolina	297	3	1	2	38				12	15
39	Georgia	455	5		6	76	7	3		17	20
40	Florida	118	1		1	23	2	2	1	8	11
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
41	Kentucky	424	1	5	4	83	6	2		13	28
42	Tennessee	245			1	34	3	4		29	23
43	Alabama	327		1	1	57	3	2		11	22
44	Mississippi	237	2	6	1	59		3		3	
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
45	Arkansas	118		1	1	25			1	2	6
46	Louisiana	186				28	4	4		9	15
47	Oklahoma	155	1	1	7	8				12	10
48	Texas	367	16	2	6	61		1		21	12
	MOUNTAIN:										
49	Montana	72				3	1			6	28
50	Idaho	33						1		2	1
51	Wyoming	11	2								2
52	Colorado	115	2	2	1	7	1			10	28
53	New Mexico	39				1		1			5
54	Arizona	44		1		5	3	1			10
55	Utah	37							1	2	5
56	Nevada	21				1				2	4
	PACIFIC:										
57	Washington	220			4	28	5	2		11	22
58	Oregon	153			1	24	2	7		24	13
59	California	608	2	4	2	86	2	10	2	46	95

BY CAUSE OF DEATH, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

CAUSE OF DEATH—continued.													
Other forms of mental alienation.	Epilepsy.	All other diseases of the nervous system.	Organic diseases of the heart.	Diseases of the arteries.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and enteritis.	Nephritis Bright's disease.	Senility.	Suicide.	Violent deaths.	All other causes.	Cause unknown.	
1,179	795	438	1,450	755	1,509	497	1,107	1,084	154	150	2,661	160	1
77	62	41	237	118	249	87	92	84	17	11	203	7	2
296	138	68	413	374	574	114	394	122	40	45	418	25	3
219	146	146	295	155	308	102	166	264	36	33	606	30	4
153	107	42	143	20	118	43	150	187	16	18	300	21	5
140	110	43	153	34	130	58	133	172	14	11	536	55	6
115	103	41	74	6	27	35	76	85	8	7	241	8	7
53	59	16	45	17	44	21	34	46	2	13	212	10	8
34	22	8	19	7	12	6	11	51	4	3	53	3	9
92	48	33	71	24	47	31	51	73	17	9	92	1	10
11	4	3	36	11	13	12	3	3	2	1	14		11
17	6	2	31	3	9	6	10	2	2		9	1	12
11	3	2	13	9	7	6	7	11	1		8		13
26	37	27	100	70	195	58	35	60	4	6	131	2	14
3	1		8	20	3		12	3	3	1	12		15
9	11	7	49	5	22	5	25	5	5	3	29	4	16
85	53	35	281	213	403	83	165	23	25	30	207	7	17
43	24	12	41	16	79	8	50	27	6	1	64	1	18
168	61	21	91	145	92	23	179	72	9	14	147	17	19
83	17	46	67	25	76	30	58	91	11	14	193	2	20
28	34	25	22	4	24	20	30	12	1	4	59	4	21
38	47	37	122	62	129	24	42	44	5	4	194	2	22
25	29	28	65	62	53	26	24	47	6	6	82	3	23
45	19	10	19	2	26	2	12	70	13	5	78	19	24
16	11	9	25	2	12	3	72	26	4	2	38	3	25
30	15	10	41	2	28	18	16	34		3	67	10	26
26	40	7	44	15	51	13	50	19	7	9	144	1	27
8	3	1	1	1	5	1	1	8	1		1	1	28
9	6	4	2		3	2	2	18		2	6	2	29
22	16	3	6		6	1	3	29	3		21	2	30
42	16	8	24		13	5	6	53	1	2	23	2	31
4	4		3		5	2	4	1			8		32
28	11	6	20	5	17	7	26	31	6	2	45	8	33
10	14	3	24	19	43	11	20	18	3	1	50		34
25	21	9	43	1	23	2	26	35	1	1	60	14	35
23	3	7	8	1	2	2	2	17	1	1	43	5	36
29	9		16	1	5	10	12	7	3		45	1	37
15	18	3	3	4	6	3	16	27		2	129		38
3	28	15	32	2	20	21	24	29		2	121	24	39
3	2		4	1	9		3	7		2	35	3	40
80	37	17	24	2	12	3	14	44	2	4	40	3	41
22	10	13	12		3	9	4	20	2	1	50	5	42
8	32	4	28	3	6	12	40	8			89		43
5	24	7	10	1	6	11	18	13	4	2	62		44
11	18	3	8		9	5	8	5		1	14		45
18	14	1	9	17	8	2	7	13	1	4	31	1	46
11	11	4	13		6	1	3	5			58	4	47
13	16	8	15		21	13	16	23	1	8	109	5	48
3	1		2		6			6		1	15		49
5	3				1	1		13	1		3	2	50
2		1	2					1			1		51
11	10	2	4	4	3	3	6	11	2	1	6	1	52
4	5	2		2			2	5	1		11		53
.....		2	4		1	1	1	3		1	11		54
7	3	1	5				1	9			3		55
2			2	1	1	1	1	3			3		56
38	14	1	13		22	4	16	9	2	3	26		57
25	6		12	1	2		6	14	3	1	12		58
29	28	32	46	23	23	27	29	50	12	5	54	1	59

TABLE 32.—INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHO WERE DISCHARGED IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY

	DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS DISCHARGED IN 1910.											
					White.								
								Condition at discharge.					
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Improved or recovered.			Unimproved.		
								Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	UNITED STATES	29,304	16,193	13,111	27,614	15,261	12,353	22,773	12,458	10,315	4,207	2,418	1,789
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
2	New England	3,343	1,691	1,652	3,308	1,666	1,642	2,493	1,217	1,276	751	420	331
3	Middle Atlantic	6,871	3,590	3,281	6,705	3,507	3,198	5,719	2,946	2,773	827	463	364
4	East North Central	6,609	3,718	2,891	6,501	3,651	2,850	5,233	2,902	2,331	1,127	662	465
5	West North Central	3,470	1,924	1,546	3,380	1,869	1,511	2,953	1,633	1,320	377	215	162
6	South Atlantic	3,226	1,766	1,460	2,567	1,436	1,131	2,117	1,152	965	362	214	148
7	East South Central	2,050	1,175	875	1,693	985	708	1,296	751	545	359	208	151
8	West South Central	1,524	841	683	1,351	753	598	1,158	650	508	176	93	83
9	Mountain	666	474	192	646	456	190	539	383	156	85	56	29
10	Pacific	1,545	1,014	531	1,463	938	525	1,265	824	441	143	87	56
	NEW ENGLAND:												
11	Maine	212	118	94	212	118	94	194	110	84	17	8	9
12	New Hampshire	142	66	76	142	66	76	112	53	59	27	12	15
13	Vermont	153	88	65	153	88	65	123	73	50	26	11	15
14	Massachusetts	1,912	937	975	1,885	918	967	1,374	632	742	488	271	197
15	Rhode Island	281	153	128	279	151	128	198	103	95	77	45	32
16	Connecticut	643	329	314	637	325	312	492	246	246	136	73	63
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
17	New York	3,882	1,998	1,884	3,812	1,967	1,845	3,139	1,587	1,552	570	313	257
18	New Jersey	842	420	422	813	403	410	702	347	355	93	49	44
19	Pennsylvania	2,147	1,172	975	2,080	1,137	943	1,878	1,012	866	164	101	63
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
20	Ohio	1,855	1,060	795	1,817	1,037	780	1,564	864	700	231	154	77
21	Indiana	576	267	309	561	261	300	466	221	245	82	34	48
22	Illinois	1,947	1,147	800	1,906	1,116	790	1,487	860	627	375	238	137
23	Michigan	1,108	593	515	1,099	589	510	800	436	364	278	139	139
24	Wisconsin	1,123	651	472	1,118	648	470	916	521	395	161	97	64
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
25	Minnesota	722	429	293	719	426	293	639	377	262	78	48	30
26	Iowa	806	425	381	802	423	379	734	391	343	52	28	24
27	Missouri	1,217	646	571	1,162	610	552	991	527	464	160	78	82
28	North Dakota	60	38	22	60	38	22	46	27	19	11	10	1
29	South Dakota	77	46	31	75	46	29	66	41	25	8	4	4
30	Nebraska	147	90	57	146	90	56	122	76	46	12	8	4
31	Kansas	441	250	191	416	236	180	355	194	161	56	39	17
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
32	Delaware	63	37	26	56	31	25	43	23	20	13	8	5
33	Maryland	637	334	303	587	309	278	474	246	228	94	50	44
34	District of Columbia	300	218	82	233	180	53	151	116	35	52	38	14
35	Virginia	538	287	251	380	205	175	329	175	154	28	11	17
36	West Virginia	272	145	127	259	137	122	220	111	109	33	20	13
37	North Carolina	463	202	261	365	165	200	329	152	177	30	10	20
38	South Carolina	336	180	156	214	114	100	161	80	81	52	33	19
39	Georgia	506	303	203	409	256	153	355	217	138	54	39	15
40	Florida	111	60	51	64	39	25	55	32	23	6	5	1
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
41	Kentucky	667	377	290	601	345	256	486	266	220	110	74	36
42	Tennessee	570	347	223	439	278	161	369	240	129	58	31	27
43	Alabama	437	255	182	396	225	171	267	157	110	129	68	61
44	Mississippi	376	196	180	257	137	120	174	88	86	62	35	27
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
45	Arkansas	96	53	43	91	52	39	70	39	31	21	13	8
46	Louisiana	216	105	111	163	75	88	113	50	63	46	22	24
47	Oklahoma	459	269	190	418	248	170	352	209	143	59	35	24
48	Texas	753	414	339	679	378	301	623	352	271	50	23	27
	MOUNTAIN:												
49	Montana	120	89	31	114	84	30	112	82	30	2	2	
50	Idaho	94	71	23	89	66	23	72	56	16	13	6	7
51	Wyoming	18	12	6	18	12	6	16	10	6			
52	Colorado	272	180	92	269	177	92	199	128	71	57	41	16
53	New Mexico	28	20	8	28	20	8	23	16	7	4	3	1
54	Arizona	46	39	7	45	38	7	43	36	7	1	1	
55	Utah	54	37	17	53	36	17	46	33	13	7	3	4
56	Nevada	34	26	8	30	23	7	28	22	6	1		1
	PACIFIC:												
57	Washington	470	315	155	458	304	154	404	271	133	48	29	19
58	Oregon	303	201	102	303	201	102	279	187	92	20	12	8
59	California	772	498	274	702	433	269	582	366	216	75	46	29

COLOR, SEX, AND CONDITION AT DISCHARGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

INSANE IN HOSPITALS DISCHARGED IN 1910—continued.

White—Continued.						Colored.															
Condititon at discharge—Continued.									Condition at discharge.												
Not insane.			Not reported.			Total.	Male.	Female.	Improved or recovered.			Unimproved.			Not insane.			Not reported.			
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.				Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
472	302	170	162	83	79	1,690	932	758	1,468	801	667	190	114	76	19	11	8	13	6	7	1
47	24	23	17	5	12	35	25	10	24	17	7	11	8	3							2
128	85	43	31	13	18	166	83	83	148	70	78	16	11	5	2	2					3
112	69	43	29	18	11	108	67	41	93	57	36	13	8	5	2	2					4
34	14	20	16	7	9	90	55	35	78	49	29	11	6	5	1		1				5
70	55	15	18	15	3	659	330	329	590	298	292	52	28	24	8	2	6	9	2	7	6
25	18	7	13	8	5	357	190	167	285	147	138	66	37	29	3	3		3	3		7
12	9	3	5	1	4	173	88	85	165	85	80	7	3	4	1		1				8
15	12	3	7	5	2	20	18	2	18	16	2	2	2								9
29	16	13	26	11	15	82	76	6	67	62	5	12	11	1	2	2		1	1		10
.....			1		1																11
3	1	2																			12
4	4																				13
28	10	18	15	5	10	27	19	8	18	13	5	9	6	3							14
4	3	1				2	2					2	2								15
8	6	2	1		1	6	4	2	6	4	2										16
101	66	35	2	1	1	70	31	39	65	28	37	4	2	2	1	1					17
5	4	1	13	3	10	29	17	12	23	12	11	5	4	1	1	1					18
22	15	7	16	9	7	67	35	32	60	30	30	7	5	2							19
21	19	2	1		1	38	23	15	30	17	13	6	4	2	2	2					20
3	1	2	10	5	5	15	6	9	14	6	8	1		1							21
38	14	24	6	4	2	41	31	10	37	29	8	4	2	2							22
14	9	5	7	5	2	9	4	5	8	3	5	1	1								23
36	26	10	5	4	1	5	3	2	4	2	2	1	1								24
2	1	1				3	3		3	3											25
7	2	5	9	2	7	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1								26
9	3	6	2	2		55	36	19	48	33	15	7	3	4							27
1		1	2	1	1																28
.....			1	1		2		2	1		1	1		1							29
10	5	5	2	1	1	1		1	1		1										30
5	3	2				25	14	11	22	12	10	2	2		1		1				31
.....						7	6	1	6	5	1	1	1								32
8	5	3	11	8	3	59	25	25	37	18	19	7	5	2				6	2	4	33
30	26	4				67	38	29	52	32	20	9	5	4	6	1	5				34
21	17	4	2	2		158	82	76	158	82	76										35
1	1		5	5		13	8	5	11	8	3	2		2							36
6	3	3				98	37	61	96	35	61	2	2								37
1	1					122	66	56	98	57	41	21	9	12				3		3	38
.....						97	47	50	88	43	45	8	4	4	1		1				39
3	2	1				47	21	26	44	18	26	2	2		1	1					40
4	4		1	1		66	32	34	48	27	21	18	5	13							41
1	1		11	6	5	131	69	62	122	60	62	6	6					3	3		42
.....						41	30	11	33	24	9	8	6	2							43
20	13	7	1	1		119	59	60	82	36	46	34	20	14	3	3					44
.....						5	1	4	5	1	4										45
3	3		1		1	53	30	23	49	29	20	4	1	3							46
5	4	1	2		2	41	21	20	37	19	18	3	2	1	1		1				47
4	2	2	2	1	1	74	36	38	74	36	38										48
.....						6	5	1	6	5	1										49
3	3		1	1		5	5		5	5											50
2	2																				51
7	4	3	6	4	2	3	3		2	2		1	1								52
1	1																				53
1	1					1	1		1	1											54
.....						1	1					1	1								55
1	1					4	3	1	4	3	1										56
3	2	1	3	2	1	12	11	1	9	8	1	1	1		2	2					57
1		1	3	2	1																58
25	14	11	20	7	13	70	65	5	58	54	4	11	10	1				1	1		59

TABLE 33.—INSANE IN HOSPITALS WHO WERE DISCHARGED IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY CONDITION AT DISCHARGE, SEX, AND AGE AT DISCHARGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

AGE AT DISCHARGE.	INSANE IN HOSPITALS DISCHARGED IN 1910.														
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Condition at discharge.											
				Improved or recovered.			Unimproved.			Not insane.			Not reported.		
				Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All ages	29,304	16,193	13,111	24,241	13,259	10,982	4,397	2,532	1,865	491	313	178	175	89	86
Under 15 years	105	65	40	59	33	26	42	30	12	3	2	1	1		1
15 to 19 years	1,364	753	611	1,119	616	503	205	119	86	31	14	17	9	4	5
20 to 24 years	3,209	1,845	1,364	2,639	1,508	1,131	516	304	212	40	27	13	14	6	8
25 to 29 years	3,770	2,065	1,705	3,096	1,650	1,446	592	363	229	57	38	19	25	14	11
30 to 34 years	3,854	2,150	1,704	3,209	1,753	1,456	569	351	218	58	39	19	18	7	11
35 to 39 years	3,896	2,110	1,786	3,277	1,741	1,536	530	309	221	65	43	22	24	17	7
40 to 44 years	3,257	1,759	1,498	2,777	1,473	1,304	397	237	160	61	38	23	22	11	11
45 to 49 years	2,845	1,552	1,293	2,411	1,322	1,089	367	195	172	48	27	21	19	8	11
50 to 54 years	2,348	1,249	1,099	1,985	1,089	896	308	129	179	42	27	15	13	4	9
55 to 59 years	1,575	884	691	1,346	762	584	203	106	97	20	15	5	6	1	5
60 to 64 years	1,112	632	480	902	502	400	192	117	75	12	8	4	6	5	1
65 to 69 years	725	407	318	558	307	251	156	93	63	10	6	4	1	1	
70 to 74 years	444	247	197	297	163	134	127	70	57	15	10	5	5	4	1
75 to 79 years	226	135	91	146	89	57	72	40	32	5	4	1	3	2	1
80 years and over	145	71	74	78	41	37	61	29	32	6	1	5			
Age unknown	429	270	159	342	211	131	60	40	20	18	14	4	9	5	4

TABLE 34.—INSANE WITH GENERAL PARALYSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE WITH GENERAL PARALYSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.									
	Aggregate.	White.							Colored.	
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negro.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.				
UNITED STATES	3,884	3,670	2,486	1,420	783	283	1,111	73	208	6
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:										
New England	360	355	230	140	79	11	120	5	5	
Middle Atlantic	1,335	1,282	742	373	346	23	533	7	51	2
East North Central	965	940	688	382	227	79	221	31	25	
West North Central	417	402	310	206	72	32	76	16	15	
South Atlantic	287	219	181	143	12	26	37	1	68	
East South Central	130	104	99	39	2	58	4	1	26	
West South Central	50	42	36	24	2	10	3	3	8	
Mountain	163	160	106	66	17	23	47	7	2	1
Pacific	177	166	94	47	26	21	70	2	8	3
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine	31	31	26	25	1		4	1		
New Hampshire	16	16	15	10	3	2	1			
Vermont	8	8	8	8						
Massachusetts	220	217	122	62	53	7	93	2	3	
Rhode Island	46	44	30	19	10	1	13	1	2	
Connecticut	39	39	29	16	12	1	9	1		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York	978	940	481	206	265	10	458	1	36	2
New Jersey	125	117	82	34	40	8	32	3	8	
Pennsylvania	232	225	179	133	41	5	43	3	7	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio	220	216	190	134	48	8	23	3	4	
Indiana	67	64	59	38	7	14	4	1	3	
Illinois	390	375	246	125	73	48	109	20	15	
Michigan	138	135	102	58	39	5	29	4	3	
Wisconsin	150	150	91	27	60	4	56	3		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota	40	39	22	11	11		17		1	
Iowa	80	79	62	38	22	2	16	1	1	
Missouri	244	232	184	130	33	21	34	14	12	
North Dakota	3	3	2	1		1	1			
South Dakota	2	2	1			1	1			
Nebraska	20	20	13	4	2	7	6	1		
Kansas	28	27	26	22	4		1		1	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware	1	1	1	1						
Maryland	143	110	80	63	9	8	30		33	
District of Columbia	25	23	19	14	1	4	4		2	
Virginia	24	16	16	16					8	
West Virginia	19	19	18	6	1	11		1		
North Carolina	13	11	9	6		3	2		2	
South Carolina	34	26	25	25			1		8	
Georgia	14	9	9	8	1				5	
Florida	14	4	4	4					10	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky	87	78	76	16	2	58	2		9	
Tennessee	14	11	10	10			1		3	
Alabama	20	6	5	5			1		14	
Mississippi	9	9	8	8				1		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas	5	3	3	3					2	
Louisiana	20	14	14	5	2	7			6	
Oklahoma	10	10	7	7				3		
Texas	15	15	12	9		3	3			
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana	42	42	24	9	9	6	16	2		
Idaho										
Wyoming	2	2	2	1		1				
Colorado	107	104	73	49	8	16	26	5	2	1
New Mexico	3	3	3	3						
Arizona	6	6	2	2			4			
Utah	2	2	1	1			1			
Nevada	1	1	1	1						
PACIFIC:										
Washington	37	37	20	9	10	1	17			
Oregon	29	29	18	7	5	6	11			
California	111	100	56	31	11	14	42	2	8	3

TABLE 35.—INSANE WITH GENERAL PARALYSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND AGE AT ADMISSION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

SEX, AND AGE AT ADMISSION.	INSANE WITH GENERAL PARALYSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.									
	Aggregate.	White.						Colored.		
		Total.	Native.			Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negro.	Other colored.	
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.				
BOTH SEXES.										
All ages	3,884	3,670	2,486	1,420	783	283	1,111	73	208	6
Under 15 years	17	17	16	9	5	2	1			
15 to 19 years	47	37	31	14	12	5	6		10	
20 to 24 years	134	123	95	61	25	9	25	3	11	
25 to 29 years	218	199	137	85	39	13	60	2	17	2
30 to 34 years	421	398	278	154	90	34	115	5	22	1
35 to 39 years	612	589	416	218	162	36	166	7	23	
40 to 44 years	669	646	452	253	155	44	190	4	23	
45 to 49 years	590	566	362	208	119	35	199	5	23	1
50 to 54 years	445	421	284	159	92	33	130	7	22	2
55 to 59 years	267	249	164	94	53	17	83	2	18	
60 to 64 years	165	154	105	70	15	20	46	3	11	
65 to 69 years	89	79	46	35	4	7	33		10	
70 to 74 years	54	47	28	19	2	7	17	2	7	
75 to 79 years	57	54	28	16	5	7	23	3	3	
80 years and over	31	27	16	9	2	5	9	2	4	
Age unknown	68	64	28	16	3	9	8	28	4	
MALE.										
All ages	2,989	2,840	1,937	1,130	606	201	853	50	144	5
Under 15 years	11	11	10	5	4	1	1			
15 to 19 years	28	25	25	11	9	5			3	
20 to 24 years	80	75	61	40	15	6	12	2	5	
25 to 29 years	144	133	96	64	26	6	36	1	9	2
30 to 34 years	325	307	216	124	67	25	88	3	17	1
35 to 39 years	495	478	331	173	132	26	141	6	17	
40 to 44 years	546	529	376	211	130	35	149	4	17	
45 to 49 years	475	456	290	173	94	23	164	2	18	1
50 to 54 years	347	329	210	120	66	24	112	7	17	1
55 to 59 years	217	203	133	78	42	13	69	1	14	
60 to 64 years	126	117	83	58	10	15	33	1	9	
65 to 69 years	56	49	31	24	3	4	18		7	
70 to 74 years	33	29	19	14	1	4	10		4	
75 to 79 years	37	35	22	15	3	4	12	1	2	
80 years and over	19	17	13	7	2	4	3	1	2	
Age unknown	50	47	21	13	2	6	5	21	3	
FEMALE.										
All ages	895	830	549	290	177	82	258	23	64	1
Under 15 years	6	6	6	4	1	1				
15 to 19 years	19	12	6	3	3		6		7	
20 to 24 years	54	48	34	21	10	3	13	1	6	
25 to 29 years	74	66	41	21	13	7	24	1	8	
30 to 34 years	96	91	62	30	23	9	27	2	5	
35 to 39 years	117	111	85	45	30	10	25	1	6	
40 to 44 years	123	117	76	42	25	9	41		6	
45 to 49 years	115	110	72	35	25	12	35	3	5	
50 to 54 years	98	92	74	39	26	9	18		5	1
55 to 59 years	50	46	31	16	11	4	14	1	4	
60 to 64 years	39	37	22	12	5	5	13	2	2	
65 to 69 years	33	30	15	11	1	3	15		3	
70 to 74 years	21	18	9	5	1	3	7	2	3	
75 to 79 years	20	19	6	1	2	3	11	2	1	
80 years and over	12	10	3	2		1	6	1	2	
Age unknown	18	17	7	3	1	3	3	7	1	

TABLE 36.—INSANE WITH GENERAL PARALYSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION, AND BY SEX, BY DIVISIONS.

SEX, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	United States.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
BOTH SEXES.										
Aggregate	3,881	360	1,335	965	417	287	130	50	163	177
Residing prior to admission in places having a population of—										
Less than 2,500	775	40	115	236	166	68	69	17	36	28
2,500 to 10,000	325	38	71	99	44	22	15	6	19	11
10,000 to 25,000	268	49	81	78	14	9	5	5	19	8
25,000 to 50,000	199	32	52	57	15	18	8	1	12	4
50,000 to 100,000	237	51	82	39	35	7	5	8	2	8
100,000 to 500,000	622	55	142	162	40	30	20	8	62	103
500,000 and over	1,336	94	779	267	82	111			3	
Not reported	122	1	13	27	21	22	8	5	10	15
MALE.										
Aggregate	2,989	283	1,002	765	313	203	94	35	135	159
Residing prior to admission in places having a population of—										
Less than 2,500	568	30	87	171	115	52	43	11	33	26
2,500 to 10,000	254	27	54	79	34	17	12	4	18	9
10,000 to 25,000	212	39	62	60	11	6	3	5	18	8
25,000 to 50,000	160	27	41	43	11	15	7	1	11	4
50,000 to 100,000	196	47	72	31	19	6	5	7	2	7
100,000 to 500,000	524	48	116	147	36	24	17	3	42	91
500,000 and over	974	65	559	216	67	64			3	
Not reported	101		11	18	20	19	7	4	8	14
FEMALE.										
Aggregate	895	77	333	200	104	84	36	15	28	18
Residing prior to admission in places having a population of—										
Less than 2,500	207	10	28	65	51	16	26	6	3	2
2,500 to 10,000	71	11	17	20	10	5	3	2	1	2
10,000 to 25,000	56	10	19	18	3	3	2		1	
25,000 to 50,000	39	5	11	14	4	3	1		1	
50,000 to 100,000	41	4	10	8	16	1		1		1
100,000 to 500,000	98	7	26	15	4	6	3	5	20	12
500,000 and over	362	29	220	51	15	47				
Not reported	21	1	2	9	1	3	1	1	2	1

TABLE 37.—INSANE WITH ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION OR STATE.	INSANE WITH ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.											
	Aggregate.	White.						Colored.				
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Indian.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.						
UNITED STATES	6,122	5,819	3,782	2,068	1,377	337	1,917	120	303	284	9	10
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England	898	892	478	182	267	29	410	4	6	6		
Middle Atlantic	1,613	1,569	968	465	464	39	595	6	44	41	1	2
East North Central	1,321	1,287	861	405	379	77	397	29	34	32	1	1
West North Central	579	562	343	195	120	28	167	52	17	15	2	
South Atlantic	538	445	401	327	32	42	41	3	93	93		
East South Central	268	205	201	150	25	26	3	1	63	63		
West South Central	239	213	176	146	10	20	25	12	26	21	3	2
Mountain	225	217	134	94	20	20	77	6	8	8		
Pacific	441	429	220	104	60	56	202	7	12	5	2	5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine	33	33	25	21	4		8					
New Hampshire	37	37	18	9	9		17	2				
Vermont	30	30	23	15	8		7					
Massachusetts	620	614	309	98	184	27	303	2	6	6		
Rhode Island	56	56	30	9	19	2	26					
Connecticut	122	122	73	30	43		49					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York	978	954	557	225	320	12	396	1	24	22	1	1
New Jersey	323	312	189	100	70	19	119	4	11	10		1
Pennsylvania	312	303	222	140	74	8	80	1	9	9		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio	413	400	300	176	98	26	92	8	13	13		
Indiana	75	70	50	42	3	5	16	4	5	5		
Illinois	359	347	201	81	93	27	137	9	12	11		1
Michigan	135	131	87	37	38	12	43	1	4	3	1	
Wisconsin	339	339	223	69	147	7	109	7				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota	194	191	72	20	52		118	1	3	2	1	
Iowa	105	104	84	43	40	1	19	1	1	1		
Missouri	186	178	113	74	22	17	17	48	8	8		
North Dakota	3	3	2		2		1					
South Dakota	1	1	1	1								
Nebraska	20	20	14	4		10	5	1				
Kansas	70	65	57	53	4		7	1	5	4	1	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware	27	21	15	13	2		5	1	6	6		
Maryland	172	150	132	97	20	15	18		22	22		
District of Columbia	64	46	38	29	5	4	8		18	18		
Virginia	69	59	57	57			1	1	10	10		
West Virginia	50	46	39	26		13	6	1	4	4		
North Carolina	35	32	32	22		10			3	3		
South Carolina	37	26	26	26					11	11		
Georgia	57	56	54	49	5		2		1	1		
Florida	27	9	8	8			1		18	18		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	106	92	90	49	19	22	2		14	14		
Tennessee	60	52	51	44	3	4		1	8	8		
Alabama	86	45	44	41	3		1		41	41		
Mississippi	16	16	16	16								
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	5	5	5	5								
Louisiana	40	28	23	11	5	7	3	2	12	12		
Oklahoma	139	128	105	91	4	10	14	9	11	6	3	2
Texas	55	52	43	39	1	3	8	1	3	3		
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana	31	29	8	2	3	3	21		2	2		
Idaho	8	8	4	4			4					
Wyoming	6	6	2	1	1		4					
Colorado	150	147	99	75	9	15	45	3	3	3		
New Mexico	3	3	2	2				1				
Arizona	15	12	11	6	5		1		3	3		
Utah												
Nevada	12	12	8	4	2	2	2	2				
PACIFIC:												
Washington	109	107	44	23	20	1	63		2	1	1	
Oregon	73	71	40	13	14	13	28	3	2			2
California	259	251	136	68	26	42	111	4	8	4	1	3

TABLE 38.—INSANE WITH ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND AGE AT ADMISSION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

SEX, AND AGE AT ADMISSION.	INSANE WITH ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.											
	Aggregate.	White.							Colored.			
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Indian.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.						
BOTH SEXES.												
All ages	6,122	5,819	3,782	2,068	1,377	337	1,917	120	303	284	9	10
Under 15 years	3	2	2	1		1			1	1		
15 to 19 years	35	28	26	13	12	1	2		7	7		
20 to 24 years	223	199	159	89	52	18	39	1	24	24		
25 to 29 years	600	562	396	229	133	34	157	9	38	37	1	
30 to 34 years	870	811	574	313	213	48	219	18	59	58		1
35 to 39 years	1,056	1,009	688	350	281	57	295	26	47	42	4	1
40 to 44 years	954	906	596	322	227	47	301	9	48	42	2	4
45 to 49 years	744	719	435	230	163	42	269	15	25	22	1	2
50 to 54 years	610	593	360	186	151	23	223	10	17	17		
55 to 59 years	408	396	229	126	79	24	159	8	12	11		1
60 to 64 years	262	252	129	78	33	18	118	5	10	9		1
65 to 69 years	173	172	93	66	16	11	77	2	1	1		
70 to 74 years	56	53	32	22	8	2	20	1	3	3		
75 to 79 years	31	29	18	14	2	2	11		2	1	1	
80 years and over	17	15	2	2			13		2	2		
Age unknown	80	73	43	27	7	9	14	16	7	7		
MALE.												
All ages	5,220	5,015	3,320	1,827	1,208	285	1,592	103	205	187	9	9
Under 15 years	1	1	1	1								
15 to 19 years	23	19	17	9	7	1	2		4	4		
20 to 24 years	186	173	137	76	45	16	35	1	13	13		
25 to 29 years	526	498	351	207	117	27	139	8	28	27	1	
30 to 34 years	749	715	513	279	193	41	189	13	34	33		1
35 to 39 years	894	861	596	300	246	50	243	22	33	28	4	1
40 to 44 years	781	750	508	277	192	39	235	7	31	26	2	3
45 to 49 years	633	611	381	204	145	32	218	12	22	19	1	2
50 to 54 years	540	527	330	170	138	22	188	9	13	13		
55 to 59 years	356	348	207	115	71	21	133	8	8	7		1
60 to 64 years	225	216	116	74	28	14	95	5	9	8		1
65 to 69 years	150	149	83	59	13	11	64	2	1	1		
70 to 74 years	48	46	27	19	6	2	18	1	2	2		
75 to 79 years	25	24	14	12		2	10		1		1	
80 years and over	14	12	2	2			10		2	2		
Age unknown	69	65	37	23	7	7	13	15	4	4		
FEMALE.												
All ages	902	804	462	241	169	52	325	17	98	97		1
Under 15 years	2	1	1			1			1	1		
15 to 19 years	12	9	9	4	5				3	3		
20 to 24 years	37	26	22	13	7	2	4		11	11		
25 to 29 years	74	64	45	22	16	7	18	1	10	10		
30 to 34 years	121	96	61	34	20	7	30	5	25	25		
35 to 39 years	162	148	92	50	35	7	52	4	14	14		
40 to 44 years	173	156	88	45	35	8	66	2	17	16		1
45 to 49 years	111	108	54	26	18	10	51	3	3	3		
50 to 54 years	70	66	30	16	13	1	35	1	4	4		
55 to 59 years	52	48	22	11	8	3	26		4	4		
60 to 64 years	37	36	13	4	5	4	23		1	1		
65 to 69 years	23	23	10	7	3		13					
70 to 74 years	8	7	5	3	2		2		1	1		
75 to 79 years	6	5	4	2	2		1		1	1		
80 years and over	3	3					3					
Age unknown	11	8	6	4		2	1	1	3	3		

TABLE 39.—INSANE WITH ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION, AND BY SEX, BY DIVISIONS.

SEX, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	United States.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
BOTH SEXES.										
Aggregate	6,122	898	1,613	1,321	579	538	268	239	225	441
Residing prior to admission in places having a population of—										
Less than 2,500	1,302	77	230	268	239	127	83	129	50	99
2,500 to 10,000	641	128	141	141	52	53	33	32	22	39
10,000 to 25,000	532	119	142	121	29	49	23	13	21	15
25,000 to 50,000	447	101	98	104	38	43	32	8	11	12
50,000 to 100,000	463	128	107	79	58	40	12	26	1	12
100,000 to 500,000	1,178	127	282	241	57	77	63	19	105	207
500,000 and over	1,292	203	599	325	54	108	1	2		
Not reported	267	15	14	42	52	41	21	10	15	57
MALE.										
Aggregate	5,220	737	1,293	1,176	538	467	214	211	207	377
Residing prior to admission in places having a population of—										
Less than 2,500	1,181	67	200	256	227	111	64	117	47	92
2,500 to 10,000	571	112	125	130	50	45	26	28	20	35
10,000 to 25,000	467	104	116	111	23	47	20	12	19	15
25,000 to 50,000	393	89	86	90	34	39	29	8	11	7
50,000 to 100,000	390	101	91	72	54	33	7	22	1	9
100,000 to 500,000	985	102	228	206	54	62	54	16	95	168
500,000 and over	997	148	437	272	49	90		1		
Not reported	236	14	10	39	47	40	14	7	14	51
FEMALE.										
Aggregate	902	161	320	145	41	71	54	28	18	64
Residing prior to admission in places having a population of—										
Less than 2,500	121	10	30	12	12	16	19	12	3	7
2,500 to 10,000	70	16	16	11	2	8	7	4	2	4
10,000 to 25,000	65	15	26	10	6	2	3	1	2	
25,000 to 50,000	54	12	12	14	4	4	3			5
50,000 to 100,000	73	27	16	7	4	7	5	4		3
100,000 to 500,000	193	25	54	35	3	15	9	3	10	39
500,000 and over	295	55	162	53	5	18	1	1		
Not reported	31	1	4	3	5	1	7	3	1	6

TABLE 40.—INSANE WITH BOTH GENERAL PARALYSIS AND ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND AGE AT ADMISSION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

SEX, AND AGE AT ADMISSION.	INSANE WITH BOTH GENERAL PARALYSIS AND ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.										
	Aggregate.	White.						Colored.			
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Indian.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.					
BOTH SEXES.											
All ages	201	187	132	82	37	13	53	2	14	13	1
Under 15 years	1	1	1	1							
15 to 19 years	1	1	1		1						
20 to 24 years	6	5	5	4	1				1	1	
25 to 29 years	16	15	11	7	2	2	4		1	1	
30 to 34 years	21	20	16	10	6		4		1		1
35 to 39 years	32	29	22	13	9		7		3	3	
40 to 44 years	33	30	21	13	6	2	9		3	3	
45 to 49 years	28	27	15	10	4	1	12		1	1	
50 to 54 years	23	21	14	8	4	2	6	1	2	2	
55 to 59 years	12	11	8	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	
60 to 64 years	12	12	9	7	1	1	3				
65 to 69 years	8	7	4	2	1	1	3		1	1	
70 to 74 years	4	4	2	2			2				
75 to 79 years											
80 years and over	1	1	1			1					
Age unknown	3	3	2	2			1				
MALE.											
All ages	147	137	100	63	26	11	37		10	9	1
Under 15 years											
15 to 19 years	1	1	1		1						
20 to 24 years	2	2	2	2							
25 to 29 years	9	8	7	4	1	2	1		1	1	
30 to 34 years	17	16	13	10	3		3		1		1
35 to 39 years	22	20	14	10	4		6		2	2	
40 to 44 years	26	25	17	11	5	1	8		1	1	
45 to 49 years	23	22	12	7	4	1	10		1	1	
50 to 54 years	18	16	13	7	4	2	3		2	2	
55 to 59 years	9	8	6	2	2	2	2		1	1	
60 to 64 years	9	9	7	5	1	1	2				
65 to 69 years	5	4	3	1	1	1	1		1	1	
70 to 74 years	3	3	2	2			1				
75 to 79 years											
80 years and over	1	1	1			1					
Age unknown	2	2	2	2							
FEMALE.											
All ages	54	50	32	19	11	2	16	2	4	4	
Under 15 years	1	1	1	1							
15 to 19 years											
20 to 24 years	4	3	3	2	1				1	1	
25 to 29 years	7	7	4	3	1		3				
30 to 34 years	4	4	3		3		1				
35 to 39 years	10	9	8	3	5		1		1	1	
40 to 44 years	7	5	4	2	1	1	1		2	2	
45 to 49 years	5	5	3	3			2				
50 to 54 years	5	5	1	1			3	1			
55 to 59 years	3	3	2	1		1		1			
60 to 64 years	3	3	2	2			1				
65 to 69 years	3	3	1	1			2				
70 to 74 years	1	1					1				
75 to 79 years											
80 years and over											
Age unknown	1	1					1				

FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS

FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS, 1910.

INTRODUCTION.

Feeble-mindedness has been broadly defined as comprising all degrees of mental defect due to arrested or imperfect mental development as a result of which the person so affected is incapable of competing on equal terms with his normal fellows, or of managing himself or his affairs with ordinary prudence. The feeble-minded as thus defined range in mental development from those whose mentality does not exceed that of a normal child of 2 years to those whose mentality is as high as that of a child of 12. The great majority of the feeble-minded are not confined in institutions but live at large; many are inmates of prisons and reformatories; many others are in almshouses, and some are confined in hospitals for the insane. Only a small fraction of the feeble-minded are taken care of in special institutions designed for that class, but the development of recent years is in the direction of providing such institutions, and for that reason the statistics in this report which deals with the inmates of this class of institutions have a timely social significance.

In connection with the population censuses from 1850 to 1890, inclusive, the attempt was made to enumerate all the mentally defective in the general population. The methods adopted in different years were not uniform, and the results can not be regarded as complete or comparable. In the case of the feeble-minded the comparability of the returns is also affected by the fact that from 1850 to 1880 the enumeration, according to the terms used, covered chiefly, if not entirely, those whose idiocy or imbecility was apparent. With increasing study of the defective classes, however, there arose a conviction that there were many on the borderland of mental deficiency, who, though not entirely helpless or dependent, were possibly an even greater menace to society than those who were. They were evidently not idiots, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, and the term "feeble-minded" was adopted in the report for 1890 and has been used ever since. Since 1890, however, no general enumeration of this large and ill-defined class has been attempted by the Bureau of the Census. In 1904 and again in 1910 the census was restricted to the inmates of special institutions for this class.

An important factor affecting comparisons of different periods is the change that has taken place in the general methods of care for the feeble-minded. Formerly almost all of this class under institutional care were in almshouses or in asylums for the insane. As late as 1890 only 16 states had provided separate institutions for the feeble-minded, and the number of such institutions was only 24. In 1904 the number of institutions had increased to 42, and the number of states making such provision was 25. In 1910 there were 63 institutions reported by 31 states. At the present writing (1914) there are only 7 states which make no special provision for this class of defectives; and in an increasing number of states the statutes provide for their transfer from almshouses to separate institutions as rapidly as possible.

The effect of these conditions upon the statistics is apparent. In the 1890 census the institutional population, enumerated as feeble-minded, included 5,254 in special institutions and 2,469 in hospitals for the insane; and in addition to these, 7,811 inmates of almshouses were returned as "idiots," making a total of 15,534 feeble-minded or idiots. In 1904 the number in special institutions had risen to 14,347 and in 1910 to 20,731. The 1904 and 1910 censuses of the insane in hospitals made no separate enumeration of the feeble-minded inmates of those institutions, nor was there any record made of those in reformatories or other correctional institutions; but the 1904 report on paupers showed 16,551 inmates of almshouses classed as feeble-minded, which number was reduced in the report for 1910 to 13,238. On January 1, 1904, a total of 30,898 feeble-minded persons were either in special institutions or in almshouses, and on January 1, 1910, a total of 33,969.

Table 1

YEAR.	FEEBLE-MINDED.		
	In special institutions.	In almshouses.	In hospitals for the insane.
1910	20,731	13,238	[1]
1904	14,347	16,551	[1]
1890	5,254	[2] 7,811	2,469

[1] Not reported. [2] Includes only those classed as "idiots."

An indication of the situation as to the feeble-minded in a single state is furnished by the report of the Massachusetts state board of insanity, which has charge of institutions for this class. According to the report of this board for 1912, the results of a special census of the feeble-minded showed a total of 5,007 feeble-minded enumerated in the general population (2,640 males and 2,367 females). In addition, 245 were reported by overseers of the poor, making 5,252 not in institutions. The number in institutions

was 2,587, including 1,915 in two state institutions for the feeble-minded and 672 in state hospitals and asylums. According to this census the total number of feeble-minded in the state was therefore 7,839. The census was not regarded as being complete, but it is of interest to note that if the number of feeble-minded in proportion to total population was the same for the entire United States as it was in Massachusetts according to this census, the total number of feeble-minded would be over 200,000. Probably this may be regarded as a conservative estimate of the number of feeble-minded in the United States. It would indicate that not over one-tenth of the feeble-minded are being cared for in special institutions.

Another item of interest, although it does not affect the interpretation of the statistics, is the fact that the institutional care of feeble-minded, as will be seen, has become almost entirely a function of the state. A variety of causes have combined to produce this result. The tendency of the day is to regard all dependents of whatever class as wards of the state, for whose care the state is primarily responsible. Another influence may be the realization that the state institutions are to a considerable degree superseding the almshouses and like them are discharging a public function in caring for a defective class. Still another, and probably the most important cause, is the increasing conviction that the segregation and institutional care of the feeble-minded is necessary, even more as a matter of protection to the public than of benevolence for the inmates, and that the needed care can be secured only through the enforcement of law, which can scarcely be intrusted to private institutions.

On January 1, 1910, there were present in the institutions covered by this special census of feeble-minded 20,731 inmates. During the year 3,825 inmates were admitted, 1,009 were discharged, 180 were transferred to other classes of institutions, and 895 died.

The statistics are presented in detail in 15 general tables, the principal features of which are summarized and considered in the text which follows.

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS.

States and geographic divisions.—The following table shows, by geographic divisions and states, the number of institutions for the care of the feeble-minded classed as public or private; the number of persons enumerated on January 1, 1910, as inmates of those institutions, and the number admitted to the institutions during the year 1910; also the number of persons enumerated as feeble-minded in almshouses on January 1, 1910, with the aggregate number of inmates of this type in the two classes of institutions.

From this table it appears that on January 1, 1910, 16 states reported public institutions only, 12 had both public and private institutions, and 3 had private institutions only. At the present writing (1914) Virginia, which in 1910 had only a private institution, admits the feeble-minded to a state institution for another class of dependents, and Georgia does the same. Delaware and the District of Columbia make provision in institutions outside of the state; Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont, and Wyoming have established or authorized special state institutions, leaving only 7 states—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina—which make no provision for this class of defectives.

Of the 63 institutions reported in 1910, 35 are public institutions and 28 are private. Of the 20,731 persons enumerated on January 1, 1910, 19,499, or 94.1 per cent, were in the public institutions, and only 1,232, or 5.9 per cent, in the private institutions, only one state, New Jersey, showing a larger number of inmates in private than in public institutions. The average number of inmates was 557 for public and 44 for private institutions.

That the segregation of the feeble-minded in special institutions has as yet been only partially accomplished is evident from the very inadequate number of such institutions in several states, especially in the South and West. In order to present the problem more distinctly, there have been incorporated into the table from the census report on almshouses, 1910, the number there given as enumerated on January 1, 1910.

Table 2

DIVISION AND STATE.	INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.			FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR THAT CLASS: 1910.						FEEBLE-MINDED IN ALMSHOUSES: 1910.		TOTAL FEEBLE-MINDED IN SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS AND IN ALMSHOUSES: 1910.	
				Enumerated on Jan. 1.			Admitted during the year.						
	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	In public institutions.	In private institutions.	Total.	In public institutions.	In private institutions.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.
UNITED STATES	63	35	28	20,731	19,499	1,232	3,825	3,531	294	13,238	4,408	33,969	8,233
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England	9	6	3	2,012	1,936	76	640	637	3	1,557	360	3,569	1,000
Middle Atlantic	17	8	9	6,766	6,161	605	1,152	1,061	91	2,331	970	9,097	2,122
East North Central	11	6	5	5,941	5,764	177	909	803	106	3,867	1,063	9,808	1,972
West North Central	11	7	4	3,906	3,791	115	624	602	22	1,522	379	5,428	1,003
South Atlantic	4	2	2	584	512	72	89	68	21	1,868	697	2,452	786
East South Central	3	2	1	330	255	75	135	113	22	1,054	453	1,384	588
West South Central	1		1	19		19	11		11	365	148	384	159
Mountain	3	2	1	160	96	64	71	62	9	156	114	316	185
Pacific	4	2	2	1,013	984	29	194	185	9	518	224	1,531	418
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	1	1		62	62		83	83		240	38	302	121
New Hampshire	1	1		144	144		46	46		231	59	375	105
Vermont										103	24	103	24
Massachusetts	5	2	3	1,464	1,388	76	458	455	3	561	137	2,025	595
Rhode Island	1	1		48	48		6	6		147	20	195	26
Connecticut	1	1		294	294		47	47		275	82	569	129
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	6	4	2	3,421	3,295	126	629	609	20	1,047	425	4,468	1,054
New Jersey	5	1	4	640	182	458	106	40	66	201	69	841	175
Pennsylvania	6	3	3	2,705	2,684	21	417	412	5	1,083	476	3,788	893
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	1	1		1,526	1,526		150	150		1,487	419	3,013	569
Indiana	1	1		1,135	1,135		102	102		920	207	2,055	309
Illinois	2	1	1	1,265	1,221	44	207	171	36	733	201	1,998	408
Michigan	3	1	2	986	946	40	204	196	8	490	176	1,476	380
Wisconsin	4	2	2	1,029	936	93	246	184	62	237	60	1,266	306
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	1	1		1,194	1,194		207	207		77	20	1,271	227
Iowa	2	1	1	1,189	1,186	3	201	201		423	80	1,612	281
Missouri	4	1	3	512	400	112	60	38	22	697	151	1,209	211
North Dakota	1	1		145	145		47	47		11	4	156	51
South Dakota	[1] 1	[1] 1								26	6	26	6
Nebraska	1	1		446	446		23	23		84	68	530	91
Kansas	1	1		420	420		86	86		204	50	624	136
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware										61	15	61	15
Maryland	2	1	1	310	298	12	22	20	2	213	114	523	136
District of Columbia										9	7	9	7
Virginia	1		1	60		60	19		19	432	132	492	151
West Virginia	1	1		214	214		48	48		274	85	488	133
North Carolina										510	148	510	148
South Carolina										123	46	123	46
Georgia										225	108	225	108
Florida										21	42	63	42
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	2	1	1	283	208	75	86	64	22	296	131	579	217
Tennessee	1	1		47	47		49	49		407	173	454	222
Alabama										201	87	201	87
Mississippi										150	62	150	62
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas										157	62	157	62
Louisiana										17	5	17	5
Oklahoma										8	3	8	3
Texas	1		1	19		19	11		11	183	78	202	89
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	1	1		51	51		49	49		23	25	74	74
Idaho										12	10	12	10
Wyoming											1		1
Colorado	1		1	64		64	9		9	63	34	127	43
New Mexico													
Arizona										9	17	9	17
Utah	1	1		45	45		13	13		34	16	79	29
Nevada										15	11	15	11
PACIFIC:													
Washington	1	1		159	159		28	28		38	36	197	64
Oregon										25	9	25	9
California	3	1	2	854	825	29	166	157	9	455	179	1,309	3

[1] No reports.

The following table gives, by geographic divisions, the number of feeble-minded enumerated in institutions for this class on January 1, 1910, and the number admitted during the year, with the ratio per 100,000 population. Similar statistics are presented also for the total combined number of feeble-minded in special institutions and in almshouses.

Table 3

DIVISION.	FEEBLE-MINDED IN SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.		FEEBLE-MINDED IN SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS AND IN ALMSHOUSES.	
	Enumerated on Jan. 1, 1910.	Admitted during the year 1910.	Enumerated on Jan. 1, 1910.	Admitted during the year 1910.
	NUMBER.			
United States	20,731	3,825	33,969	8,233
New England	2,012	640	3,569	1,000
Middle Atlantic	6,766	1,152	9,097	2,122
East North Central	5,941	909	9,802	1,972
West North Central	3,906	624	5,428	1,003
South Atlantic	584	89	2,452	786
East South Central	330	135	1,384	588
West South Central	19	11	384	159
Mountain	160	71	316	185
Pacific	1,013	194	1,531	418
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION.			
United States	22.5	4.2	36.9	9.0
New England	30.7	9.8	54.5	15.3
Middle Atlantic	35.0	6.0	47.1	11.0
East North Central	32.6	5.0	53.7	10.8
West North Central	33.6	5.4	46.6	8.6
South Atlantic	4.8	0.7	20.1	6.4
East South Central	3.9	1.6	16.5	7.0
West South Central	0.2	0.1	4.4	1.8
Mountain	6.1	2.7	12.0	7.0
Pacific	24.2	4.6	36.5	10.0

In interpreting this table it is to be remembered that it does not include feeble-minded persons in the general population, but only those either in institutions specifically for this class or in almshouses. Accordingly, it is indicative mainly of the degree to which the states have emphasized institutional care for this class of defectives, and the evident disproportion between the groups of states does not indicate the actual situation so far as the number of feeble-minded in proportion to the population is concerned. The small numbers and the low rate per 100,000 of population in the southern and western divisions by no means prove that feeble-mindedness is not proportionally as prevalent there as in the northern and eastern divisions, but merely that the states of those sections have not yet faced the problem of dealing with the situation. That the three great southern divisions should report but six feeble-minded negroes in special institutions (see Table 2, p. 196), all in the one state of Tennessee, is simply evidence that the Southern states have made practically no provision for the institutional care of this class of defectives.

Comparison: 1910 and 1904.—The following table shows, by geographic divisions and states, the number reported as inmates of institutions for the feeble-minded on January 1, 1910, and on January 1, 1904; the number admitted to institutions during 1910 and 1904; and the increase under each heading.

Table 4

DIVISION AND STATE.	FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS.					
	Enumerated on Jan. 1.			Admitted during the year.		
	1910	1904	Increase[1] 1904–1910	1910	1904	Increase[1] 1904–1910
UNITED STATES	20,731	14,347	6,384	3,825	2,599	1,226
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:						
New England	2,012	1,161	851	640	168	472
Middle Atlantic	6,766	4,538	2,228	1,152	784	368
East North Central	5,941	4,571	1,370	909	728	181
West North Central	3,906	2,888	1,018	624	672	−48
South Atlantic	584	338	246	89	59	30
East South Central	330	189	141	135	55	80
West South Central	19		19	11		11
Mountain	160	14	146	71	19	52
Pacific	1,013	648	365	194	114	80
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine	62		62	83		83
New Hampshire	144	64	80	46	8	38
Vermont						
Massachusetts	1,464	878	586	458	117	341
Rhode Island	48		48	6		6
Connecticut	294	219	75	47	43	4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	3,421	2,135	1,286	629	459	170
New Jersey	640	460	180	106	67	39
Pennsylvania	2,705	1,943	762	417	258	159
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	1,526	1,125	401	150	182	−32
Indiana	1,135	1,036	99	102	82	20
Illinois	1,265	1,283	−18	207	224	−17
Michigan	986	516	470	204	141	63
Wisconsin	1,029	611	418	246	99	147
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	1,194	888	306	207	183	24
Iowa	1,189	981	208	201	171	30
Missouri	512	250	262	60	104	−44
North Dakota	145		145	47	86	−39
South Dakota	[2]	51		[2]	26	
Nebraska	446	337	109	23	49	−26
Kansas	420	381	39	86	53	33
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware						
Maryland	310	162	148	22	14	8
District of Columbia						
Virginia	60	35	25	19	11	8
West Virginia	214	141	73	48	34	14
North Carolina						
South Carolina						
Georgia						
Florida						
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	283	189	94	86	55	31
Tennessee	47		47	49		49
Alabama						
Mississippi						
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas						
Louisiana						
Oklahoma						
Texas	19		19	11		11
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	51		51	49		49
Idaho						
Wyoming						
Colorado	64	14	50	9	19	−10
New Mexico						
Arizona						
Utah	45		45	13		13
Nevada						
PACIFIC:						
Washington	159	81	78	28	43	−15
Oregon						
California	854	567	287	166	71	95

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease. [2] No report received in 1910.

The figures indicate very clearly that the period under review was one of transition and of development under widely divergent conditions. The addition of seven states to the number providing special institutions affected the total number of inmates comparatively little. In most states there was a material increase in the number enumerated on January 1, and in only one state, Illinois, was there a decrease; but there are several states in which there was a decrease in the number of admissions during a given year.

The tendency to replace the almshouse by the special institution in providing for the feeble-minded is shown by the following table, which gives the number

of feeble-minded reported in special institutions and in almshouses in 1910 and in 1904. In each geographic division the ratio of feeble-minded reported in almshouses to those reported in special institutions declined in the interval between these two censuses. In the two southern divisions in 1910 the number in special institutions relative to the number in almshouses was still small, but it was larger than it was in 1904.

Table 5

DIVISION.	FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED ON JAN. 1.					Number in almshouses to 100 in special institutions.
	Total.	In special institutions.		In almshouses.		
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	
UNITED STATES:						
1910	33,969	20,731	61.0	13,238	39.0	63.9
1904	30,898	14,347	46.4	16,551	53.6	115.4
NORTH ATLANTIC:						
1910	12,666	8,778	69.3	3,888	30.7	44.3
1904	10,827	5,699	52.6	5,128	47.4	90.0
NORTH CENTRAL:						
1910	15,236	9,847	64.6	5,389	35.4	54.7
1904	13,965	7,459	53.4	6,506	46.6	87.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
1910	2,452	584	23.8	1,868	76.2	319.9
1904	2,772	338	12.2	2,434	87.8	720.1
SOUTH CENTRAL:						
1910	1,768	349	19.7	1,419	80.3	406.6
1904	1,988	189	9.5	1,799	90.5	951.9
WESTERN:						
1910	1,847	1,173	63.5	674	36.5	57.5
1904	1,346	662	49.2	684	50.8	103.3

NOTE.—In this table it was necessary to give the geographic grouping of states adopted in the report of 1904, since at that census the feeble-minded in almshouses were not shown by smaller divisions or by states. The relationship of the one grouping of states to the other is as follows:

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

In 1904.	In 1910.
North Atlantic	New England.
	Middle Atlantic.
North Central	East North Central.
	West North Central.
South Atlantic	South Atlantic.
South Central	East South Central.
	West South Central.
Western	Mountain.
	Pacific.

Age.—In considering the classification by age of the inmates of institutions for the feeble-minded it is to be remembered that the mental condition indicated by the general term "feeble-minded" is, for the most part, congenital, and that the admission to institutions for this class of defectives usually takes place in the period of childhood or youth.

The following table shows that of the feeble-minded admitted to institutions in the year 1910, 24.5 per cent, or nearly one-fourth, were under 10 years of age; 28.4 per cent were between 10 and 15 years of age; and 21.3 per cent were between 15 and 20. About three-fourths of the total number, therefore (74.2 per cent), were under 20 years of age. The age distribution of those present in institutions on January 1, 1910, shows smaller percentages in the younger age groups. Not quite one-half (47.3 per cent) of the total number were under 20 years of age, 7.5 per cent being under 10 years of age, 17.6 per cent between 10 and 15, and 22.2 per cent between 15 and 20.

The number of inmates present and the number of admissions in proportion to population is shown for each age group by the ratios in the following table. The ratio of admissions reaches its maximum in the age group 10 to 14, in which group 11.9 persons were admitted to every 100,000 persons of the same age. This is a ratio of about 1 to 10,000. In all the age groups above 30 years of age the ratio is less than 2 to 100,000.

Table 6

AGE.	FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS: 1910.					
	Number.		Per cent distribution.		Per 100,000 population of same age.	
	Enumerated on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.
All ages	20,731	3,825	100.0	100.0	22.5	4.2
Under 5 years	98	139	0.5	3.6	0.9	1.3
5 to 9 years	1,443	798	7.0	20.9	14.8	8.2
10 to 14 years	3,649	1,086	17.6	28.4	40.1	11.9
15 to 19 years	4,593	815	22.2	21.3	50.7	9.0
20 to 24 years	3,574	310	17.2	8.1	39.5	3.4
25 to 29 years	2,483	189	12.0	4.9	30.4	2.3
30 to 34 years	1,729	124	8.3	3.2	24.8	1.8
35 to 39 years	1,099	98	5.3	2.6	17.2	1.5
40 to 44 years	707	66	3.4	1.7	13.4	1.3
45 to 49 years	414	37	2.0	1.0	9.3	0.8
50 to 54 years	256	24	1.2	0.6	6.6	0.6
55 to 59 years	128	18	0.6	0.5	4.6	0.6
60 years and over	183	52	0.9	1.4	2.9	0.8
Age unknown	375	69	1.8	1.8		

Race and nativity.—From Table 7 (p. 188) it appears that of the 20,731 persons enumerated in institutions for the feeble-minded on January 1, 1910, 20,441 were white, 280 were negroes, and 10 were classed as other colored, comprising Chinese, Japanese, and Indians. Of the whites, 18,129 were native born and 1,247 foreign born.

Table 7 gives, for each race and nativity class, the number of feeble-minded enumerated in institutions on January 1, 1910, and the number admitted during the year, also the ratio of feeble-minded in institutions per 100,000 population. It must be remembered, however, that these ratios are not a safe basis for conclusions regarding the relative prevalence of feeble-mindedness in the different classes here distinguished. This is forcibly illustrated by the contrast between the ratios for the negroes and the whites. The ratio for the negro is low, as compared with that for the white, simply because 89 per cent of the negroes live in the South, where there are very few institutions for the feeble-minded.

The foreign-born white in proportion to their numbers contribute to the institutions for the feeble-minded only about one-third as many inmates as the native white, the ratio of foreign-born white inmates to the foreign-born white population being 9.3 to 100,000, while the corresponding ratio for the native white was 26.5 to 100,000. The ratio of admissions

during the year was 1.6 to 100,000 for the former, as compared with 4.9 to 100,000 for the latter. The difference is partly accounted for by the fact that there are comparatively few children in the foreign-born population, most of the immigrants being of adult age when they arrive in the United States. There is the further fact that under the immigration laws the feeble-minded are excluded from admission to the United States, or, if admitted, are liable to deportation within a limited period thereafter.

In considering the numbers and ratios shown for the native white of native parentage and the native white of foreign or mixed parentage in Table 7 it should be remembered that the classification is incomplete, since the question as to parentage was unanswered for 23.6 per cent, or almost one-fourth of the native white feeble-minded present in institutions on January 1, and for about 15 per cent of those admitted during the year. This deficiency, of course, makes the numbers and ratios too small for each parentage class.

According to the numbers reported the ratio of feeble-minded is considerably higher for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage than it is for the native white of native parentage. This would be a natural result of the mere difference between the geographic distribution of the two classes. The native white of foreign or mixed parentage are largely concentrated in sections of the United States where some provision is made for the institutional care of the feeble-minded. Only 6.7 per cent of them are located in the South, as compared with 37.5 per cent of the native white of native parentage.

Table 7 FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Number.		Per 100,000 population of same race and nativity.	
	Enumerated on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.
Total	20,731	3,825	22.5	4.2
White	20,441	3,737	25.0	4.6
Native	18,129	3,371	26.5	4.9
Native parentage	8,408	1,626	17.0	3.3
Foreign or mixed parentage	5,413	1,243	28.6	6.6
Parentage unknown	4,308	502		
Foreign born	1,247	210	9.3	1.6
Nativity unknown	1,065	156		
Negro	280	85	2.8	0.9
Other colored	10	3	2.4	0.7

Table 8 indicates that the contrast between the native and the foreign-born white as regards the proportionate numbers in institutions for the feeble-minded, is as marked in each geographic division as it is for the country as a whole.

This table shows statistics for the negroes also, but the numbers involved are so small that the ratios may be affected very materially by circumstances which are merely temporary or accidental. The strikingly high ratio for New England should not, for that reason, be accepted as typical or as conclusive evidence of a permanent difference between that section and other parts of the United States as regards the admission of negroes to institutions for the feeble-minded.

Table 8 FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS: 1910.

DIVISION.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.			Admitted during the year.		
	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Negro.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Negro.
	NUMBER.					
United States	18,129	1,247	280	3,371	210	85
New England	1,795	139	33	551	37	17
Middle Atlantic	5,954	459	97	976	86	27
East North Central	4,797	359	95	807	43	16
West North Central	3,585	222	45	576	28	8
South Atlantic	571	5		83	1	
East South Central	322	2	6	117		17
West South Central	19			11		
Mountain	152	6		71		
Pacific	934	55	4	179	15	
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME COLOR AND NATIVITY.					
United States	26.5	9.3	2.8	4.9	1.6	0.9
New England	38.5	7.7	49.8	11.8	2.0	25.6
Middle Atlantic	42.4	9.5	23.2	6.9	1.8	6.5
East North Central	32.3	11.7	31.6	5.4	1.4	5.3
West North Central	36.8	13.8	18.5	5.9	1.7	3.3
South Atlantic	7.3	1.7		1.1	0.3	
East South Central	5.7	2.3	0.2	2.1		0.6
West South Central	0.3			0.2		
Mountain	7.3	1.4		3.4		
Pacific	29.5	6.4	13.7	5.7	1.7	

In the following table the native and foreign-born white present in institutions for the feeble-minded on January 1, 1910, and admitted to such institutions during the year 1910, are classified by age groups, and the ratio of inmates present and of admissions per 100,000 population is shown for each age group. Because of the incompleteness of the returns, however, it is deemed inadvisable to present ratios for the native white of native parentage and of foreign or mixed parentage. In the age group 5 to 9 the ratio of inmates to total population is somewhat higher for the foreign-born white (19.1 per 100,000) than it is for the native white (16.3 per 100,000), and in the age group 10 to 14 the two ratios are not far apart. Similarly, the ratio of admissions for the two classes indicates no very great difference between them in these age groups. In all older age groups, however, the ratio of inmates present and of admissions is much lower for the foreign-born white than for the native white, as would be expected in view of the restrictive immigration laws, and of the probability that apart from the existence of legal barriers at the port of entry feeble-minded persons are not likely to emigrate if left to act upon their own initiative.

Table 9 FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.	
	Native white.	Foreign-born white.	Native white.	Foreign-born white.
	NUMBER.			
All ages	18,129	1,247	3,371	210
Under 5 years	88	4	131	
5 to 9 years	1,336	57	719	34
10 to 14 years	3,339	139	977	46
15 to 19 years	4,135	194	732	39
20 to 24 years	3,101	232	269	29
25 to 29 years	2,145	199	163	16
30 to 34 years	1,434	153	103	13
35 to 39 years	938	97	80	9
40 to 44 years	611	62	58	5
45 to 49 years	350	39	27	7
50 to 54 years	217	25	20	1
55 to 59 years	105	11	14	3
60 years and over	144	26	38	5
Age unknown	186	9	40	3
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME AGE, RACE, AND NATIVITY.			
All ages	26.5	9.3	4.9	1.6
Under 5 years	1.0	3.9	1.4	
5 to 9 years	16.3	19.1	8.8	11.4
10 to 14 years	44.2	38.8	12.9	12.8
15 to 19 years	56.7	28.8	10.0	5.8
20 to 24 years	47.3	16.2	4.1	2.0
25 to 29 years	38.3	12.0	2.9	1.0
30 to 34 years	30.1	10.2	2.2	0.9
35 to 39 years	21.7	6.9	1.9	0.6
40 to 44 years	17.6	4.8	1.7	0.4
45 to 49 years	12.0	3.4	0.9	0.6
50 to 54 years	8.3	2.7	0.8	0.1
55 to 59 years	5.6	1.6	0.7	0.4
60 years and over	3.7	0.5	1.0	0.3

Sex.—In the following table the inmates of institutions for the feeble-minded enumerated on January 1, 1910, and admitted during the year are classified by sex, race, and nativity:

Table 10 FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total	11,015	9,716	2,227	1,598
White	10,849	9,592	2,173	1,564
Native	9,656	8,437	1,987	1,384
Native parentage	4,679	3,729	986	640
Foreign or mixed parentage	3,038	2,375	720	523
Parentage unknown	1,939	2,369	281	221
Foreign born	647	600	115	95
Nativity unknown	546	519	71	85
Negro	162	118	53	32
Other colored	4	6	1	2

According to the census of 1890, which included a general enumeration of defective classes in the United States, there were 124.2 feeble-minded males to every 100 feeble-minded females. In the report for 1904, covering only inmates of institutions, the ratio was 116.2 males to 100 females, and in the present report, as shown in the following table, it is 113.4, while in the general population the ratio of males to 100 females is 106. The admissions during the year show a considerably larger proportion of males than the enumeration at the beginning of the year.

Table 11 MALES PER 100 FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES.

CLASSIFICATION.	In institutions for feeble-minded.		General population.
	Enumerated on Jan. 1, 1910.	Admitted during 1910.	
Total	113.4	139.4	106.0
White	113.1	138.9	106.6
Native white	114.0	143.6	102.7
Native parentage	125.5	154.1	104.0
Foreign or mixed parentage	127.9	137.7	99.5
Parentage unknown	81.8	127.1	
Foreign born	107.8	(1)	129.2
Nativity unknown	105.2	(1)	
Negro	137.3	(1)	98.9

[1] Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

From the next table it appears that the inmates of institutions for the feeble-minded include more males than females, not only absolutely but in proportion to the total population of the same sex. On January 1 the ratio of male inmates to 100,000 male population was 23.3, the corresponding ratio of female inmates being 21.8; the ratio of admissions during the year to 100,000 population of the same sex was 4.7 for males and 3.6 for females.

Compared by age groups the ratio of inmates present is higher for males than for females up to the age of 25, and above that age is higher for females. In the case of admissions the ratio is higher for males in the age groups below 20 and above 45, but in the groups between 20 and 45 is higher for females.

Table 12 FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	Enumerated on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	NUMBER.			
All ages	11,015	9,716	2,227	1,598
Under 5 years	61	37	86	53
5 to 9 years	906	537	524	274
10 to 14 years	2,248	1,401	669	417
15 to 19 years	2,532	2,061	453	362
20 to 24 years	1,862	1,712	149	161
25 to 29 years	1,239	1,244	95	94
30 to 34 years	797	932	51	73
35 to 39 years	456	643	49	49
40 to 44 years	310	397	27	39
45 to 49 years	157	257	24	13
50 to 54 years	112	144	17	7
55 to 59 years	57	71	10	8
60 years and over	89	94	30	22
Age unknown	189	186	43	26
	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SAME AGE AND SEX.			
All ages	23.3	21.8	4.7	3.6
Under 5 years	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.0
5 to 9 years	18.4	11.1	10.6	5.7
10 to 14 years	48.9	31.1	14.5	9.3
15 to 19 years	55.9	45.4	10.0	8.0
20 to 24 years	40.7	38.2	3.3	3.6
25 to 29 years	29.2	31.6	2.2	2.4
30 to 34 years	21.8	28.1	1.4	2.2
35 to 39 years	13.5	21.2	1.5	1.6
40 to 44 years	11.1	16.0	1.0	1.6
45 to 49 years	6.6	12.3	1.0	0.6
50 to 54 years	5.3	8.0	0.8	0.4
55 to 59 years	3.8	5.5	0.7	0.6
60 years and over	2.8	3.1	0.9	0.7

Physically defective feeble-minded.—Table 13 brings out the significant fact that a large proportion of the feeble-minded are physically defective—that is, blind, deaf, crippled, maimed or deformed, paralytic or epileptic. Out of a total of 20,731 persons enumerated on January 1, 1910, in institutions for the feeble-minded, 5,246, or 25.3 per cent, are reported as thus defective, while of the 3,825 admitted to the institutions during the year, 910, or 23.8 per cent, were defective.

It is of some interest to note that the proportion reported as physically defective was considerably smaller in 1910 than it was in 1904. Based on the total number enumerated at the beginning of the year and admitted during the year, the percentage physically defective declined from 30.2 in 1904 to 25.1 in 1910. The decline took place principally in the percentage of epilepties, which was 17.8 in 1904 and 11.6 in 1910, and probably reflects the tendency to make special provision for the care of epilepties in colonies or separate institutions.

The following table gives the percentage of physically defective in the several geographic divisions. It may be noted that the percentages in the New England and the Middle Atlantic divisions are considerably lower than in most of the other divisions, and probably reflect differences in the extent to which provision has been made for the care of defectives in special institutions.

Table 13 FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS—PERCENTAGE REPORTED AS PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.

DIVISION.	Total.	Blind.	Deaf.	Crippled, maimed, or deformed.	Paralytic.	Epileptic.	Two or more defects.
	ENUMERATED ON JAN. 1.						
United States	25.3	0.6	1.4	4.7	2.9	11.8	3.9
New England	17.3	0.8	1.8	2.5	4.6	5.5	2.1
Middle Atlantic	16.7	0.3	0.8	4.3	1.9	7.7	1.6
East North Central	29.6	0.6	1.3	6.5	3.4	12.8	4.9
West North Central	33.2	0.7	1.7	4.6	3.6	17.7	4.9
South Atlantic	39.2	0.9	0.7	4.3	2.4	21.9	9.1
East South Central	20.6	0.9		2.1	3.6	13.3	0.6
West South Central	47.4	10.5		15.8		15.8	5.3
Mountain	16.9		0.6	1.3		14.4	0.6
Pacific	37.7	0.7	5.3	2.3	1.7	15.9	11.8
	ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.						
United States	23.8	0.6	1.8	4.0	3.5	10.3	3.7
New England	16.3	0.5	1.3	2.5	3.8	6.4	1.9
Middle Atlantic	15.4	0.7	2.2	3.9	2.0	4.9	1.6
East North Central	25.0	0.4	1.2	3.7	3.6	12.1	3.9
West North Central	38.9	0.8	1.3	4.8	5.6	18.4	8.0
South Atlantic	27.0			3.4	3.4	15.7	4.5
East South Central	30.4	2.2	3.0	8.9	10.4	5.2	0.7
West South Central	9.1						9.1
Mountain	39.4		4.2	18.3	1.4	11.3	4.2
Pacific	33.5		4.1			21.1	8.2

Discharges.—Most of those inmates who were discharged from institutions for the feeble-minded in 1910 were intrusted to the care of relatives or friends, only 55 being reported as discharged to "keeping of self." As regards the condition of those discharged, 612, or about 61 per cent, were reported as improved, which includes those who were cured, if any, and 280 as unimproved, while for 117 no report was obtained.

Table 14 FEEBLE-MINDED INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS WHO WERE DISCHARGED IN THE YEAR 1910.

CUSTODY AND CONDITION.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Total	1,009	654	355
Custody:			
Discharged to custody of relative or friend	864	550	314
Discharged to custody of self	55	50	5
No report as to custody	90	54	36
Condition:			
Improved	612	399	213
Not improved	280	187	93
Not reported	117	68	49

Deaths.—The number of deaths reported in institutions for the feeble-minded in the year 1910 was 895. The ratio of deaths to the number of inmates present at the beginning of the year was approximately 43 to 1,000. If the ratio is computed on the basis of the number of inmates present at the beginning of the year (20,731) plus the number admitted during the year (3,825) it becomes approximately 36 to 1,000. It may be said, therefore, that the death rate for the feeble-minded in institutions lies between 36 and 43 per 1,000. Naturally the rate is high for a class of population mentally, and also to a large extent physically, defective or diseased.

Almost one-fourth of the deaths reported (23.5 per cent) were from tuberculosis of the lungs, 17.1 per cent were from epilepsy, and 11.8 from pneumonia. These three causes account for more than one-half (52.4 per cent) of the total number of deaths.

Table 15 FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS WHO DIED IN 1910.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent distribution.		
				Total.	Male.	Female.
All causes	895	484	411	100.0	100.0	100.0
Typhoid fever	10	6	4	1.1	1.2	1.0
Dysentery	4	1	3	0.4	0.2	0.7
Erysipelas	4	2	2	0.4	0.4	0.5
Tuberculosis of the lungs	210	97	113	23.5	20.0	27.5
Other forms of tuberculosis	29	14	15	3.2	2.9	3.6
Cancer and other malignant tumors	7	1	6	0.8	0.2	1.5
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening	13	9	4	1.5	1.9	1.0
General paralysis of the insane	9	7	2	1.0	1.4	0.5
Other forms of mental alienation	9	5	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Epilepsy	153	96	57	17.1	19.8	13.9
All other diseases of the nervous system	33	17	16	3.7	3.5	3.9
Organic diseases of the heart	41	20	21	4.6	4.1	5.1
Diseases of the arteries (arteriosclerosis), etc	2	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pneumonia (all forms)	106	63	43	11.8	13.0	10.5
Diarrhea and enteritis	42	24	18	4.7	5.0	4.4
Nephritis (Bright's disease)	17	7	10	1.9	1.4	2.4
Senility	12	3	9	1.3	0.6	2.2
Suicide	1		1	0.1		0.2
Violent deaths (suicide excepted)	12	10	2	1.3	2.1	0.5
All other causes	170	97	73	19.0	20.0	17.8
Cause unknown	11	4	7	1.2	0.8	1.7

GENERAL TABLES

FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS

TABLE 1.—FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS, 1910:

	INSTITUTION.	FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS. Enumerated on January 1, 1910.						
		Total.	Male.	Female.	White.			Colored.
					Native.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	
1	UNITED STATES	20,731	11,015	9,716	18,129	1,247	1,065	290
	CALIFORNIA.							
2	Total	854	470	384	784	50	15	5
	Public:							
3	Sonoma State Home, Eldridge	825	455	370	757	48	15	5
	Private:							
4	Bird Haven (Inc.), San Jose	6	6		6			
5	Osborne Hall, Santa Clara	23	9	14	21	2		
	COLORADO.							
6	Total	64	39	25	60	2	2	
	Private:							
7	Woodcroft School for Feeble-minded Children, Pueblo	64	39	25	60	2	2	
	CONNECTICUT.							
8	Total	294	156	138	274	12	5	3
	Public:							
9	Connecticut School for Imbeciles, Lakeville	294	156	138	274	12	5	3
	ILLINOIS.							
10	Total	1,265	718	547	1,062	49	133	21
	Public:							
11	Lincoln State School and Colony, Lincoln	1,221	693	528	1,019	48	133	21
	Private:							
12	Beverly Farm, Godfrey	44	25	19	43	1		
	INDIANA.							
13	Total	1,135	518	617	1,072	5	37	21
	Public:							
14	Indiana School for Feeble-minded Youth, Fort Wayne	1,135	518	617	1,072	5	37	21
	IOWA.							
15	Total	1,189	619	570	1,129	25	21	14
	Public:							
16	Iowa Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Glenwood	1,186	618	568	1,126	25	21	14
	Private:							
17	Mercy Hospital, Davenport	3	1	2	3			
	KANSAS.							
18	Total	420	237	183	393	3		24
	Public:							
19	State Home for Feeble-minded, Winfield	420	237	183	393	3		24
	KENTUCKY.							
20	Total	283	167	116	283			
	Public:							
21	Kentucky Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Frankfort	208	121	87	208			
	Private:							
22	The Stewart Home and School for Feeble-minded, Farmdale	75	46	29	75			
	MAINE.							
23	Total	62	49	13	62			
	Public:							
24	Maine School for Feeble-minded, West Pownal	62	49	13	62			
	MARYLAND.							
25	Total	310	151	159	307	3		
	Public:							
26	Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble-minded, Owings Mills	298	144	154	295	3		
	Private:							
27	Gelston Heights Private Home for Mental Defectives, Gelston Heights, Baltimore	12	7	5	12			
	MASSACHUSETTS.							
28	Total	1,404	879	585	1,278	123	34	29
	Public:							
29	Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded, Waltham (P. O. Waverly)	1,343	783	560	1,162	119	33	29
30	Wrentham State School, Wrentham	45	45		42	2	1	
	Private:							
31	Elm Hill Private School and Home for the Feeble-minded, Barre	54	40	14	52	2		
32	Institution (name withheld)	11	5	6	11			
33	Mrs. W. D. Herrick's Home School, The Terrace, Amherst	11	6	5	11			
	MICHIGAN.							
34	Total	986	518	468	824	80	78	4
	Public:							
35	Michigan Home for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic, Lapeer	946	503	443	784	80	78	4
	Private:							
36	St. Anthony's School for Feeble-minded, Nazareth	13	2	11	13			
37	Wilbur Home and School for the Backward and Mentally Defective, Kalamazoo	27	13	14	27			
	MINNESOTA.							
38	Total	1,194	628	566	1,053	132	5	4
	Public:							
39	Minnesota School for Feeble-minded and Colony for Epileptics, Faribault	1,194	628	566	1,053	132	5	4
	MISSOURI.							
40	Total	512	233	279	496	16		
	Public:							
41	Missouri Colony for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic, Marshall	400	186	214	397	3		
	Private:							
42	Emmaus Asylum for Epileptics and Feeble-minded, Marthasville	66	44	22	56	10		
43	Emmaus Asylum for Epileptics and Feeble-minded, St. Charles	39		39	36	3		
44	Institution (name withheld)	7	3	4	7			
	MONTANA.							
45	Total	51	30	21	51			
	Public:							
46	Montana Training School for Backward Children, Boulder	51	30	21	51			

SUMMARY BY INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS.

FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS—continued.

Admitted in 1910.							Discharged in 1910.			Transferred in 1910.			Died in 1910.	
Total.	Male.	Female.	White.			Colored.	To keeping of friends or relatives.	To keeping of self.	Not reported.	To other institutions for feeble-minded.		To institutions not for feeble-minded.		
			Native.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.					Present Jan. 1.	Admitted in 1910.			
3,825	2,227	1,598	3,371	210	156	88	864	55	90	107	17	180	895	1
166	101	65	155	11			23	4				8	36	2
157	98	59	149	8			21	4				4	33	3
5		5	2	3								4	2	4
4	3	1	4				2						1	5
9	6	3	9				10					11	1	6
9	6	3	9				10					11	1	7
47	31	16	44	1	2		10						27	8
47	31	16	44	1	2		10						27	9
207	130	77	185	9	10	3	61	4	1	1	1	3	42	10
171	104	67	149	9	10	3	40	3	1	1		2	33	11
36	26	10	36				21	1			1	1	9	12
102	53	49	94	3	2	3	48	9	1			1	43	13
102	53	49	94	3	2	3	48	9	1			1	43	14
201	111	90	192	2	5	2	75	1				1	51	15
201	111	90	192	2	5	2	75	1				1	51	16
.....														17
86	47	39	79			7	5					3	25	18
86	47	39	79			7	5					3	25	19
86	46	40	86				15					4	15	20
64	37	27	64				5					3	15	21
22	9	13	22				10					1		22
83	60	23	80		3		1					4	4	23
83	60	23	80		3		1					4	4	24
22	17	5	22				11					2	6	25
20	16	4	20				9					2	6	26
2	1	1	2				2							27
458	246	212	377	36	28	17	45	1	1	51	5	29	24	28
233	132	101	193	15	19	6	32	1	1	50	3	25	22	29
222	111	111	181	21	9	11	12				1	4	2	30
.....														31
3	3		3				1				1			32
.....										1				33
204	112	92	161	13	25	5	13	1	73			1	68	34
196	106	90	153	13	25	5	7		73				68	35
3	2	1	3				2	1						36
5	4	1	5				4					1		37
207	119	88	195	10	1	1	50	5	1			1	68	38
207	119	88	195	10	1	1	50	5	1			1	68	39
60	29	31	55	3	2		27		1	1		6	19	40
38	20	18	36		2		21		1			6	14	41
15	8	7	12	3			2			1			3	42
6		6	6				3						1	43
1	1		1				1						1	44
49	28	21	49				34	2				7	1	45
49	28	21	49				34	2				7	1	46

TABLE 1.—FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS, 1910:

	INSTITUTION.	FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS. Enumerated on January 1, 1910.						
		Total.	Male.	Female.	White.			Colored.
					Native.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	
	NEBRASKA.							
1	Total	446	235	211	404	14	23	5
	Public:							
2	Nebraska Institute for Feeble-minded Youth, Beatrice	446	235	211	404	14	23	5
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
3	Total	144	70	74	141	3		
	Public:							
4	New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded Children, Laconia	144	70	74	141	3		
	NEW JERSEY.							
5	Total	640	296	344	544	39	48	9
	Public:							
6	New Jersey State Institution for Feeble-minded Women, Vineland	182		182	119	13	46	4
	Private:							
7	Bancroft Training School, Haddonfield	49	23	26	44	5		
8	"The Larches," Cranbury	10	4	6	9	1		
9	New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Girls and Boys, Vineland	374	263	111	347	20	2	5
10	The Seguin School, Orange	25	6	19	25			
	NEW YORK.							
11	Total	3,421	1,685	1,736	2,865	333	176	47
	Public:							
12	New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women, Newark	792		792	670	75	32	15
13	Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome	1,045	764	281	884	99	50	12
14	Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Syracuse	545	276	269	468	28	40	9
15	New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, Randall's Island, New York City.	913	557	356	717	131	54	11
	Private:							
16	The Brunswick Home, Amityville	120	86	34	120			
17	Institution (name withheld)	6	2	4	6			
	NORTH DAKOTA.							
18	Total	145	79	66	110	32	3	
	Public:							
19	North Dakota Institution for Feeble-minded, Grafton	145	79	66	110	32	3	
	OHIO.							
20	Total	1,526	810	716	892	162	426	46
	Public:							
21	Institution for Feeble-minded, Columbus	1,526	810	716	892	162	426	46
	PENNSYLVANIA.							
22	Total	2,705	1,598	1,107	2,545	87	26	47
	Public:							
23	Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic, Spring City.	194	194		156	12	19	7
24	Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, Elwyn	1,065	612	453	1,023	33		9
25	Western Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-minded, Polk	1,425	774	651	1,346	42	7	30
	Private:							
26	The Brookwood School, Landsdowne	11	8	3	10			1
27	Miss McGrew's School for Boys of High Grade Defective Mentality, Bala	8	8		8			
28	Institution (name withheld)	2	2		2			
	RHODE ISLAND.							
29	Total	48	48		40	1	6	1
	Public:							
30	Rhode Island School for the Feeble-minded, Slocum	48	48		40	1	6	1
	SOUTH DAKOTA.							
31	Total							
	Public:							
32	South Dakota School for Feeble-minded, Redfield [1]							
	TENNESSEE.							
33	Total	47	25	22	39	2		6
	Public:							
34	Davidson County Hospital, Nashville	47	25	22	39	2		6
	TEXAS.							
35	Total	19	9	10	19			
	Private:							
36	Texas School and Sanitarium for Defectives, Austin	19	9	10	19			
	UTAH.							
37	Total	45	45		41	4		
	Public:							
38	Utah State Mental Hospital, Provo	45	45		41	4		
	VIROINIA.							
39	Total	60	29	31	60			
	Private:							
40	Virginia Home and Training School for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic, Falls Church.	60	29	31	60			
	WASHINGTON.							
41	Total	159	90	69	150	5	3	1
	Public:							
42	State Institution for Feeble-minded, Medical Lake	159	90	69	150	5	3	1
	WEST VIRGINIA.							
43	Total	214	116	98	204	2	8	
	Public:							
44	The West Virginia Asylum, Huntington	214	116	98	204	2	8	
	WISCONSIN.							
45	Total	1,029	468	561	947	63	16	3
	Public:							
46	Wisconsin Home for Feeble-minded, Chippewa Falls	918	421	497	845	56	15	2
47	Chippewa County Asylum, Chippewa Falls	18	8	10	10	6	1	1
	Private:							
48	Evangelical Lutheran Home for Feeble-minded, Watertown	39	18	21	38	1		
49	St. Coletta's Institute for Backward Youth, Jefferson	54	21	33	54			

[1] No reports.

SUMMARY BY INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS—continued.

Admitted in 1910.							Discharged in 1910.			Transferred in 1910.			Died in 1910.	
Total.	Male.	Female.	White.			Colored.	To keeping of friends or relatives.	To keeping of self.	Not reported.	To other institutions for feeble-minded.		To institutions not for feeble-minded.		
			Native.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown					Present Jan. 1.	Admitted in 1910.			
23	10	13	21	2									23	1
23	10	13	21	2									23	2
46	27	19	44		2		5					1	2	3
46	27	19	44		2		5					1	2	4
106	42	64	80	4	18	4	33	1		10		1	10	5
40	1	39	16	3	18	3	2					1	5	6
12	8	4	11	1			7						2	7
8	4	4	8				2						1	8
31	25	6	30			1	7	1		10			2	9
15	4	11	15				15							10
629	349	280	526	65	26	12	163	3	2	40	11	52	143	11
27		27	21	3	3		4					6	15	12
163	108	55	150	7	3	3	12	1		4	3	4	50	13
54	22	32	48	3	3		19			21		2	4	14
365	207	158	288	51	17	9	123	2	2	11	8	40	66	15
17	10	7	16	1			3			4			8	16
3	2	1	3				2							17
47	29	18	34	11	1	1	11	1					13	18
47	29	18	34	11	1	1	11	1					13	19
150	91	59	139	2	4	5	45	1				1	37	20
150	91	59	139	2	4	5	45	1				1	37	21
417	284	133	370	17	19	11	110	14	9	2		37	103	22
105	105		90	9		6	16			1		32	3	23
58	42	16	55	2		1	35					3	21	24
249	133	116	220	6	19	4	56	14	6			2	78	25
							2			1			1	26
3	3		3						3					27
2	1	1	2				1							28
6	6		6				1					2	1	29
6	6		6				1					2	1	30
														31
														32
49	36	13	31		1	17	1	4	1				19	33
49	36	13	31		1	17	1	4	1				19	34
11	8	3	11				8	2				3		35
11	8	3	11				8	2				3		36
13	7	6	13				3							37
13	7	6	13				3							38
19	10	9	19				2						2	39
19	10	9	19				2						2	40
28	16	12	24	4			24	1					4	41
28	16	12	24	4			24	1					4	42
48	26	22	42	1	5		2	1					19	43
48	26	22	42	1	5		2	1					19	44
246	150	96	228	16	2		28			2		2	89	45
184	108	76	171	11	2		8					1	84	46
							1			1			1	47
42	27	15	37	5			9			1			3	48
20	15	5	20				10					1	1	49

TABLE 2.—FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910,

	DIVISION AND STATE.	FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.											
		Aggregate.			White.								
					Total.			Native.					
								Total.			Native parentage.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	UNITED STATES	20,731	11,015	9,716	20,441	10,849	9,592	18,129	9,656	8,473	8,408	4,679	3,729
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
2	New England	2,012	1,202	810	1,979	1,185	794	1,795	1,087	708	739	429	310
3	Middle Atlantic	6,766	3,579	3,187	6,663	3,521	3,142	5,954	3,180	2,774	2,928	1,675	1,253
4	East North Central	5,941	3,032	2,909	5,846	2,981	2,865	4,797	2,402	2,395	2,202	1,178	1,024
5	West North Central	3,906	2,031	1,875	3,859	1,999	1,860	3,585	1,869	1,716	1,483	784	699
6	South Atlantic	584	296	288	584	296	288	571	293	278	347	193	154
7	East South Central	330	192	138	324	188	136	322	186	136	118	66	52
8	West South Central	19	9	10	19	9	10	19	9	10	16	9	7
9	Mountain	160	114	46	160	114	46	152	109	43	92	69	23
10	Pacific	1,013	560	453	1,007	556	451	934	521	413	483	276	207
	NEW ENGLAND:												
11	Maine	62	49	13	62	49	13	62	49	13	34	29	5
12	New Hampshire	144	70	74	144	70	74	141	68	73	87	42	45
13	Vermont												
14	Massachusetts	1,464	879	585	1,435	866	569	1,278	783	495	513	301	212
15	Rhode Island	48	48		47	47		40	40		15	15	
16	Connecticut	294	156	138	291	153	138	274	147	127	90	42	48
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
17	New York	3,421	1,685	1,736	3,374	1,666	1,708	2,865	1,424	1,441	927	533	394
18	New Jersey	640	296	344	631	292	339	544	274	270	280	160	120
19	Pennsylvania	2,705	1,598	1,107	2,658	1,563	1,095	2,545	1,482	1,063	1,721	982	739
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
20	Ohio	1,526	810	716	1,480	782	698	892	465	427	610	321	289
21	Indiana	1,135	518	617	1,114	507	607	1,072	480	592	586	319	267
22	Illinois	1,265	718	547	1,244	709	535	1,062	590	472	451	259	192
23	Michigan	986	518	468	982	517	465	824	430	394	385	197	188
24	Wisconsin	1,029	468	561	1,026	466	560	947	437	510	170	82	88
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
25	Minnesota	1,194	628	566	1,190	625	565	1,053	550	503	292	148	144
26	Iowa	1,189	619	570	1,175	610	565	1,129	593	536	616	339	277
27	Missouri	512	233	279	512	233	279	496	226	270	18	5	13
28	North Dakota	145	79	66	145	79	66	110	61	49	34	13	21
29	South Dakota												
30	Nebraska	446	235	211	441	233	208	404	222	182	210	110	100
31	Kansas	420	237	183	396	219	177	393	217	176	313	169	144
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
32	Delaware												
33	Maryland	310	151	159	310	151	159	307	151	156	215	115	100
34	District of Columbia												
35	Virginia	60	29	31	60	29	31	60	29	31	56	27	29
36	West Virginia	214	116	98	214	116	98	204	113	91	76	51	25
37	North Carolina												
38	South Carolina												
39	Georgia												
40	Florida												
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
41	Kentucky	283	167	116	283	167	116	283	167	116	80	47	33
42	Tennessee	47	25	22	41	21	20	39	19	20	38	19	19
43	Alabama												
44	Mississippi												
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
45	Arkansas												
46	Louisiana												
47	Oklahoma												
48	Texas	19	9	10	19	9	10	19	9	10	16	9	7
	MOUNTAIN:												
49	Montana	51	30	21	51	30	21	51	30	21	32	18	14
50	Idaho												
51	Wyoming												
52	Colorado	64	39	25	64	39	25	60	38	22	26	17	9
53	New Mexico												
54	Arizona												
55	Utah	45	45		45	45		41	41		34	34	
56	Nevada												
	PACIFIC:												
57	Washington	159	90	69	158	89	69	150	85	65	80	49	31
58	Oregon												
59	California	854	470	384	849	467	382	784	436	348	403	227	176

CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910—continued.

White—Continued.												Negro.			Other colored.			
Native—Continued.						Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.									
Foreign or mixed parentage.			Parentage unknown.															
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
5,413	3,038	2,375	4,308	1,939	2,369	1,247	647	600	1,065	546	519	280	162	118	10	4	6	1
733	459	274	323	199	124	139	72	67	45	26	19	33	17	16				2
1,858	1,047	811	1,168	458	710	459	227	232	250	114	136	97	56	41	6	2	4	3
1,066	584	482	1,529	640	889	359	203	156	690	376	314	95	51	44				4
1,327	704	623	775	381	394	222	110	112	52	20	32	45	31	14	2	1	1	5
19	8	11	205	92	113	5	2	3	8	1	7							6
1		1	203	120	83	2	2					6	4	2				7
2		2	1		1													8
33	24	9	27	16	11	6	5	1	2		2							9
374	212	162	77	33	44	55	26	29	18	9	9	4	3	1	2	1	1	10
13	12	1	15	8	7													11
38	19	19	16	7	9	3	2	1										12
.....																		13
594	373	221	171	109	62	123	64	59	34	19	15	29	13	16				14
14	14		11	11		1	1		6	6		1	1					15
74	41	33	110	64	46	12	5	7	5	1	4	3	3					16
1,053	581	472	885	310	575	333	154	179	176	88	88	41	17	24	6	2	4	17
164	88	76	100	26	74	39	16	23	48	2	46	9	4	5				18
641	378	263	183	122	61	87	57	30	26	24	2	47	35	12				19
113	54	59	169	90	79	162	96	66	426	221	205	46	28	18				20
89	52	37	397	109	288	5	3	2	37	24	13	21	11	10				21
286	174	112	325	157	168	49	27	22	133	92	41	21	9	12				22
346	196	150	93	37	56	80	52	28	78	35	43	4	1	3				23
232	108	124	545	247	298	63	25	38	16	4	12	3	2	1				24
674	355	319	87	47	40	132	71	61	5	4	1	4	3	1				25
303	146	157	210	108	102	25	11	14	21	6	15	14	9	5				26
63	34	29	415	187	228	16	7	9										27
64	41	23	12	7	5	32	16	16	3	2	1							28
.....																		29
157	91	66	37	21	16	14	3	11	23	8	15	5	2	3				30
66	37	29	14	11	3	3	2	1				22	17	5	2	1	1	31
.....																		32
11	4	7	81	32	49	3		3										33
.....																		34
4	2	2																35
4	2	2	124	60	64	2	2		8	1	7							36
.....																		37
.....																		38
.....																		39
.....																		40
.....			203	120	83													41
1		1				2	2					6	4	2				24
.....																		34
.....																		44
.....																		45
.....																		46
.....																		47
2		2	1		1													48
19	12	7																49
.....																		50
.....																		51
7	5	2	27	16	11	2	1	1	2		2							52
.....																		53
.....																		54
7	7					4	4											55
.....																		56
50	27	23	20	9	11	5	3	2	3	1	2	1	1					57
.....																		58
324	185	139	57	24	33	50	23	27	15	8	7	3	2	1	2	1	1	59

TABLE 3.—FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED

	DIVISION AND STATE.	FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910.											
		Aggregate.			White.								
					Total.			Native.					
								Total.			Native parentage.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	UNITED STATES	3,825	2,227	1,598	3,737	2,173	1,564	3,371	1,987	1,384	1,626	986	640
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
2	New England	640	370	270	623	360	263	551	318	233	219	130	89
3	Middle Atlantic	1,152	675	477	1,125	657	468	976	591	385	451	283	168
4	East North Central	909	536	373	893	528	365	807	482	325	404	249	155
5	West North Central	624	345	279	613	339	274	576	318	258	283	159	124
6	South Atlantic	89	53	36	89	53	36	83	51	32	27	17	10
7	East South Central	135	82	53	118	70	48	117	70	47	99	60	39
8	West South Central	11	8	3	11	8	3	11	8	3	16	7	3
9	Mountain	71	41	30	71	41	30	71	41	30	46	24	22
10	Pacific	194	117	77	194	117	77	179	108	71	87	57	30
	NEW ENGLAND:												
11	Maine	83	60	23	83	60	23	80	58	22	59	44	15
12	New Hampshire	46	27	19	46	27	19	44	25	19	32	18	14
13	Vermont												
14	Massachusetts	458	246	212	441	236	205	377	201	176	115	59	56
15	Rhode Island	6	6		6	6		6	6		1	1	
16	Connecticut	47	31	16	47	31	16	44	28	16	12	8	4
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
17	New York	629	349	280	617	342	275	526	302	224	187	115	72
18	New Jersey	106	42	64	102	42	60	80	41	39	52	32	20
19	Pennsylvania	417	284	133	406	273	133	370	248	122	212	136	76
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
20	Ohio	150	91	59	145	90	55	139	86	53	87	57	30
21	Indiana	102	53	49	99	51	48	94	47	47	69	39	30
22	Illinois	207	130	77	204	128	76	185	119	66	110	72	38
23	Michigan	204	112	92	199	109	90	161	91	70	71	37	34
24	Wisconsin	246	150	96	246	150	96	228	139	89	67	44	23
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
25	Minnesota	207	119	88	206	119	87	195	112	83	51	31	20
26	Iowa	201	111	90	199	110	89	192	106	86	124	68	56
27	Missouri	60	29	31	60	29	31	55	26	29	13	7	6
28	North Dakota	47	29	18	46	28	18	34	21	13	10	8	2
29	South Dakota												
30	Nebraska	23	10	13	23	10	13	21	10	11	13	7	6
31	Kansas	86	47	39	79	43	36	79	43	36	72	38	34
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
32	Delaware												
33	Maryland	22	17	5	22	17	5	22	17	5	3	2	1
34	District of Columbia												
35	Virginia	19	10	9	19	10	9	19	10	9	17	10	7
36	West Virginia	48	26	22	48	26	22	42	24	18	7	5	2
37	North Carolina												
38	South Carolina												
39	Georgia												
40	Florida												
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
41	Kentucky	86	46	40	86	46	40	86	46	40	71	39	32
42	Tennessee	49	36	13	32	24	8	31	24	7	28	21	7
43	Alabama												
44	Mississippi												
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
45	Arkansas												
46	Louisiana												
47	Oklahoma												
48	Texas	11	8	3	11	8	3	11	8	3	10	7	3
	MOUNTAIN:												
49	Montana	49	28	21	49	28	21	49	28	21	31	15	16
50	Idaho												
51	Wyoming												
52	Colorado	9	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	3	6	4	2
53	New Mexico												
54	Arizona												
55	Utah	13	7	6	13	7	6	13	7	6	9	5	4
56	Nevada												
	PACIFIC:												
57	Washington	28	16	12	28	16	12	24	14	10	14	9	5
58	Oregon												
59	California	166	101	65	166	101	65	155	94	61	73	48	25

BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910—continued.

White—Continued.												Negro.			Other colored.			
Native—Continued.						Foreign born.			Nativity unknown.									
Foreign or mixed parentage.			Parentage unknown.															
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
1,243	720	523	502	281	221	210	115	95	156	71	85	85	53	32	3	1	2	1
230	124	106	102	64	38	37	22	15	35	20	15	17	10	7				2
392	243	149	133	65	68	86	47	39	63	19	44	27	18	9				3
288	172	116	115	61	54	43	22	21	43	24	19	16	8	8				4
222	114	108	71	45	26	28	15	13	9	6	3	8	5	3	3	1	2	5
3	2	1	53	32	21	1		1	5	2	3							6
			18	10	8				1		1	17	12	5				7
1	1																	8
25	17	8																9
82	47	35	10	4	6	15	9	6										10
8	5	3	13	9	4				3	2	1							11
8	4	4	4	3	1				2	2								12
																		13
180	92	88	82	50	32	36	21	15	28	14	14	17	10	7				14
5	5																	15
29	18	11	3	2	1	1	1		2	2								16
259	151	108	80	36	44	65	31	34	26	9	17	12	7	5				17
12	7	5	16	2	14	4	1	3	18		18	4		4				18
121	85	36	37	27	10	17	15	2	19	10	9	11	11					19
32	18	14	20	11	9	2		2	4	4		5	1	4				20
11	7	4	14	1	13	3	3		2	1	1	3	2	1				21
58	38	20	17	9	8	9	4	5	10	5	5	3	2	1				22
72	43	29	18	11	7	13	6	7	25	12	13	5	3	2				23
115	66	49	46	29	17	16	9	7	2	2								24
132	71	61	12	10	2	10	6	4	1	1		1		1				25
54	27	27	14	11	3	2	1	1	5	3	2	2	1	1				26
9	2	7	33	17	16	3	2	1	2	1	1							27
15	8	7	9	5	4	11	6	5	1	1					1	1		28
																		29
6	2	4	2	1	1	2		2										30
6	4	2	1	1								5	4	1	2		2	31
																		32
2	2		17	13	4													33
																		34
1		1	1		1													35
			35	19	16	1		1	5	2	3							36
																		37
																		38
																		39
																		40
			15	7	8													41
			3	3					1		1	17	12	5				42
																		43
																		44
																		45
																		46
																		47
1	1																	48
18	13	5																49
																		50
																		51
3	2	1																52
																		53
																		54
4	2	2																55
																		56
7	4	3	3	1	2	4	2	2										57
																		58
75	43	32	7	3	4	11	7	4										59

TABLE 4.—FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND AGE AT ENUMERATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

SEX, AND AGE AT ENUMERATION.	FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.										
	Aggregate.	White.						Colored.			
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.					
BOTH SEXES.											
All ages	20,731	20,441	18,129	8,408	5,413	4,308	1,247	1,065	290	280	10
Under 5 years	98	95	88	37	30	21	4	3	3	3	
5 to 9 years	1,443	1,423	1,336	630	467	239	57	30	20	20	
10 to 14 years	3,649	3,586	3,339	1,651	1,072	616	139	108	63	62	1
15 to 19 years	4,593	4,519	4,135	1,957	1,353	825	194	190	74	71	3
20 to 24 years	3,574	3,521	3,101	1,494	910	697	232	188	53	52	1
25 to 29 years	2,483	2,458	2,145	974	608	563	199	114	25	24	1
30 to 34 years	1,729	1,705	1,434	650	376	408	153	118	24	21	3
35 to 39 years	1,099	1,089	938	349	258	331	97	54	10	9	1
40 to 44 years	707	704	611	213	168	230	62	31	3	3	
45 to 49 years	414	409	350	136	72	142	39	20	5	5	
50 to 54 years	256	254	217	111	44	62	25	12	2	2	
55 to 59 years	128	126	105	65	16	24	11	10	2	2	
60 years and over	183	177	144	98	11	35	26	7	6	6	
Age unknown	375	375	186	43	28	115	9	180			
MALE.											
All ages	11,015	10,849	9,656	4,679	3,038	1,939	647	546	166	162	4
Under 5 years	61	60	53	22	17	14	4	3	1	1	
5 to 9 years	906	890	836	381	299	156	33	21	16	16	
10 to 14 years	2,248	2,202	2,040	1,012	663	365	89	73	46	45	1
15 to 19 years	2,532	2,492	2,293	1,092	786	415	100	99	40	40	
20 to 24 years	1,862	1,838	1,623	820	499	304	123	92	24	23	1
25 to 29 years	1,239	1,227	1,052	520	311	221	117	58	12	11	1
30 to 34 years	797	784	653	334	184	135	70	61	13	12	1
35 to 39 years	456	452	389	171	121	97	38	25	4	4	
40 to 44 years	310	309	265	107	77	81	25	19	1	1	
45 to 49 years	157	155	134	55	35	44	16	5	2	2	
50 to 54 years	112	111	98	58	22	18	9	4	1	1	
55 to 59 years	57	56	49	34	7	8	5	2	1	1	
60 years and over	89	84	66	47	1	18	15	3	5	5	
Age unknown	189	189	105	26	16	63	3	81			
FEMALE.											
All ages	9,716	9,592	8,473	3,729	2,375	2,369	600	519	124	118	6
Under 5 years	37	35	35	15	13	7			2	2	
5 to 9 years	537	533	500	249	168	83	24	9	4	4	
10 to 14 years	1,401	1,384	1,299	639	409	251	50	35	17	17	
15 to 19 years	2,061	2,027	1,842	865	567	410	94	91	34	31	3
20 to 24 years	1,712	1,683	1,478	674	411	393	109	96	29	29	
25 to 29 years	1,244	1,231	1,093	454	297	342	82	56	13	13	
30 to 34 years	932	921	781	316	192	273	83	57	11	9	2
35 to 39 years	643	637	549	178	137	234	59	29	6	5	1
40 to 44 years	397	395	346	106	91	149	37	12	2	2	
45 to 49 years	257	254	216	81	37	98	23	15	3	3	
50 to 54 years	144	143	119	53	22	44	16	8	1	1	
55 to 59 years	71	70	56	31	9	16	6	8	1	1	
60 years and over	94	93	78	51	10	17	11	4	1	1	
Age unknown	186	186	81	17	12	52	6	99			

TABLE 5.—FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND AGE AT ADMISSION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

SEX, AND AGE AT ADMISSION.	FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910.										
	Aggregate.	White.							Colored.		
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.					
BOTH SEXES.											
All ages	3,825	3,737	3,371	1,626	1,243	502	210	156	88	85	3
Under 5 years	139	136	131	44	73	14		5	3	2	1
5 to 9 years	798	779	719	360	263	96	34	26	19	19	
10 to 14 years	1,086	1,060	977	473	375	129	46	37	26	26	
15 to 19 years	815	803	732	336	286	110	39	32	12	12	
20 to 24 years	310	306	269	130	90	49	29	8	4	4	
25 to 29 years	189	188	163	81	57	25	16	9	1	1	
30 to 34 years	124	120	103	47	31	25	13	4	4	3	1
35 to 39 years	98	95	80	44	18	18	9	6	3	3	
40 to 44 years	66	65	58	29	18	11	5	2	1	1	
45 to 49 years	37	36	27	15	10	2	7	2	1	1	
50 to 54 years	24	22	20	11	5	4	1	1	2	2	
55 to 59 years	18	17	14	8	4	2	3		1	1	
60 years and over	52	44	38	25	2	11	5	1	8	8	
Age unknown	69	66	40	23	11	6	3	23	3	2	1
MALE.											
All ages	2,227	2,173	1,987	986	720	281	115	71	54	53	1
Under 5 years	86	84	82	23	48	11		2	2	2	
5 to 9 years	524	509	474	235	168	71	18	17	15	15	
10 to 14 years	669	654	603	293	242	68	35	16	15	15	
15 to 19 years	453	449	413	204	149	60	22	14	4	4	
20 to 24 years	149	148	130	73	38	19	16	2	1	1	
25 to 29 years	95	94	83	45	28	10	8	3	1	1	
30 to 34 years	51	49	45	18	14	13	3	1	2	2	
35 to 39 years	49	46	41	24	9	8	4	1	3	3	
40 to 44 years	27	26	25	13	7	5		1	1	1	
45 to 49 years	24	23	17	11	5	1	5	1	1	1	
50 to 54 years	17	15	14	9	3	2	1		2	2	
55 to 59 years	10	9	9	6	2	1			1	1	
60 years and over	30	26	25	17	1	7	1		4	4	
Age unknown	43	41	26	15	6	5	2	13	2	1	1
FEMALE.											
All ages	1,598	1,564	1,384	640	523	221	95	85	34	32	2
Under 5 years	53	52	49	21	25	3		3	1		1
5 to 9 years	274	270	245	125	95	25	16	9	4	4	
10 to 14 years	417	406	374	180	133	61	11	21	11	11	
15 to 19 years	362	354	319	132	137	50	17	18	8	8	
20 to 24 years	161	158	139	57	52	30	13	6	3	3	
25 to 29 years	94	94	80	36	29	15	8	6			
30 to 34 years	73	71	58	29	17	12	10	3	2	1	1
35 to 39 years	49	49	39	20	9	10	5	5			
40 to 44 years	39	39	33	16	11	6	5	1			
45 to 49 years	13	13	10	4	5	1	2	1			
50 to 54 years	7	7	6	2	2	2		1			
55 to 59 years	8	8	5	2	2	1	3				
60 years and over	22	18	13	8	1	4	4	1	4	4	
Age unknown	26	25	14	8	5	1	1	10	1	1	

TABLE 6.—FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT ENUMERATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION AND STATE.	FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.												
	All ages.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 years and over.	Age unknown.
UNITED STATES	20,731	98	1,443	3,649	4,593	3,574	2,483	1,729	1,099	707	414	567	375
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England	2,012	8	190	426	522	344	186	113	69	44	22	43	45
Middle Atlantic	6,766	62	467	1,112	1,326	1,125	816	627	440	314	186	270	21
East North Central	5,941	12	383	1,077	1,374	1,077	736	496	268	133	82	63	240
West North Central	3,906	9	243	642	847	686	551	350	227	150	83	89	29
South Atlantic	584	4	50	112	158	102	64	28	15	14	8	28	1
East South Central	330		24	86	71	37	17	15	8	3	10	29	30
West South Central	19	2	5	3	4	2	2			1			
Mountain	160		13	53	49	21	3	8	4	2	2	4	1
Pacific	1,013	1	68	138	242	180	108	92	68	46	21	41	8
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	62			6	19	15	8	5	1	4	2	2	
New Hampshire	144	1	21	44	48	22	2	2					4
Vermont													
Massachusetts	1,464	5	149	313	379	258	143	86	54	35	16	18	8
Rhode Island	48			15	13	9	5	4	2				
Connecticut	294	2	20	48	63	40	28	16	12	5	4	23	33
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	3,421	44	253	503	608	512	447	348	262	178	108	141	17
New Jersey	640	1	33	115	134	123	75	51	36	20	18	34	
Pennsylvania	2,705	17	181	494	584	490	294	228	142	116	60	95	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	1,526	1	86	299	364	241	175	132	52	14	10	13	139
Indiana	1,135		64	190	257	222	191	105	59	29	16	2	
Illinois	1,265	3	100	282	285	214	113	113	66	55	20	13	1
Michigan	986		63	171	237	178	134	75	42	24	28	22	12
Wisconsin	1,029	8	70	135	231	222	123	71	49	11	8	13	88
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	1,194	4	76	191	220	213	154	122	74	50	29	60	1
Iowa	1,189	2	88	194	266	210	184	110	67	44	20	2	2
Missouri	512	1	17	71	118	85	73	40	39	30	25	10	3
North Dakota	145	1	13	28	25	18	15	11	12	9	4	9	
South Dakota													
Nebraska	446	1	24	79	112	72	56	44	20	9	3	5	21
Kansas	420		25	79	106	88	69	23	15	8	2	3	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware													
Maryland	310		33	74	102	52	30	10	1	2		6	
District of Columbia													
Virginia	60		6	17	16	11	8	1		1			
West Virginia	214	4	11	21	40	39	26	17	14	11	8	22	1
North Carolina													
South Carolina													
Georgia													
Florida													
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	283		23	85	69	35	16	11	7	3	4	3	27
Tennessee	47		1	1	2	2	1	4	1		6	26	3
Alabama													
Mississippi													
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas													
Louisiana													
Oklahoma													
Texas	19	2	5	3	4	2	2			1			
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	51		6	19	23	3							
Idaho													
Wyoming													
Colorado	64		7	26	23	5	1	1					1
New Mexico													
Arizona													
Utah	45			8	3	13	2	7	4	2	2	4	
Nevada													
PACIFIC:													
Washington	159		28	55	53	20	3						
Oregon													
California	854	1	40	83	189	160	105	92	68	46	21	41	8

TABLE 7.—FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT ADMISSION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION AND STATE.	FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910.												
	All ages.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 years and over.	Age unknown.
UNITED STATES	3,825	139	798	1,086	815	310	189	124	98	66	37	94	69
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:													
New England	640	25	116	192	164	54	20	7	14	6	3	14	25
Middle Atlantic	1,152	73	270	309	233	77	54	45	30	16	12	18	15
East North Central	909	20	211	279	182	70	49	31	19	11	7	13	17
West North Central	624	12	135	171	123	61	40	24	18	20	8	11	1
South Atlantic	89	3	20	20	12	7	5	3	5	5	1	3	5
East South Central	135		12	28	20	11	10	9	6	3	2	29	5
West South Central	11	1	1	6	2	1							
Mountain	71		9	29	23	8			1	1			
Pacific	194	5	24	52	56	21	11	5	5	4	4	6	1
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	83		1	14	27	11	5	1	6	3	2	13	
New Hampshire	46	3	10	19	10	1	1		1				1
Vermont													
Massachusetts	458	20	95	137	117	39	14	6	6	2	1		21
Rhode Island	6			5					1				
Connecticut	47	2	10	17	10	3				1		1	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	629	55	156	150	113	41	32	26	19	13	7	10	7
New Jersey	106	1	21	25	23	16	8	6	1		1		4
Pennsylvania	417	17	93	134	97	20	14	13	10	3	4	8	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	150	1	52	62	22	8	7	2		2		2	2
Indiana	102		31	49	13	3	1	3	1	1			
Illinois	207	8	59	74	41	7	2	2	3		2	1	8
Michigan	204		30	38	34	25	24	17	10	7	4	10	5
Wisconsin	246	11	39	66	72	27	15	7	5	1	1		2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	207	4	40	55	45	27	12	8	1	5	4	6	
Iowa	201	4	67	50	37	11	13	4	7	7	1		
Missouri	60		6	17	13	7	3	4	3	3	2	2	
North Dakota	47	1	1	14	9	6	7	3	2	1		2	1
South Dakota													
Nebraska	23	1	7	5	7	2	1						
Kansas	86	2	14	30	12	8	4	5	5	4	1	1	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware													
Maryland	22	1	8	9	2	1	1						
District of Columbia													
Virginia	19	2	4	5	2		1						5
West Virginia	48		8	6	8	6	3	3	5	5	1	3	
North Carolina													
South Carolina													
Georgia													
Florida													
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	86		11	28	19	7	7	5	5	1		1	2
Tennessee	49		1		1	4	3	4	1	2	2	28	3
Alabama													
Mississippi													
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas													
Louisiana													
Oklahoma													
Texas	11	1	1	6	2	1							
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	49		7	24	15	3							
Idaho													
Wyoming													
Colorado	9		1	4	2	2							
New Mexico													
Arizona													
Utah	13		1	1	6	3			1	1			
Nevada													
PACIFIC:													
Washington	28		4	11	11	2							
Oregon													
California	166	5	20	41	45	19	11	5	5	4	4	6	1

TABLE 8.—FEEBLE-MINDED REPORTED AS PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE, ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND DEFECT, BY DIVISIONS.

DIVISION AND DEFECT.	FEEBLE-MINDED PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.												
				White.						Colored.			
					Native.								
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
UNITED STATES.													
All classes	5,246	2,751	2,495	5,181	4,698	2,232	1,450	1,016	305	178	65	62	3
Blind	119	73	46	119	107	50	37	20	7	5			
Deaf	294	181	113	284	248	112	84	52	27	9	10	9	1
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	969	517	452	945	823	450	215	158	58	64	24	23	1
Paralytic	606	295	311	601	557	252	195	110	28	16	5	5	
Epileptic	2,444	1,236	1,208	2,424	2,219	988	692	539	145	60	20	20	
Two or more defects	814	449	365	808	744	380	227	137	40	24	6	5	1
NEW ENGLAND.													
All classes	348	215	133	342	316	114	128	74	15	11	6	6	
Blind	16	12	4	16	12	3	7	2	2	2			
Deaf	36	24	12	34	30	11	14	5	1	3	2	2	
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	51	35	16	49	48	15	12	21		1	2	2	
Paralytic	92	54	38	92	82	33	42	7	6	4			
Epileptic	111	63	48	109	104	38	36	30	5		2	2	
Two or more defects	42	27	15	42	40	14	17	9	1	1			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.													
All classes	1,130	613	517	1,110	1,030	590	279	161	57	23	20	19	1
Blind	22	10	12	22	20	11	6	3	2				
Deaf	57	27	30	55	46	20	10	16	6	3	2	2	
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	289	167	122	281	253	141	64	48	19	9	8	7	1
Paralytic	128	75	53	128	118	74	25	19	6	4			
Epileptic	524	265	259	514	487	282	144	61	20	7	10	10	
Two or more defects	110	69	41	110	106	62	30	14	4				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.													
All classes	1,758	849	909	1,737	1,483	690	385	408	118	136	21	21	
Blind	36	24	12	36	31	17	8	6	2	3			
Deaf	76	41	35	76	64	22	22	20	9	3			
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	389	201	188	381	302	169	64	69	27	52	8	8	
Paralytic	204	78	126	200	181	68	58	55	11	8	4	4	
Epileptic	759	364	395	753	649	285	184	180	53	51	6	6	
Two or more defects	294	141	153	291	256	129	49	78	16	19	3	3	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.													
All classes	1,295	662	633	1,284	1,193	484	489	220	89	2	11	10	1
Blind	28	16	12	28	27	11	11	5	1				
Deaf	66	44	22	62	52	31	16	5	10		4	4	
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	180	83	97	177	167	94	66	7	9	1	3	3	
Paralytic	139	64	75	139	135	53	66	16	4				
Epileptic	691	339	352	689	635	211	245	179	53	1	2	2	
Two or more defects	191	116	75	189	177	84	85	8	12		2	1	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC.													
All classes	229	125	104	229	223	131	9	83	3	3			
Blind	5	5		5	5	4		1					
Deaf	4	2	2	4	4	1		3					
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	25	14	11	25	25	16		9					
Paralytic	14	7	7	14	14	6		8					
Epileptic	128	69	59	128	124	75	7	42	3	1			
Two or more defects	53	28	25	53	51	29	2	20		2			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.													
All classes	68	43	25	65	64	22		42	1		3	3	
Blind	3	1	2	3	3	1		2					
Deaf													
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	7	4	3	4	4	2		2			3	3	
Paralytic	12	4	8	12	11	7		4	1				
Epileptic	44	34	10	44	44	12		32					
Two or more defects	2		2	2	2			2					
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.													
All classes	9	7	2	9	9	7	2						
Blind	2	2		2	2	2							
Deaf													
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	3	2	1	3	3	2	1						
Paralytic													
Epileptic	3	2	1	3	3	2	1						
Two or more defects	1	1		1	1	1							
MOUNTAIN.													
All classes	27	19	8	27	25	11	5	9	2				
Blind													
Deaf	1		1	1	1			1					
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	2	2		2	1	1			1				
Paralytic													
Epileptic	23	16	7	23	22	10	4	8	1				
Two or more defects	1	1		1	1		1						
PACIFIC.													
All classes	382	218	164	378	355	183	153	19	20	3	4	3	1
Blind	7	3	4	7	7	1	5	1					
Deaf	54	43	11	52	51	27	22	2	1		2	1	1
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	23	9	14	23	20	10	8	2	2	1			
Paralytic	17	13	4	16	16	11	4	1			1	1	
Epileptic	161	84	77	161	151	73	71	7	10				
Two or more defects	120	66	54	119	110	61	43	6	7	2	1	1	

TABLE 9.—FEEBLE-MINDED REPORTED AS PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE, ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, SEX, AND DEFECT, BY DIVISIONS.

DIVISION AND DEFECT.	FEEBLE-MINDED PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910.												
				White.							Colored.		
					Native.								
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Parentage unknown.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
UNITED STATES.													
All classes	910	562	348	890	836	416	350	70	40	14	20	20	
Blind	23	13	10	20	18	9	8	1	2		3	3	
Deaf	67	46	21	66	59	25	29	5	4	3	1	1	
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	153	103	50	147	141	67	62	12	2	4	6	6	
Paralytic	133	82	51	128	121	64	44	13	5	2	5	5	
Epileptic	393	240	153	391	364	186	144	34	24	3	2	2	
Two or more defects	141	78	63	138	133	65	63	5	3	2	3	3	
NEW ENGLAND.													
All classes	104	67	37	103	96	44	47	5	4	3	1	1	
Blind	3		3	3	3		2	1					
Deaf	8	6	2	8	6	2	3	1	1	1			
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	16	9	7	16	15	5	10			1			
Paralytic	24	13	11	23	21	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	
Epileptic	41	30	11	41	40	21	17	2	1				
Two or more defects	12	9	3	12	11	6	5		1				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.													
All classes	177	108	69	174	162	75	77	10	8	4	3	3	
Blind	8	7	1	8	7	4	3		1				
Deaf	25	14	11	25	22	5	16	1	1	2			
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	45	32	13	43	40	19	16	5	1	2	2	2	
Paralytic	23	18	5	22	21	11	8	2	1		1	1	
Epileptic	57	27	30	57	53	28	24	1	4				
Two or more defects	19	10	9	19	19	8	10	1					
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.													
All classes	227	151	76	226	210	105	80	25	14	2	1	1	
Blind	4	3	1	4	3	2	1		1				
Deaf	11	7	4	11	9	3	5	1	2				
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	34	27	7	34	33	15	15	3	1				
Paralytic	33	22	11	33	32	14	15	3	1				
Epileptic	110	73	37	109	99	48	34	17	9	1	1	1	
Two or more defects	35	19	16	35	34	23	10	1		1			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.													
All classes	243	138	105	238	225	111	99	15	10	3	5	5	
Blind	5	1	4	5	5	3	2						
Deaf	8	6	2	8	8	5	1	2					
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	30	15	15	29	28	7	18	3		1	1	1	
Paralytic	35	21	14	35	33	21	10	2	2				
Epileptic	115	67	48	114	107	55	44	8	6	1	1	1	
Two or more defects	50	28	22	47	44	20	24		2	1	3	3	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.													
All classes	24	13	11	24	22	12		10	1	1			
Blind													
Deaf													
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	3	2	1	3	3	2		1					
Paralytic	3	1	2	3	3	2		1					
Epileptic	14	8	6	14	12	6		6	1	1			
Two or more defects	4	2	2	4	4	2		2					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.													
All classes	41	26	15	31	30	26		4		1	10	10	
Blind	2	2	1								3	3	
Deaf	4	4		3	3	3					1	1	
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	12	9	3	9	9	9					3	3	
Paralytic	14	6	8	11	10	6		4		1	3	3	
Epileptic	7	5	2	7	7	7							
Two or more defects	1		1	1	1	1							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.													
All classes	1		1	1	1	1							
Blind													
Deaf													
Crippled, maimed, or deformed													
Paralytic													
Epileptic													
Two or more defects	1		1	1	1	1							
MOUNTAIN.													
All classes	28	20	8	28	28	20	8						
Blind													
Deaf	3	3		3	3	3							
Crippled, maimed, or deformed	13	9	4	13	13	10	3						
Paralytic	1	1		1	1		1						
Epileptic	8	6	2	8	8	6	2						
Two or more defects	3	1	2	3	3	1	2						
PACIFIC.													
All classes	65	39	26	65	62	22	39	1	3				
Blind													
Deaf	8	6	2	8	8	4	4						
Crippled, maimed, or deformed													
Paralytic													
Epileptic	41	24	17	41	38	15	23		3				
Two or more defects	16	9	7	16	16	3	12	1					

TABLE 10.—FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND MARITAL CONDITION, BY DIVISIONS.

DIVISION, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.	FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
UNITED STATES.												
Aggregate	11,015	10,965	27	17	2	4	9,716	9,558	83	46	16	13
White	10,849	10,803	25	15	2	4	9,592	9,436	83	44	16	13
Native	9,656	9,624	18	13	1		8,473	8,349	64	41	16	3
Native parentage	4,679	4,653	14	11	1		3,729	3,677	22	21	8	1
Foreign or mixed parentage	3,038	3,037	1				2,375	2,346	14	10	3	2
Parentage unknown	1,939	1,934	3	2			2,369	2,326	28	10	5	
Foreign born	647	638	6	2	1		600	583	15	2		
Nativity unknown	546	541	1			4	519	504	4	1		10
Colored	166	162	2	2			124	122		2		
Negro	162	158	2	2			118	116		2		
Other colored	4	4					6	6				
NEW ENGLAND.												
Aggregate	1,202	1,202					810	808	2			
White	1,185	1,185					794	792	2			
Native	1,087	1,087					708	708				
Native parentage	429	429					310	310				
Foreign or mixed parentage	459	459					274	274				
Parentage unknown	199	199					124	124				
Foreign born	72	72					67	65	2			
Nativity unknown	26	26					19	19				
Colored—Negro	17	17					16	16				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.												
Aggregate	3,579	3,567	6	4		2	3,187	3,159	20	5	2	1
White	3,521	3,509	6	4		2	3,142	3,114	20	5	2	1
Native	3,180	3,172	5	3			2,774	2,750	16	5	2	1
Native parentage	1,675	1,672	2	1			1,253	1,242	8	2	1	
Foreign or mixed parentage	1,047	1,046	1				811	807	1	2		1
Parentage unknown	458	454	2	2			710	701	7	1	1	
Foreign born	227	225	1	1			232	229	3			
Nativity unknown	114	112				2	136	135	1			
Colored	58	58					45	45				
Negro	56	56					41	41				
Other colored	2	2					4	4				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	3,032	3,029	1			2	2,909	2,854	36	6	5	8
White	2,981	2,978	1			2	2,865	2,810	36	6	5	8
Native	2,402	2,401	1				2,395	2,355	28	6	5	1
Native parentage	1,178	1,177	1				1,024	1,018	5			1
Foreign or mixed parentage	584	584					482	472	8	1	1	
Parentage unknown	640	640					889	865	15	5	4	
Foreign born	203	203					156	150	6			
Nativity unknown	376	374				2	314	305	2			7
Colored—Negro	51	51					44	44				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	2,031	2,023	6	1	1		1,875	1,845	16	12	2	
White	1,999	1,991	6	1	1		1,860	1,831	16	11	2	
Native	1,869	1,865	3	1			1,716	1,692	13	9	2	
Native parentage	784	781	2	1			699	693	3	3		
Foreign or mixed parentage	704	704					623	613	4	4	2	
Parentage unknown	381	380	1				394	386	6	2		
Foreign born	110	106	3		1		112	108	3	1		
Nativity unknown	20	20					32	31		1		
Colored	32	32					15	14		1		
Negro	31	31					14	13		1		
Other colored	1	1					1	1				
SOUTH ATLANTIC.												
Aggregate	296	286	7	2	1		288	272	3	4	7	2
White	296	286	7	2	1		288	272	3	4	7	2
Native	293	285	5	2	1		278	264	3	4	7	
Native parentage	193	185	5	2	1		154	142	3	2	7	
Foreign or mixed parentage	8	8					11	10		1		
Parentage unknown	92	92					113	112		1		
Foreign born	2	1	1				3	3				
Nativity unknown	1		1					5				2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	192	178	4	10			138	125	1	12		
White	188	178	2	8			136	124	1	11		
Native	186	177	2	7			136	124	1	11		
Native parentage	66	57	2	7			52	40	1	11		
Foreign or mixed parentage							1	1				
Parentage unknown	120	120					83	83				
Foreign born	2	1		1								
Nativity unknown												
Colored—Negro	4		2	2			2	1		1		

TABLE 10.—FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND MARITAL CONDITION, BY DIVISIONS—Continued.

DIVISION, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.	FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTION ON JANUARY 1, 1910.											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	9	9					10	9	1			
White	9	9					10	9	1			
Native	9	9					10	9	1			
Native parentage	9	9					7	6	1			
Foreign or mixed parentage							2	2				
Parentage unknown							1	1				
MOUNTAIN.												
Aggregate	114	112	2				46	46				
White	114	112	2				46	46				
Native	109	108	1				43	43				
Native parentage	69	68	1				23	23				
Foreign or mixed parentage	24	24					9	9				
Parentage unknown	16	16					11	11				
Foreign born	5	4	1				1	1				
Nativity unknown							2	2				
PACIFIC.												
Aggregate	560	559	1				453	440	4	7		2
White	556	555	1				451	438	4	7		2
Native	521	520	1				413	404	2	6		1
Native parentage	276	275	1				207	203	1	3		
Foreign or mixed parentage	212	212					162	158	1	2		1
Parentage unknown	33	33					44	43		1		
Foreign born	26	26					29	27	1	1		
Nativity unknown	9	9					9	7	1			1
Colored	4	4					2	2				
Negro	3	3					1	1				
Other colored	1	1					1	1				

TABLE 11.—FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND MARITAL CONDITION, BY DIVISIONS.

DIVISION, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.	FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910.											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
UNITED STATES.												
Aggregate	2,227	2,159	28	12	2	26	1,598	1,511	27	16	1	43
White	2,173	2,116	24	6	2	25	1,564	1,481	27	13	1	42
Native	1,987	1,941	21	6	2	17	1,384	1,333	20	9	1	21
Native parentage	986	965	12	4	2	3	640	620	12	5	1	2
Foreign or mixed parentage	720	705	6			9	523	507	3	2		11
Parentage unknown	281	271	3	2		5	221	206	5	2		8
Foreign born	115	111	3			1	95	75	6	3		11
Nativity unknown	71	64				7	85	73	1	1		10
Colored	54	43	4	6		1	34	30		3		1
Negro	53	42	4	6		1	32	28		3		1
Other colored	1	1					2	2				
NEW ENGLAND.												
Aggregate	370	370					270	267	1			2
White	360	360					263	260	1			2
Native	318	318					233	232				1
Native parentage	130	130					89	89				
Foreign or mixed parentage	124	124					106	105				1
Parentage unknown	64	64					38	38				
Foreign born	22	22					15	13	1			1
Nativity unknown	20	20					15	15				
Colored—Negro	10	10					7	7				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.												
Aggregate	675	651	5			19	477	436	4	1		36
White	657	634	4			19	468	428	4	1		35
Native	591	572	4			15	385	363	4	1		17
Native parentage	283	279	2			2	168	162	3	1		2
Foreign or mixed parentage	243	233	1			9	149	141				8
Parentage unknown	65	60	1			4	68	60	1			7
Foreign born	47	46				1	39	30				9
Nativity unknown	19	16				3	44	35				9
Colored—Negro	18	17	1				9	8				1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	536	526	7			3	373	361	7	2	1	2
White	528	518	7			3	365	353	7	2	1	2
Native	482	477	5				325	317	4	2	1	1
Native parentage	249	248	1				155	151	3		1	
Foreign or mixed parentage	172	169	3				116	114	1	1		
Parentage unknown	61	60	1				54	52		1		1
Foreign born	22	20	2				21	19	2			
Nativity unknown	24	21				3	19	17	1			1
Colored—Negro	8	8					8	8				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	345	338	6		1		279	268	7	2		2
White	339	332	6		1		274	263	7	2		2
Native	318	311	6		1		258	251	5	1		1
Native parentage	159	154	4		1		124	123	1			
Foreign or mixed parentage	114	112	2				108	104	2	1		1
Parentage unknown	45	45					26	24	2			
Foreign born	15	15					13	9	2	1		1
Nativity unknown	6	6					3	3				
Colored	6	6					5	5				
Negro	5	5					3	3				
Other colored	1	1					2	2				
SOUTH ATLANTIC.												
Aggregate	53	50	1			2	36	33	3			
White	53	50	1			2	36	33	3			
Native	51	49	1			1	32	29	3			
Native parentage	17	17					10	9	1			
Foreign or mixed parentage	2	2					1	1				
Parentage unknown	32	30	1			1	21	19	2			
Foreign born							1	1				
Nativity unknown	2	1				1	3	3				
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	82	61	7	12	1	1	53	42	3	8		
White	70	59	4	6	1		48	40	3	5		
Native	70	59	4	6	1		47	40	3	4		
Native parentage	60	51	4	4	1		39	32	3	4		
Foreign or mixed parentage												
Parentage unknown	10	8		2			8	8				
Foreign born												
Nativity unknown							1			1		
Colored—Negro	12	2	3	6		1	5	2		3		

TABLE 11.—FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND MARITAL CONDITION, BY DIVISIONS—Continued.

DIVISION, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.	FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910.											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.												
Aggregate	8	8					3	3				
White	8	8					3	3				
Native	8	8					3	3				
Native parentage	7	7					3	3				
Foreign or mixed parentage	1	1										
MOUNTAIN.												
Aggregate	41	39	1			1	30	30				
White	41	39	1			1	30	30				
Native	41	39	1			1	30	30				
Native parentage	24	22	1			1	22	22				
Foreign or mixed parentage	17	17					8	8				
PACIFIC.												
Aggregate	117	116	1				77	71	2	3		1
White	117	116	1				77	71	2	3		1
Native	108	108					71	68	1	1		1
Native parentage	57	57					30	29	1			
Foreign or mixed parentage	47	47					35	34				1
Parentage unknown	4	4					6	5		1		
Foreign born	9	8	1				6	3	1	2		

TABLE 12.—FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS WHO WERE DISCHARGED OR TRANSFERRED, OR WHO DIED IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BY DIVISIONS.

DIVISION.	FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS WHO WERE DISCHARGED OR TRANSFERRED, OR WHO DIED IN 1910.																							
	Discharged.																		Transferred.			Died.		
	In custody of—									Condition.														
	Relatives or friends.			Self.			Unknown.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown.								
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
United States	864	550	314	55	50	5	90	54	36	612	399	213	280	187	93	117	68	49	304	135	169	895	484	411
New England	62	43	19	1	1		1	1		32	24	8	17	12	5	15	9	6	92	20	72	58	31	27
Middle Atlantic	306	205	101	18	17	1	11	10	1	259	173	86	66	50	16	10	9	1	153	84	69	256	139	117
East North Central	195	120	75	15	14	1	75	42	33	103	63	40	100	68	32	82	45	37	12	6	6	279	136	143
West North Central	168	104	64	7	7		2		2	113	73	40	61	37	24	3	1	2	12	7	5	199	115	84
South Atlantic	15	11	4	1	1					9	7	2	6	4	2	1	1		2	1	1	27	14	13
East South Central	16	9	7	4	2	2	1	1		12	8	4	6	2	4	3	2	1	4	3	1	34	23	11
West South Central	8	4	4	2	1	1				6	3	3	3	2	1	1		1	3	1	2			
Mountain	47	27	20	2	2					35	20	15	12	8	4	2	1	1	18	10	8	2	2	
Pacific	47	27	20	5	5					43	28	15	9	4	5				8	3	5	40	24	16

TABLE 13.—FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS WHO DIED IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE, AND CAUSE OF DEATH, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS WHO DIED IN 1910.														
	All ages.			Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 years and over.	Age unknown.
	Total.	Male.	Female.												
All causes	895	484	411	34	101	123	147	139	84	75	43	34	23	71	21
Typhoid fever	10	6	4			1	1	5	1	2					
Dysentery	4	1	3				1		1	1			1		
Erysipelas	4	2	2					1		2	1				
Tuberculosis of the lungs	210	97	113	3	13	29	31	42	38	27	7	6		9	5
Other forms of tuberculosis	29	14	15	1	1	7	6	5	2	4	1	1			1
Cancer and other malignant tumors	7	1	6									3		3	1
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening	13	9	4				1	1			5			5	1
General paralysis of the insane	9	7	2							1	1		1	6	
Other forms of mental alienation	9	5	4		2		3	1	1	2					
Epilepsy	153	96	57	1	9	31	28	33	16	10	8	6	2	4	5
All other diseases of the nervous system	33	17	16	4	7	4	5	5	3	2				2	1
Organic diseases of the heart	41	20	21		7	3	2	5	3	4	1		7	6	3
Diseases of the arteries (arteriosclerosis, etc.)	2	1	1										1	1	
Pneumonia (all forms)	106	63	43	11	18	17	21	10	7	4	7	3	2	6	
Diarrhea and enteritis	42	24	18	4	4	5	8	3	3	2	2	2	4	3	2
Nephritis, Bright's disease	17	7	10				2	2		4	2	1	1	4	1
Senility	12	3	9						1			2	1	8	
Suicide	1		1							1					
Violent deaths (suicide excepted)	12	10	2		3		2	2	1	3				1	
All other causes	170	97	73	10	36	26	35	22	7	5	7	10	2	9	1
Cause unknown	11	4	7		1		1	2		1	1		1	4	

TABLE 14.—FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910, CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE OF SUPPORT, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION AND STATE.	FEEBLE-MINDED ENUMERATED IN INSTITUTIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1910.				
	Aggregate.	At public expense.	At public and private expense.	At private expense.	Unknown.
UNITED STATES	20,731	17,228	1,782	1,680	41
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:					
New England	2,012	1,808	76	119	9
Middle Atlantic	6,766	6,001	197	561	7
East North Central	5,941	4,863	443	624	11
West North Central	3,906	2,861	917	124	4
South Atlantic	584	527	5	52	
East South Central	330	250		77	3
West South Central	19			19	
Mountain	160	113	32	12	3
Pacific	1,013	805	112	92	4
NEW ENGLAND:					
Maine	62	61			1
New Hampshire	144	137	3	1	3
Vermont					
Massachusetts	1,464	1,341	16	106	1
Rhode Island	48	29	17	2	
Connecticut	294	240	40	10	4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					
New York	3,421	3,369	31	18	3
New Jersey	640	403	94	143	
Pennsylvania	2,705	2,229	72	400	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Ohio	1,526	1,140	385		1
Indiana	1,135	1,084	37	13	1
Illinois	1,265	793		463	9
Michigan	986	935		51	
Wisconsin	1,029	911	21	97	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Minnesota	1,194	733	461		
Iowa	1,189	1,185		2	2
Missouri	512	372	28	112	
North Dakota	145	109	36		
South Dakota					
Nebraska	446	226	219		1
Kansas	429	236	173	10	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:					
Delaware					
Maryland	310	290	5	15	
District of Columbia					
Virginia	60	24		36	
West Virginia	214	213		1	
North Carolina					
South Carolina					
Georgia					
Florida					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Kentucky	283	206		77	
Tennessee	47	44			3
Alabama					
Mississippi					
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Arkansas					
Louisiana					
Oklahoma					
Texas	19			19	
MOUNTAIN:					
Montana	51	22	29		
Idaho					
Wyoming					
Colorado	64	49		12	3
New Mexico					
Arizona					
Utah	45	42	3		
Nevada					
PACIFIC:					
Washington	159	58	101		
Oregon					
California	854	747	11	92	4

TABLE 15.—FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910, CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE OF SUPPORT, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION AND STATE.	FEEBLE-MINDED ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IN 1910.				
	Aggregate.	At public expense.	At public and private expense.	At private expense.	Unknown.
UNITED STATES	3,825	2,994	390	399	42
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:					
New England	640	528	84	14	14
Middle Atlantic	1,152	1,025	33	88	6
East North Central	909	663	78	163	5
West North Central	624	452	131	32	9
South Atlantic	89	70	1	16	2
East South Central	135	105		25	5
West South Central	11		1	10	
Mountain	71	34	33	4	
Pacific	194	117	29	47	1
NEW ENGLAND:					
Maine	83	82		1	
New Hampshire	46	40	6		
Vermont					
Massachusetts	458	366	65	13	14
Rhode Island	6	5	1		
Connecticut	47	35	12		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					
New York	629	614	4	8	3
New Jersey	106	38	10	58	
Pennsylvania	417	373	19	22	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Ohio	150	91	58	1	
Indiana	102	92	6	4	
Illinois	207	110	9	86	2
Michigan	204	189	1	11	3
Wisconsin	246	181	4	61	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Minnesota	207	108	98		1
Iowa	201	194			7
Missouri	60	34	4	21	1
North Dakota	47	37	8	2	
South Dakota					
Nebraska	23	9	14		
Kansas	86	70	7	9	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:					
Delaware					
Maryland	22	20		2	
District of Columbia					
Virginia	19	5		14	
West Virginia	48	45	1		2
North Carolina					
South Carolina					
Georgia					
Florida					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Kentucky	86	61		25	
Tennessee	49	44			5
Alabama					
Mississippi					
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Arkansas					
Louisiana					
Oklahoma					
Texas	11		1	10	
MOUNTAIN:					
Montana	49	16	33		
Idaho					
Wyoming					
Colorado	9	6		3	
New Mexico					
Arizona					
Utah	13	12		1	
Nevada					
PACIFIC:					
Washington	28	2	26		
Oregon					
California	166	115	3	47	1

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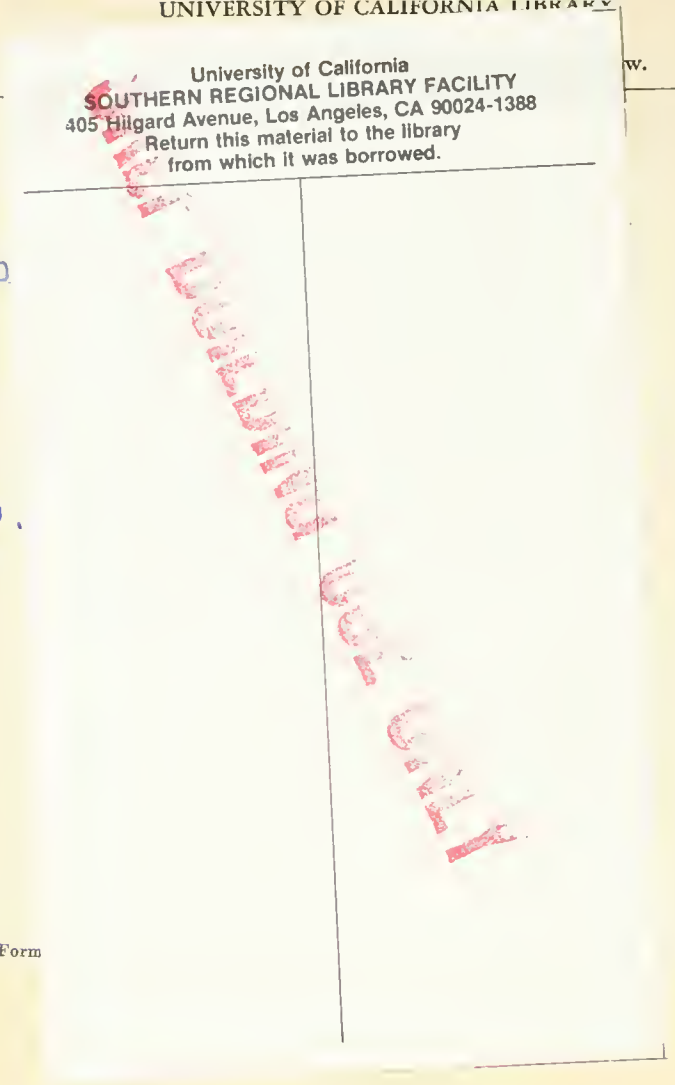
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